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RATIONAL WITT CLASSES OF PRETZEL KNOTS

STANISLAV JABUKA

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Abstract

In his two pioneering articles [9, 10] Jerry Levine introduced and completely determined the algebraic concordance groups of odd dimensional knots. He did so by defining a host of invariants of algebraic concordance which he showed were a complete set of invariants. While being very powerful, these invariants are in practice often hard to determine, especially for knots with Alexander polynomials of high degree. We thus propose the study of a weaker set of invariants of algebraic concordance—the rational Witt classes of knots. Though these are rather weaker invariants than those defined by Levine, they have the advantage of lending themselves to quite manageable computability. We illustrate this point by computing the rational Witt classes of all pretzel knots. We give many examples and provide applications to obstructing sliceness for pretzel knots. Also, we obtain explicit formulae for the determinants and signatures of all pretzel knots.

This article is dedicated to Jerry Levine and his lasting mathematical legacy; on the occasion of the conference “Fifty years since Milnor and Fox” held at Brandeis University on June 2–5, 2008.

1. Introduction

1.1. Preliminaries. In his seminal papers [9, 10] Jerry Levine introduced and determined the algebraic concordance groups \mathcal{C}_n of concordance classes of embeddings of S^n into S^{n+2} . These groups had previously been found by Kervaire [6] to be trivial for n even; for n odd, Levine proved that¹

$$\mathcal{C}_n \cong \mathbb{Z}^\infty \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2^\infty \oplus \mathbb{Z}_4^\infty.$$

Levine achieved this remarkable result by considering a natural homomorphism $\varphi_n: \mathcal{C}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{I}(\mathbb{Q})$ from the algebraic concordance group \mathcal{C}_n into the concordance group of isometric structures $\mathcal{I}(\mathbb{Q})$ on finite dimensional vector spaces over \mathbb{Q} (we describe $\mathcal{I}(\mathbb{Q})$ in detail in Section 2.3 below). He constructed a complete set of invariants of concordance of isometric structures and used these invariants to show that $\mathcal{I}(\mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Z}^\infty \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2^\infty \oplus \mathbb{Z}_4^\infty$. Moreover, he showed that the map $\varphi_n: \mathcal{C}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{I}(\mathbb{Q})$ is injective and that its image is large

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¹For brevity, we denote the infinite direct sum $\bigoplus_{i=1}^\infty \mathbb{Z}_p$ simply by \mathbb{Z}_p^∞ hoping the reader will not confuse the latter with the product of an infinite number of copies of \mathbb{Z}_p . Throughout the article, \mathbb{Z}_p denotes $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$.

enough to itself contain a copy of $\mathbb{Z}^\infty \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2^\infty \oplus \mathbb{Z}_4^\infty$, thereby establishing the isomorphism $\mathcal{C}_n \cong \mathbb{Z}^\infty \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2^\infty \oplus \mathbb{Z}_4^\infty$. In this article we focus exclusively on the case of $n = 1$.

To determine the values of Levine's complete set of invariants for a given knot K , one is required to find the irreducible symmetric factors of the Alexander polynomial $\Delta_K(t)$ of K . As the question of whether or not a given polynomial is irreducible is a difficult one in general, the task of determining all the irreducible factors of a given symmetric polynomial can be quite intractable, more so as the degree of the polynomial grows. To circumnavigate this issue, we consider another homomorphism $\varphi: \mathcal{C}_1 \rightarrow W(\mathbb{Q})$ from the algebraic concordance group \mathcal{C}_1 into the Witt ring over the rationals ($W(\mathbb{Q})$ is described in detail in Section 2.2, for a brief description see Section 1.2 below). The isomorphism type of $W(\mathbb{Q})$ as an Abelian group is well understood and is given by $W(\mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2^\infty \oplus \mathbb{Z}_4^\infty$. The maps φ and φ_1 fit into the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C}_1 & \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} & \mathcal{I}(\mathbb{Q}) \\ & \searrow \varphi & \swarrow \psi \\ & W(\mathbb{Q}) & \end{array}$$

From simply knowing the isomorphism types of \mathcal{C}_1 and $W(\mathbb{Q})$, it is clear that $\varphi: \mathcal{C}_1 \rightarrow W(\mathbb{Q})$ cannot be injective and a loss of information must occur in passing from $K \in \mathcal{C}_1$ to $\varphi(K) \in W(\mathbb{Q})$. The payoff being that one is no longer required to factor polynomials. Indeed, to determine $\varphi(K)$ for a given knot $K \subset S^3$ one only needs to use the Gram–Schmidt orthogonalization process along with a simple “reduction” argument (described in Section 4.1). The Gram–Schmidt process is completely algorithmic and is readily available in many mathematics software packages.

The goal of this article then is to underscore the computability and usefulness of the rational Witt classes $\varphi(K)$. Their determination is almost entirely algorithmic and often straightforward, if tedious, to calculate. We illustrate our point by focusing on a concrete family of knots—the set of pretzel knots. This family is large enough to reflect a number of varied properties of the invariant φ and yet tractable enough so that a complete determination of the rational Witt classes is possible. We proceed by giving a few details about pretzel knots first and then state our main results.

1.2. Statement of results. Given a positive integer n and integers p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n , let $P(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n)$ denote the n -stranded pretzel knot/link. It is obtained by taking n pairs of parallel strands, introducing p_i half-twists into the i -th strand and capping the strands off by n pairs of bridges. The signs of the p_i determine the handedness of the corresponding half-twists. Our convention is that $p_i > 0$ corresponds to right-handed half-twists, see Fig. 1 for an example. We limit our considerations to knots and moreover require that $n \geq 3$ and that $p_i \neq 0$ (the purpose of these two limitations is to exclude connected sums of torus knots/links). There are 3 categories of choices of

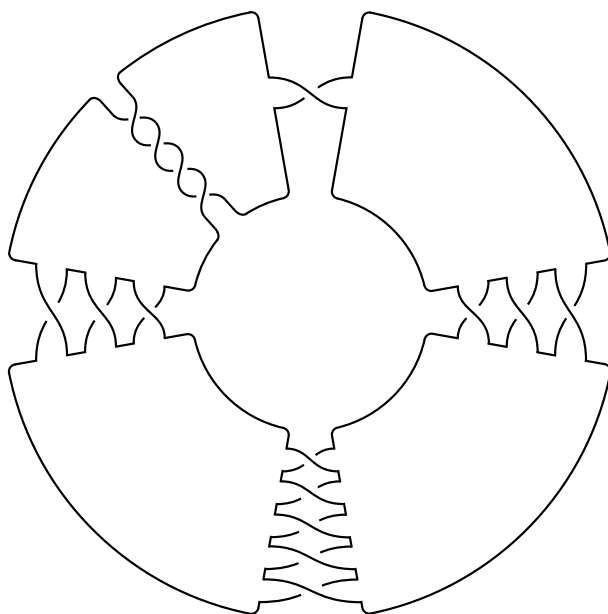


Fig. 1. The pretzel knot $P(-1, 3, -5, 3, 4)$.

the parameters n, p_1, \dots, p_n which lead to knots, namely

- (i) n is odd and all except one of the p_i are odd,
- (1) (ii) n is even and all except one of the p_i are odd,
- (iii) n is odd and all p_i are odd.

As we shall see, these categories exhibit slightly different behavior as far as the formats of their rational Witt classes. Pretzel knots are invariant under the action of \mathbb{Z}_n by cyclic permutation, i.e. $P(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{n-1}, p_n) = P(p_n, p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{n-1})$. We use this symmetry to fix the convention that if $P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ comes from either category (i) or (ii) above, we let p_n be the unique even integer among p_1, \dots, p_n .

To state our results, we need to give a brief description of the rational Witt ring $W(\mathbb{Q})$, a more copious exposition is provided in Section 2.2. As a set, $W(\mathbb{Q})$ consists of equivalence classes of pairs $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, V)$ where V is a finite dimensional vector space over \mathbb{Q} and $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ is a non-degenerate symmetric bilinear form. We say that a pair $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, V)$ is *metabolic* or *totally isotropic* if there exists a half-dimensional subspace $W \subset V$ such that $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle|_{W \times W} \equiv 0$. We will be adding pairs $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_1, V_1)$ and $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_2, V_2)$ by direct summing them, thus

$$(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_1, V_1) \oplus (\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_2, V_2) = (\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_1 \oplus \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_2, V_1 \oplus V_2).$$

With this understood, the equivalence relation on $W(\mathbb{Q})$ is the one by which $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_1, V_1)$

is equivalent to $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_2, V_2)$ if $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_1, V_1) \oplus (-\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_2, V_2)$ is metabolic. One proceeds to check that addition is commutative and indeed well defined on $W(\mathbb{Q})$, giving $W(\mathbb{Q})$ the structure of an Abelian group.

It is not hard to obtain an explicit presentation of $W(\mathbb{Q})$ (see Theorem 2.1 in Section 2.2), for now however it will suffice to point out that $W(\mathbb{Q})$ is generated by the set $\{\langle a \rangle \in W(\mathbb{Q}) \mid a \in \mathbb{Q} - \{0\}\}$. Here $\langle a \rangle$ stands for $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_a, \mathbb{Q})$ where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_a$ is the form on \mathbb{Q} specified by $\langle 1, 1 \rangle_a = a$.

Given a knot $K \subset S^3$, pick an oriented, genus g Seifert surface $\Sigma \subset S^3$ and consider the linking pairing $lk: H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{Z}) \times H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ given by

$$lk(\alpha, \beta) = \text{linking number between } \alpha \text{ and } \beta^+,$$

where β^+ is a small push-off of β in the preferred normal direction of Σ determined by its orientation. Extending lk to $H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{Q})$ linearly and letting $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle: H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{Q}) \times H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ be $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle = lk(\alpha, \beta) + lk(\beta, \alpha)$, defines a non-degenerate symmetric bilinear pairing on the rational vector space $H_1(\Sigma_g; \mathbb{Q})$. We use this to define

$$\varphi(K) = (\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{Q})) \in W(\mathbb{Q}),$$

which we refer to as the *rational Witt class of K* . According to [9], $\varphi(K)$ is well defined and only depends on K (as an oriented knot) but not on the particular choice of Seifert surface Σ . In fact, $\varphi(K)$ only depends on the algebraic concordance class of K .

REMARK 1.1. The determinant $\det K$ of a knot $K \subset S^3$ is defined as $\det K = |\det(V + V^t)|$ where V is a matrix representative of the linking form $lk: H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{Z}) \times H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$. In order for the statements of Theorems 1.2–1.4 to appear more symmetric, we allow ourselves the freedom to use a signed version of the knot determinant. Thus, the determinant for pretzel knots $K = P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ as it appears in the said theorems and throughout the article, agrees up to sign with the usual definition of $\det K$. This signed version of the determinant may well change sign when passing from a knot to its mirror.

With these descriptions and conventions out of the way, we are now ready to state our main results.

Theorem 1.2. *Consider category (i) from (1), i.e. let $n \geq 3$ be an odd integer, let p_1, \dots, p_{n-1} be odd integers and let $p_n \neq 0$ be an even integer. Then the rational Witt class of the pretzel knot $P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ is given by*

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(P(p_1, \dots, p_n)) = & \bigoplus_{i=1}^{n-1} (\langle s_i \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \rangle \oplus \langle s_i \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \rangle \oplus \dots \oplus \langle s_i \cdot (|p_i| - 1) \cdot |p_i| \rangle) \\ & \oplus \langle -(p_1 \cdots p_{n-1}) \cdot \det P(p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}) \rangle \\ & \oplus \langle \det P(p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}) \cdot \det P(p_1, \dots, p_n) \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

where $s_i = -\text{Sign}(p_i)$. The determinants of the pretzel knot $P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ and the pretzel link $P(p_1, \dots, p_{n-1})$ appearing above, are computed as

$$\det P(p_1, \dots, p_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n p_1 \cdots \hat{p}_i \cdots p_n,$$

$$\det P(p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} p_1 \cdots \hat{p}_i \cdots p_{n-1}.$$

As is customary in the literature, having a hat decorate a variable in a product indicates that the factor should be left out. For example $p_1 \cdot \hat{p}_2 \cdot p_3$ stands for $p_1 \cdot p_3$.

Theorem 1.3. Consider category (ii) from (1), that is, let $n \geq 3$ be an even integer, let p_1, \dots, p_{n-1} be odd integers and let $p_n \neq 0$ be an even integer. Then the rational Witt class of the pretzel knot $P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ is

$$\varphi(P(p_1, \dots, p_n)) = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n (\langle s_i \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \rangle \oplus \langle s_i \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \rangle \oplus \cdots \oplus \langle s_i \cdot (|p_i| - 1) \cdot |p_i| \rangle) \\ \oplus \langle -(p_1 \cdots p_n) \cdot \det P(p_1, \dots, p_n) \rangle,$$

where $s_i = -\text{Sign}(p_i)$ and the determinant $\det P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ can again be computed by the formula

$$\det P(p_1, \dots, p_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n p_1 \cdots \hat{p}_i \cdots p_n.$$

To state the next theorem we introduce some auxiliary notation first: Let $\sigma_j(t_1, \dots, t_m)$ denote the degree j (with $0 \leq j \leq m$) symmetric polynomial in the variables t_1, \dots, t_m . For example,

$$\sigma_1(t_1, \dots, t_m) = t_1 + \cdots + t_m$$

while

$$\sigma_m(t_1, \dots, t_m) = t_1 \cdots t_m.$$

We adopt the convention that $\sigma_0(t_1, \dots, t_m) = 1$. With this in mind, we have

Theorem 1.4. Consider category (iii) from (1). Thus, let $n \geq 3$ and p_1, \dots, p_n be odd integers and let σ_i stand as an abbreviation for the integer $\sigma_i(p_1, \dots, p_{i+1})$. Then the rational Witt class of the pretzel knot $P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ is given by

$$\varphi(P(p_1, \dots, p_n)) = \langle \sigma_0 \cdot \sigma_1 \rangle \oplus \langle \sigma_1 \cdot \sigma_2 \rangle \oplus \cdots \oplus \langle \sigma_{n-2} \cdot \sigma_{n-1} \rangle.$$

Moreover, the determinant of $P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ equals $\det P(p_1, \dots, p_n) = \sigma_{n-1}$.

REMARK 1.5. To put the results of Theorems 1.2–1.4 into perspective, we would like to point out that at the time of this writing, the algebraic concordance orders aren't known yet even for the 3-stranded pretzel knots $P(p_1, p_2, p_3)$ from category (i) in (1). The chief reason for this is that this family contains knots with Alexander polynomials of arbitrarily high degree.

In contrast, the algebraic concordance orders of $P(p_1, p_2, p_3)$ coming from category (iii) in (1) are well understood and follow easily from Levine's article [10], see Remark 1.13 below. All non-trivial knots in this family are of Seifert genus 1.

1.3. Applications and examples. While Theorems 1.2–1.4 give $\varphi(K)$ in terms of the generators of $W(\mathbb{Q})$, in concrete cases one can determine $\varphi(K)$ as a specific element in $W(\mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2^\infty \oplus \mathbb{Z}_4^\infty$. We give a host of examples of this nature next. Such computations rely on an understanding of the isomorphism between $W(\mathbb{Q})$ and $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2^\infty \oplus \mathbb{Z}_4^\infty$. This isomorphism is completely explicit and easily computed, we explain it in some detail in Section 2.2. For now we merely present the results of our computations, the full details are deferred to Section 5.

After presenting a several concrete examples, we turn to general type corollaries of Theorems 1.2–1.4. The ultimate goal of course is to have a set of numerical conditions on n, p_1, \dots, p_n which would pinpoint the order of $\varphi(K)$ in $W(\mathbb{Q})$. The obstacle to achieving this is number theoretic in nature and we have been unable to overcome it in its full generality. However, we are able to give such conditions for the case of $n = 3$ and for some special cases when $n \geq 4$.

As we shall see in Section 2.2, a necessary condition for $\varphi(K)$ to be zero in $W(\mathbb{Q})$ is that $\sigma(K) = 0$ and $|\det K| = m^2$ for some odd integer m . If only the first of these conditions holds, then $\varphi(K)$ is at least of order 2 in $W(\mathbb{Q})$. With this in mind the next examples testify that the rational Witt classes carry significantly more information than merely the signature and determinant. We start with a useful definition

DEFINITION 1.6. If p is an odd integer, we shall say that the knot

$$P(p_1, \dots, p_{i-1}, p, p_i, \dots, p_{j-1}, -p, p_j, \dots, p_n)$$

is gotten from $P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ by an *upward stabilization* (or conversely that $P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ is obtained from $P(p_1, \dots, p_{i-1}, p, p_i, \dots, p_{j-1}, -p, p_j, \dots, p_n)$ by a *downward stabilization*).

EXAMPLE 1.7. Let K_1, K_2 and K_3 be the knots

$$\begin{aligned} K_1 &= P(21, 13, -17, -15, 12), & K_2 &= P(-3, -3, -7, 5, 2), \\ K_3 &= P(-3, -5, 7, 9, 6) \end{aligned}$$

from category (i) and let $K = K_1 \# K_2 \# K_3$. The $\sigma(K) = 0$ but $\varphi(K)$ has order 4 in

$W(\mathbb{Q})$. Thus K has concordance order at least 4. The same holds if K_i is replaced by a knot gotten from K_i by any finite number of upward stabilizations.

EXAMPLE 1.8. Let K_1 and K_2 be the knots

$$K_1 = P(7, 3, -5, 2), \quad K_2 = P(-19, -15, 21, 10)$$

from category (ii) and let $K = K_1 \# K_2$. Then $\sigma(K) = 0$ but $\varphi(K)$ has order 4 in $W(\mathbb{Q})$ and therefore also in concordance group. The same is true if K_i is replaced by a knot gotten from K_i by any finite number of upward stabilizations.

EXAMPLE 1.9. Let K be a knot obtained by a finite number of upward stabilization from either

$$P(-3, 9, 15, -5 - 5) \quad \text{or} \quad P(-3, -5, -11, 15, 15)$$

from category (iii). Then the signature of K is zero, the determinant of K is a square but $\varphi(K) \neq 0 \in W(\mathbb{Q})$. Consequently, no such K is slice.

EXAMPLE 1.10. Let K_1 , K_2 and K_3 be the knots

$$\begin{aligned} K_1 &= P(21, 13, -17, -15, 12), & K_2 &= P(-19, -15, 21, 10), \\ K_3 &= P(-15, -7, -7, 13, 11) \end{aligned}$$

from the categories (i), (ii) and (iii) and let $K = K_1 \# K_2 \# K_3$. Then $\sigma(K) = 0$ but $\varphi(K)$ is of order 4 in $W(\mathbb{Q})$. The same holds under replacement of K_i by upward stabilizations.

The details of the above computations can be found in Section 5. We now turn to more general corollaries of Theorems 1.2–1.4.

Theorem 1.11. *Consider a 3-stranded pretzel knot $K = P(p, q, r)$ with p, q, r odd. Then the order of $\varphi(K)$ in $W(\mathbb{Q})$ is as follows:*

- $\varphi(K)$ is of order 1 in $W(\mathbb{Q})$ if and only if $\det K = -m^2$ for some odd $m \in \mathbb{Z}$.
- $\varphi(K)$ is of order 2 in $W(\mathbb{Q})$ if and only if $\det K < 0$, $-\det K$ is not a square and no prime $\wp \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ divides $\det K$ with an odd power.
- $\varphi(K)$ is of order 4 in $W(\mathbb{Q})$ if and only if $\det K < 0$ and there exists a prime $\wp \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ dividing $\det K$ with an odd power.
- $\varphi(K)$ is of infinite order in $W(\mathbb{Q})$ if and only if $\det K > 0$.

Recall that $\det K = pq + pr + qr$.

Theorem 1.12. Consider again $K = P(p, q, r)$ but with p, q odd and with $r \neq 0$ even. Then $\varphi(K)$ is of finite order in $W(\mathbb{Q})$ if and only if

$$p + q = 0$$

or

$$p + q = \pm 2 \quad \text{and} \quad \det K > 0.$$

The order of $\varphi(K)$ in $W(\mathbb{Q})$ in these cases is as follows:

- If $p + q = 0$ then $\varphi(K)$ has order 1 in $W(\mathbb{Q})$.
- If $p + q = \pm 2$ and $\det K > 0$ then,
 - $\varphi(K)$ is of order 1 in $W(\mathbb{Q})$ if $\det K = m^2$ for some odd integer m .
 - $\varphi(K)$ is of order 2 in $W(\mathbb{Q})$ if $\det K$ is not a square and no prime $\wp \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ divides $\det K$ with an odd power.
 - $\varphi(K)$ is of order 4 in $W(\mathbb{Q})$ if there is a prime $\wp \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ that divides $\det K$ with an odd power.

Here too, $\det K = pq + pr + qr$.

A slightly more general version of this theorem is given in Theorem 6.2.

REMARK 1.13. As already mentioned in Remark 1.5, the algebraic concordance orders of the knots $P(p, q, r)$ with p, q, r odd are known by work of Levine [10] and agree with the orders of $\varphi(P(p, q, r))$ in $W(\mathbb{Q})$. The analogues of the results of Theorem 1.12 are not known for the algebraic concordance group. However, according to Theorem 1.16 below, it is clear that when r is even, the order of $\varphi(P(p, q, r))$ in $W(\mathbb{Q})$ and the order of $P(p, q, r)$ in \mathcal{C}_1 are different in general. We point the interested reader towards [14] for a discussion of finite order elements in \mathcal{C}_1 .

REMARK 1.14. The condition on the congruency class mod 4, appearing in both Theorems 1.11 and 1.12, is reminiscent of a similar condition appearing in a beautiful (and much stronger) theorem by Livingston and Naik [13]: If K is a knot with $\det K = \wp \cdot \beta$ where \wp is a prime congruent to 3 mod 4 and $\gcd(\wp, \beta) = 1$, then K has infinite order in the topological concordance group.

Theorem 1.15. Consider a pretzel knot $K = P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ from category (i) in (1), i.e. assume that n, p_1, \dots, p_{n-1} are odd, $n \geq 3$ and $p_n \neq 0$ is even. Additionally, suppose that the p_1, \dots, p_{n-1} are all mutually coprime. Then $\varphi(K) = 0 \in W(\mathbb{Q})$ if and only if $\sigma(K) = 0$ and $\det K = \pm m^2$ for some odd $m \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Seeing as the torsion subgroups of \mathcal{C}_1 and $W(\mathbb{Q})$ are isomorphic, one can't help but speculate whether $\varphi|_{\text{Tor}(\mathcal{C}_1)}: \text{Tor}(\mathcal{C}_1) \rightarrow W(\mathbb{Q})$ is injective. Unfortunately this is not the case as the next theorem testifies.

Theorem 1.16. *Consider the knot $K = P(5, -3, 8)$. All Tristram–Levine signatures $\sigma_\omega(K)$ vanish but K is not trivial in \mathcal{C}_1 . On the other hand, the rational Witt class $\varphi(K)$ is zero. Thus, K is a nontrivial element of $\text{Ker}(\varphi) \cap \text{Tor}(\mathcal{C}_1)$.*

REMARK 1.17. We would like to point out that for knots K with 10 or fewer crossings, K is algebraically slice if and only if $\varphi(K)$ is zero in $W(\mathbb{Q})$. This follows by inspection, using KnotInfo [2]², and relying on the fact that if $\varphi(K) = 0$ then $\sigma(K) = 0$ and $\det K = \pm m^2$.

As a byproduct of our computations we obtain closed formulae for the signature and determinants of all pretzel knots. The formulae for the determinants have already been stated in Theorems 1.2–1.4, the signature formulae are the content of the next theorem. While these are not directly relevant to our discussion, we list them here in the hopes that they may be useful elsewhere.

Theorem 1.18. *Let $K = P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ be a pretzel knot from either of the 3 categories (i)–(iii) from (1). As usual, we assume that $n \geq 3$. Then the signature $\sigma(K)$ of K can be computed as follows:*

1. *If n, p_1, \dots, p_{n-1} are odd and $p_n \neq 0$ is even, then*

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(K) = & - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \text{Sign}(p_i) \cdot (|p_i| - 1) \right) - \text{Sign}(p_1 \cdots p_{n-1} \cdot \det P(p_1, \dots, p_{n-1})) \\ & + \text{Sign}(\det P(p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}) \cdot \det P(p_1, \dots, p_n)). \end{aligned}$$

The determinants $\det P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ and $\det P(p_1, \dots, p_{n-1})$ are computed as in Theorem 1.2.

2. *If n, p_n are even, p_1, \dots, p_{n-1} are odd and $p_n \neq 0$, then*

$$\sigma(K) = - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \text{Sign}(p_i) \cdot (|p_i| - 1) \right) - \text{Sign}(p_1 \cdots p_n \cdot \det P(p_1, \dots, p_n)),$$

where $\det P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ is as computed in Theorem 1.3.

3. *If n, p_1, \dots, p_n are all odd, then*

$$\sigma(K) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \text{Sign}(\sigma_{i-1} \cdot \sigma_i),$$

where $\sigma_i = \sigma_i(p_1, \dots, p_{i+1})$ as in Theorem 1.4.

²A web site created by Chuck Livingston and maintained by Chuck Livingston and Jae Choon Cha. The site contains a wealth of information about knots with low crossing number. It can be found at <http://www.indiana.edu/~knotinfo>.

For example, if $K = P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ with n, p_1, \dots, p_n odd and $p_i > 0$ for all i , then $\sigma_i > 0$ for all i also and therefore $\sigma(K) = n - 1$. As another example consider the case of n, p_n even and p_1, \dots, p_{n-1} odd and again $p_i > 0$ for all i . Then $\sigma(K) = n - 1 - (p_1 + \dots + p_n)$.

1.4. Organization. Section 2 provides background on the three flavors of algebraic concordance groups \mathcal{C}_1 , $\mathcal{I}(\mathbb{Q})$ and $W(\mathbb{Q})$ encountered in the introduction. The relationships between these groups are also made more transparent. In Section 3 the first steps towards computing $\varphi(P(p_1, \dots, p_n))$ are taken in that specific Seifert surfaces are picked for the knots along with specific bases for their first homology. These choices allow us to determine a linking matrix for the knots. Section 4 explains how one can diagonalize the linking matrices found in Section 3, leading to proofs of Theorems 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4. More detailed versions of these theorems are provided in Theorems 4.8, 4.11 and 4.13 respectively. Section 5 is devoted to computations of examples and shows how Theorems 1.2–1.4 imply the results from Examples 1.7–1.10 stated above. The final section provides proofs for Theorems 1.11, 1.12, 1.15 and 1.16.

2. Algebraic concordance groups

In this section we describe the three algebraic concordance groups mentioned in the introduction, namely

\mathcal{C}_1 – The algebraic concordance group of classical knots in S^3 ,

$\mathcal{I}(\mathbb{F})$ – The concordance group of isometric structures over the field \mathbb{F} ,

$W(\mathbb{F})$ – The Witt ring of non-degenerate, symmetric, bilinear forms over \mathbb{F} .

We provide a generous amount of details of the constructions of these groups but we omit proofs. The interested reader may consult [1, 4, 7, 11, 19] for more details and additional background.

2.1. The algebraic concordance group \mathcal{C}_1 . This section largely follows the exposition from [9] with a slight bias towards a coordinate free description.

Our explanation of the algebraic concordance group \mathcal{C}_1 runs largely in parallel to the description of the Witt ring $W(\mathbb{Q})$ from the introduction. Thus, we shall consider pairs $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, L)$ where L is a finitely generated free Abelian group of even rank and $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle: L \times L \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is a bilinear pairing with the property that $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle - \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle^\tau$ is unimodular. Following Levine [10], we shall call such pairs *admissible pairs*. Here $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle^\tau$ denotes the bilinear form

$$\langle x, y \rangle^\tau = \langle y, x \rangle.$$

Note that $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is not required to be symmetric nor non-degenerate. We will say that $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, L)$ is *metabolic* or *totally isotropic* if there exists a splitting $L \cong L_1 \oplus L_2$ with $\text{rk } L = 2(\text{rk } L_1)$ and $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle|_{L_1 \times L_1} \equiv 0$. We shall add pairs $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_1, L_1)$ and $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_2, L_2)$

by direct summing them, i.e.

$$(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_1, L_1) \oplus (\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_2, L_2) = (\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_1 \oplus \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_2, L_1 \oplus L_2).$$

With these definitions understood, we define the *algebraic concordance group* \mathcal{C}_1 to be the set of pairs $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, L)$ as above, up to the equivalence relation \sim by which

$$(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_1, L_1) \sim (\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_2, L_2)$$

if and only if

$$(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_1, L_1) \oplus (-\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_2, L_2) \text{ is metabolic.}$$

We shall refer to this equivalence relation as that of *algebraic concordance*. Under the operation of direct summing, \mathcal{C}_1 becomes an Abelian group. An easy check reveals that the inverse of $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, L)$ is $(-\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, L)$. The group \mathcal{C}_1 was introduced by Jerry Levine in [9] and its isomorphism type was completely determined by him in [10].

The relation of \mathcal{C}_1 to knot theory is as follows: Let K be a knot in S^3 and let $\Sigma \subset S^3$ be an oriented genus g Seifert surface for K . We shall view the orientation on Σ as being given by an normal nowhere vanishing vector field \vec{n} on Σ . Recall from the introduction that the linking pairing $lk: H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{Z}) \times H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is defined by

$$lk(x, y) = \text{linking number of } x \text{ and } y^+,$$

where, by a customary blurring of viewpoints, we interpret x and y as simple closed curves on Σ . With this in mind, y^+ is a small push-off of y in the normal direction of Σ determined by \vec{n} . It is well known (see e.g. [17]) that $(lk, H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{Z}))$ is an admissible pair and therefore the assignment $(K, \Sigma) \mapsto (lk, H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{Z})) \in \mathcal{C}_1$ is well defined. As Levine shows in [9], the algebraic concordance class of $(lk, H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{Z}))$ is independent of Σ and by abuse of notation, we shall denote it simply by K , hoping that no confusion will arise. Levine also shows that if K_1 and K_2 are (geometrically) concordant as knots then their linking forms are algebraically concordant. This statement applies to both smooth and topological (geometric) concordance.

2.2. The Witt ring over the field \mathbb{F} . For an excellent introduction to Witt rings we advise the reader to consult [8], but see also [5] and [18]. The first half of this section is a re-iteration of the description for the Witt ring $W(\mathbb{Q})$ over the rational numbers extended to arbitrary fields.

Let \mathbb{F} be a field and consider pairs $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, V)$ where V is a finite dimensional \mathbb{F} -vector space and $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$ is a symmetric, non-degenerate bilinear pairing. By “non-degenerate” we mean that the map $v \mapsto \langle \cdot, v \rangle$ provides an isomorphism from V to V^* . We call a pair $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, V)$ *metabolic* or *totally isotropic* if there exists a subspace $W \subset V$ with $\dim_{\mathbb{F}} V = 2 \dim_{\mathbb{F}} W$ and such that $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle|_{W \times W} \equiv 0$. As in the

case of $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{Q}$, we define addition of $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_1, V_1)$ and $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_2, V_2)$ by direct sum

$$(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_1, V_1) \oplus (\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_2, V_2) = (\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_1 \oplus \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_2, V_1 \oplus V_2),$$

and we proceed to define the equivalence relation $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_1, V_1) \sim (\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_2, V_2)$ to mean that $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_1, V_1) \oplus (-\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_2, V_2)$ is metabolic. The set of equivalence classes of pairs $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, V)$ is denoted by $W(\mathbb{F})$ and called the *Witt ring of \mathbb{F}* . It becomes an Abelian group under the direct sum operation and a commutative ring with the operation of multiplication given by tensor products

$$(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_1, V_1) \otimes (\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_2, V_2) = (\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_1 \cdot \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_2, V_1 \otimes_{\mathbb{F}} V_2).$$

The Witt ring $W(\mathbb{F})$ was introduced by Witt in [20] and has found renewed prominence in the theory of quadratic forms over fields through the work of Pfister (see for example [15, 16]).

As is usual in the literature, we will denote $\mathbb{F} - \{0\}$ by $\dot{\mathbb{F}}$. Let us recall the notation $\langle a \rangle$ already used in the introduction: Given $a \in \dot{\mathbb{F}}$ we let $\langle a \rangle$ denote the non-degenerate symmetric bilinear form $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_a, \mathbb{F})$ specified by $\langle 1, 1 \rangle_a = a$. Note that

$$(2) \quad \langle a \rangle = \langle a \cdot b^2 \rangle \in W(\mathbb{F}), \quad \forall b \in \dot{\mathbb{F}} \quad \text{and} \quad \langle b \rangle \oplus \langle -b \rangle = 0 \in W(\mathbb{F}), \quad \forall b \in \dot{\mathbb{F}}.$$

The first of these follows from the fact that $f: (\langle a \rangle, \mathbb{F}) \rightarrow (\langle a \cdot b^2 \rangle, \mathbb{F})$ given by $f(x) = x \cdot b$ is an isomorphism of forms. The second form is clearly metabolic and thus zero in $W(\mathbb{F})$. These “harmless” observations are incredibly useful in computations and we will rely on them substantially in our sample calculations in Section 5. With this notation in mind, the next theorem can be found in [8].

Theorem 2.1. *Let $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ be a non-degenerate symmetric bilinear form on a finite dimensional \mathbb{F} -vector space V of dimension n . Then there exist scalars $d_1, \dots, d_n \in \dot{\mathbb{F}}$ such that*

$$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle = \langle d_1 \rangle \oplus \dots \oplus \langle d_n \rangle \in W(\mathbb{F}).$$

Said differently, $W(\mathbb{F})$ is generated by the set $\{\langle a \rangle \mid a \in \dot{\mathbb{F}}\}$. A presentation of $W(\mathbb{F})$ (as a commutative ring) is obtained from these generators along with the relators

$$(R1) \quad 1 \oplus \langle -1 \rangle,$$

$$(R2) \quad \langle a \rangle \cdot \langle b \rangle \oplus \langle -a \cdot b \rangle, \quad a, b \in \dot{\mathbb{F}},$$

$$(R3) \quad \langle a + b \rangle \cdot (1 + \langle a \cdot b \rangle) \oplus \langle -a \rangle \oplus \langle -b \rangle, \quad a, b \in \dot{\mathbb{F}}.$$

In other words, $W(\mathbb{F})$ is isomorphic to quotient of the free commutative ring generated by the set $\{\langle a \rangle \mid a \in \dot{\mathbb{F}}\}$ moded out by the ideal generated by elements of the form as in (R1)–(R3). In (R1), the symbol 1 denotes the multiplicative unit of $W(\mathbb{F})$.

REMARK 2.2. We shall adopt the use of the symbol \ominus as the inverse operation of addition \oplus in $W(\mathbb{F})$. For example, the relations (R1)–(R3) from the preceding theorem can be rewritten with the \ominus sign as

$$(R1) \ 1 \ominus \langle 1 \rangle,$$

$$(R2) \ \langle a \rangle \cdot \langle b \rangle \ominus \langle a \cdot b \rangle, \ a, b \in \dot{\mathbb{F}},$$

$$(R3) \ \langle a + b \rangle \oplus \langle ab(a + b) \rangle \ominus \langle a \rangle \ominus \langle b \rangle, \ a, b \in \dot{\mathbb{F}}.$$

With this understood, we turn to studying some specific Witt rings. We will chiefly be interested in the cases where \mathbb{F} is either \mathbb{Q} or \mathbb{F}_\wp where the latter will be our notation for the finite field $\mathbb{Z}/\wp\mathbb{Z}$ of characteristic $\wp \geq 2$. The next result can again be found in [8] and also in [5].

Theorem 2.3. *Let $\wp \in \mathbb{Z}$ be a prime. Then there are isomorphisms of Abelian groups*

$$W(\mathbb{F}_\wp) \cong \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}_2; & \wp = 2, \\ \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2; & \wp \equiv 1 \pmod{4}, \\ \mathbb{Z}_4; & \wp \equiv 3 \pmod{4}. \end{cases}$$

The generators of $\mathbb{Z}_2 \cong W(\mathbb{F}_2)$ and of $\mathbb{Z}_4 \cong W(\mathbb{F}_\wp)$ with $\wp \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ are given by $\langle 1 \rangle$ while the two copies of \mathbb{Z}_2 in $W(\mathbb{F}_\wp)$ in the case when $\wp \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ are generated by $\langle 1 \rangle$ and $\langle a \rangle$ where $a \in \dot{\mathbb{F}} - \dot{\mathbb{F}}^2$ is any non-square element.

The origins of the proof of the next theorem go back to Gauss' work on quadratic reciprocity, it was re-discovered by Milnor and Tate [5].

Theorem 2.4. *There is an isomorphism of Abelian groups*

$$\sigma \oplus \partial: W(\mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \oplus \left(\bigoplus_{\substack{\wp \in \mathbb{N} \\ \wp = \text{prime}}} W(\mathbb{F}_\wp) \right),$$

where $\sigma: W(\mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is the signature function while $\partial: W(\mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \bigoplus_\wp W(\mathbb{F}_\wp)$ is the direct sum of homomorphisms $\partial_\wp: W(\mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow W(\mathbb{F}_\wp)$ (with \wp ranging over all primes) described on generators of $W(\mathbb{F}_\wp)$ as follows: Given a rational number $\lambda \neq 0$, write it as $\lambda = \wp^l \cdot \beta$ where l is an integer and β a rational number whose numerator and denominator are relatively prime to \wp . Then

$$(3) \quad \partial_\wp(\langle \wp^l \cdot \beta \rangle) = \begin{cases} 0; & l \text{ is even,} \\ \langle \beta \rangle; & l \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

Corollary 2.5. *As an Abelian group, $W(\mathbb{Q})$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2^\infty \oplus \mathbb{Z}_4^\infty$.*

2.3. The concordance group of isometric structures. For more details on this section, see [10].

Let \mathbb{F} be a field, then an *isometric structure over \mathbb{F}* is a triple $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, T, V)$ consisting of a non-degenerate symmetric bilinear form $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, V)$ and a linear operator $T: V \rightarrow V$ which is an isometry with respect to $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$, i.e. $\langle Tv, Tw \rangle = \langle v, w \rangle$ for all $v, w \in V$. A triple $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, T, V)$ shall be called *metabolic* or *totally isotropic* if there is a half-dimensionial T -invariant subspace $W \subset V$ for which $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle|_{W \times W} \equiv 0$. Much as in the case of the algebraic concordance group \mathcal{C}_1 and the Witt ring $W(\mathbb{F})$, isometric structures too are added by direct sum \oplus . We define two triples $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_1, T_1, V_1)$ and $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_2, T_2, V_2)$ to be equivalent if

$$(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_1, T_1, V_1) \oplus (-\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_2, -T_2, V_2),$$

is metabolic. With these definitions understood, we define the *concordance group of isometric structures* $\mathcal{I}(\mathbb{F})$ as the set of equivalence classes of triples $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, T, V)$ as above. Not surprisingly, $\mathcal{I}(\mathbb{F})$ becomes an Abelian group under the operation of direct summing.

2.4. Maps between the algebraic concordance groups. Having defined \mathcal{C}_1 , $W(\mathbb{F})$ and $\mathcal{I}(\mathbb{F})$, we turn to describing some natural maps between them in the case when $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{Q}$. We start by a lemma proved by Levine in [10].

Lemma 2.6. *Let $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, L)$ be an admissible pair (as in Section 2.1). Then there exists an admissible pair $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle', L')$ algebraically concordant to $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, L)$ and such that $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle': L' \times L' \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is a non-degenerate bilinear form.*

With this in mind, consider an admissible non-degenerate pair $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, L)$. Given any basis $\mathcal{B} = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ of L , let A be the matrix representing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$, that is, set $a_{i,j} = \langle \alpha_i, \alpha_j \rangle$ and let $A = [a_{i,j}]$. We define the maps $\varphi: \mathcal{C}_1 \rightarrow W(\mathbb{Q})$, $\varphi_1: \mathcal{C}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{I}(\mathbb{Q})$ and $\psi: \mathcal{I}(\mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow W(\mathbb{Q})$ as in [10]

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, L) &= (\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle + \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle^\tau, L \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}), \\ \varphi_1(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, L) &= (A + A^\tau, -A^{-1}A^\tau, L \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}), \\ \psi(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, T, V) &= (\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, V).\end{aligned}$$

It is not hard to verify that the definition of φ_1 is independent of the choice of the basis \mathcal{B} of L . It is also easy to verify that, with respect to \mathcal{B} , the matrix $-A^{-1}A^\tau$ defines an isometry on $L \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$. It should be clear that $\varphi = \psi \circ \varphi_1$, as already pointed out in the introduction. We leave it as an (easy) exercise for the reader to check that these maps are well defined. This requires one to show that metabolic elements from any one group map to metabolic elements in the other groups.

We conclude this section by reminding the reader of the isomorphism types of \mathcal{C}_1 , $W(\mathbb{Q})$ and $\mathcal{I}(\mathbb{Q})$ stated in the introduction:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C}_1 \cong \mathbb{Z}^\infty \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2^\infty \oplus \mathbb{Z}_4^\infty & \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} & \mathcal{I}(\mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Z}^\infty \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2^\infty \oplus \mathbb{Z}_4^\infty \\ & \searrow \varphi \quad \swarrow \psi & \\ & W(\mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2^\infty \oplus \mathbb{Z}_4^\infty. & \end{array}$$

As already mentioned, Levine showed φ_1 to be injective. Clearly injectivity cannot hold for φ . However, given the above diagram, one cannot help but ask: “How much loss of information is there if one restricts φ to the torsion subgroup of \mathcal{C}_1 ?” As Theorem 1.16 shows, the restriction of φ to the torsion subgroup of \mathcal{C}_1 is unfortunately not injective. Nevertheless, Examples 1.7–1.10 show that $\varphi|_{\text{Tor}(\mathcal{C}_1)}$ contains significantly more information than just the knot determinant.

3. The linking matrices

In this section we compute the linking matrix for $K = P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ associated to a choice of oriented Seifert surface Σ for K along with a concrete basis for $H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{Z})$. The details of these computations for the three cases (i)–(iii) from (1) proceed in slightly different manners.

3.1. The case of n, p_1, \dots, p_{n-1} odd and p_n even. For the remainder of this subsection, we shall assume the conditions from its title with the additional constraints that $n \geq 3$ and $p_n \neq 0$.

We start by recalling Fig. 1 in which we chose a particular projection for the pretzel knot $P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$. We choose Σ_1 to be the Seifert surface for K obtained from that projection via Seifert’s algorithm (see for example [17]). Specifically, Σ_1 consists of $n-1$ disks D_1, \dots, D_{n-1} of which D_i and D_{i+1} are connected with $|p_i|$ bands, each carrying a single half-twist whose handedness is determined by the sign of p_i (in that the band obtains a right-handed twist if $p_i < 0$ and a left-handed twist if $p_i > 0$). The disks D_{n-1} and D_1 are similarly connected with $|p_{n-1}|$ bands. Finally, there is a band with $|p_n|$ half-twists (right-handed if $p_n > 0$ and left-handed if $p_n < 0$) both of whose ends are attached to D_1 . Note that the genus of Σ_1 is $|p_1| + |p_2| + \dots + |p_{n-1}| + 3 - n$. We label the bands connecting D_i to D_{i+1} by $B_1^i, \dots, B_{|p_i|}^i$ and we label those connecting D_{n-1} to D_1 by $B_1^{n-1}, \dots, B_{|p_{n-1}|}^{n-1}$. The unique band with $|p_n|$ twists is labeled B^n . All of our conventions and labels are illustrated in Fig. 2.

With these preliminaries in place, we choose our basis

$$(4) \quad \mathcal{B}_1 = \{\alpha_1^1, \dots, \alpha_{|p_1|-1}^1, \alpha_1^2, \dots, \alpha_{|p_2|-1}^2, \dots, \alpha_1^{n-1}, \dots, \alpha_{|p_{n-1}|-1}^{n-1}, \gamma, \delta\}$$

for $H_1(\Sigma_1; \mathbb{Z})$ in the following way:

1. We let α_j^i to be the simple closed curve passing through the bands B_1^i and B_{j+1}^i .
2. We pick γ to be the simple closed curve passing over the bands $B_1^1, B_1^2, \dots, B_1^{n-1}$.
3. The remaining curve δ passes once through the band B^n .

These curves, along with our orientation conventions, are also depicted in Fig. 2. The orientation of Σ_1 is determined by the normal vector field which points outwards from the page (and towards the reader) on all disks D_1, D_3, D_5, \dots and into the page (and away from the reader) on the disks D_2, D_4, D_6, \dots . These conventions are indicated by the symbols \oplus and \ominus respectively in Fig. 2.

With these definitions in place, we are ready to start computing entries in the linking matrix $\mathcal{L} = [l_{i,j}]$ where $l_{i,j} = lk(x_i, x_j)$. Here x_i is the i -th element of the basis \mathcal{B}_1 and $lk(x_i, x_j)$ is the linking number of x_i and x_j^+ . The latter is a small push-off of x_j in the direction of the normal vector field on Σ_1 determined by its orientation, as already previously indicated.

Seeing as the loops α_k^i and α_m^j are disjoint for any choice of $i \neq j$, we find that $lk(\alpha_k^i, \alpha_m^j) = lk(\alpha_m^j, \alpha_k^i) = 0$ for any choices of i, j, k, m with $i \neq j$. For the same reason, one also obtains $lk(\alpha_k^i, \delta) = lk(\delta, \alpha_k^i) = 0$ for any choices of i, k .

The contribution of the subset $\{\alpha_1^i, \dots, \alpha_{|p_i|-1}^i\}$ of \mathcal{B}_1 to the linking form \mathcal{L} , only depends on p_i . To see how, let us introduce the $n \times n$ matrices X_n and $Y_n = X_n + X_n^T$ by the formulae

$$(5) \quad X_n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad Y_n = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

By consulting Fig. 2, one finds that

$$(6) \quad \begin{aligned} lk(\alpha_k^i, \alpha_m^i) &= \begin{cases} 0; & k < m \\ -1; & k \geq m \end{cases} \quad \text{if } p_i > 0 \quad \text{and } i \text{ is even,} \\ lk(\alpha_k^i, \alpha_m^i) &= \begin{cases} -1; & k \leq m \\ 0 & k > m \end{cases} \quad \text{if } p_i < 0 \quad \text{and } i \text{ is even,} \\ lk(\alpha_k^i, \alpha_m^i) &= \begin{cases} -1; & k \leq m \\ 0; & k > m \end{cases} \quad \text{if } p_i > 0 \quad \text{and } i \text{ is odd,} \\ lk(\alpha_k^i, \alpha_m^i) &= \begin{cases} 0; & k < m \\ -1; & k \geq m \end{cases} \quad \text{if } p_i < 0 \quad \text{and } i \text{ is odd.} \end{aligned}$$

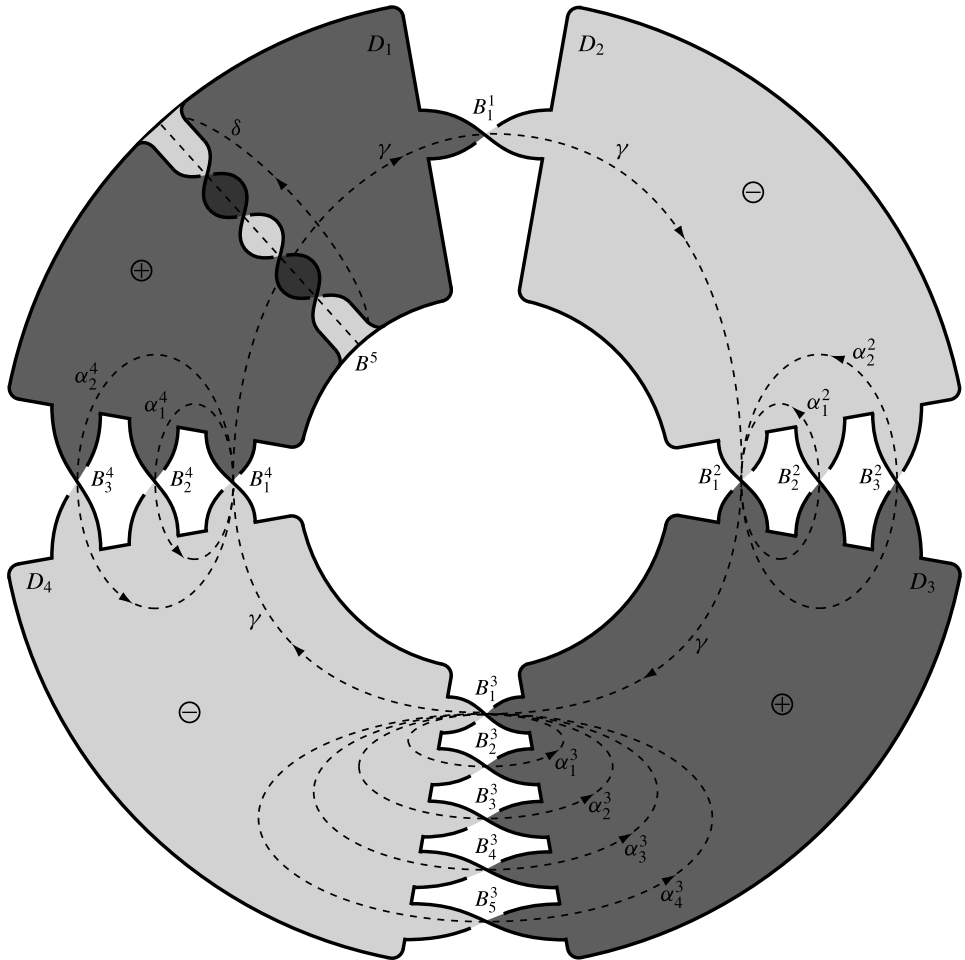


Fig. 2. Our choice of Seifert surface Σ_1 for $P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ for the case when n, p_1, \dots, p_{n-1} are odd and p_n is even. This example shows the knot $P(-1, 3, -5, 3, 4)$. The choices of generators for $H_1(\Sigma_1; \mathbb{Z})$ along with their orientations are indicated.

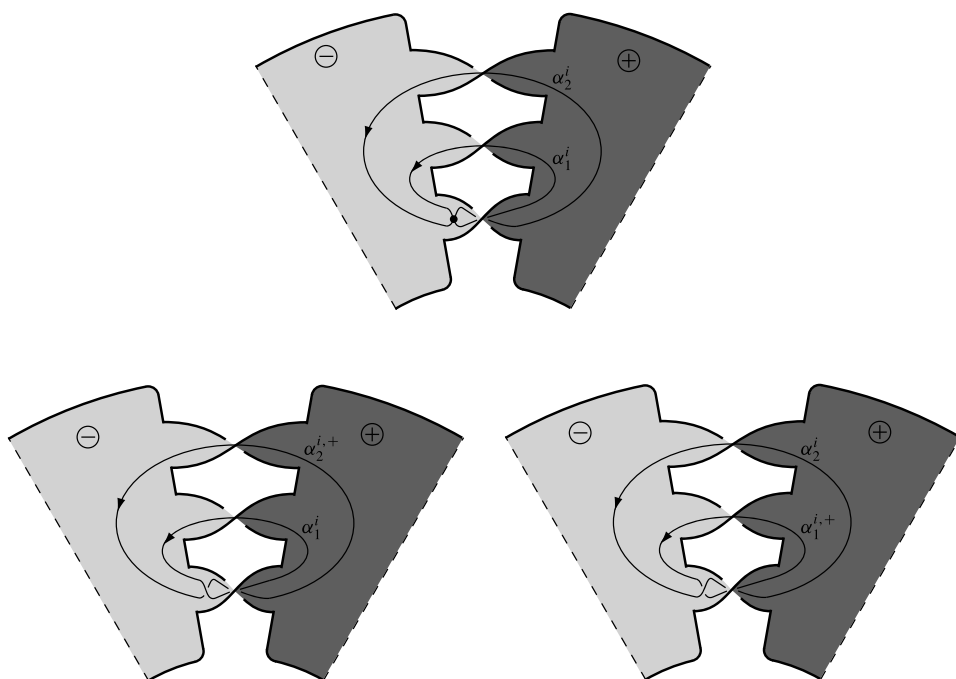


Fig. 3. This figure computes the linking $lk(\alpha_1^i, \alpha_2^i)$ when i is even. The two push-offs $\alpha_1^{i,+}$ and $\alpha_2^{i,+}$ of α_1^i and α_2^i respectively, are shown in the bottom two pictures. The linking of the two is readily computed from these.

The case of $p_i > 0$ and i even is singled out in Fig. 3. From this we find that \mathcal{L}_i , the restriction of the linking form \mathcal{L} to the $Span(\alpha_1^i, \dots, \alpha_{|p_i|-1}^i)$, with respect to the basis $\{\alpha_1^i, \dots, \alpha_{|p_i|-1}^i\}$ takes on one of 4 possible forms:

$$\mathcal{L}_i = \begin{cases} -X_{|p_i|-1}; & \text{if } p_i > 0 \text{ and } i \text{ is even,} \\ X_{|p_i|-1}^\tau; & \text{if } p_i < 0 \text{ and } i \text{ is even,} \\ -X_{|p_i|-1}^\tau; & \text{if } p_i > 0 \text{ and } i \text{ is odd,} \\ X_{|p_i|-1}; & \text{if } p_i < 0 \text{ and } i \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

Even so, the matrix representing $\mathcal{L}_i + \mathcal{L}_i^\tau$ in each of the four cases above, can then be expressed with a single relation as

$$(7) \quad \mathcal{L}_i + \mathcal{L}_i^\tau = -\text{Sign}(p_i)Y_{|p_i|-1}.$$

Having worked out all of the linking numbers $lk(\alpha_k^i, \alpha_m^j)$, we now turn to exploring how γ and δ contribute to \mathcal{L} . Their linking numbers with the various other curves from the basis \mathcal{B}_1 are easily read off from Fig. 2:

$$(8) \quad \begin{aligned} lk(\gamma, \gamma) &= -\frac{1}{2}(\text{Sign}(p_1) + \text{Sign}(p_2) + \cdots + \text{Sign}(p_{n-1})), \\ lk(\gamma, \delta) &= 0, \\ lk(\delta, \gamma) &= 1, \\ lk(\delta, \delta) &= \frac{p_n}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

while the linking numbers of γ with the various α_k^i are

$$(9) \quad \begin{aligned} lk(\gamma, \alpha_k^i) &= \begin{cases} -1; & \text{if } p_i > 0 \text{ and } i \text{ is even,} \\ 0; & \text{if } p_i < 0 \text{ and } i \text{ is even,} \\ 0; & \text{if } p_i > 0 \text{ and } i \text{ is odd,} \\ 1; & \text{if } p_i < 0 \text{ and } i \text{ is odd,} \end{cases} \\ lk(\alpha_k^i, \gamma) &= \begin{cases} 0; & \text{if } p_i > 0 \text{ and } i \text{ is even,} \\ 1; & \text{if } p_i < 0 \text{ and } i \text{ is even,} \\ -1; & \text{if } p_i > 0 \text{ and } i \text{ is odd,} \\ 0; & \text{if } p_i < 0 \text{ and } i \text{ is odd.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

As earlier, we see that while $lk(\alpha_k^i, \gamma)$ and $lk(\gamma, \alpha_k^i)$ depend on a number of cases, the quantity $lk(\gamma, \alpha_k^i) + lk(\alpha_k^i, \gamma)$ always equals $-\text{Sign}(p_i)$. We are thus in a position to assemble all the pieces.

Theorem 3.1. *Let n, p_1, \dots, p_{n-1} be odd integers with $n \geq 3$ and let $p_n \neq 0$ be an even integer. To keep notation below at bay, let us also introduce the abbreviations*

$$s_i = -\text{Sign}(p_i), \quad s = s_1 + \cdots + s_{n-1}, \quad \rho_i = |p_i| - 1.$$

Then the symmetrized linking form $\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau$ of the pretzel knot $P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ associated to the oriented Seifert surface Σ_1 and the basis

$$\mathcal{B}_1 = \{\alpha_1^1, \dots, \alpha_{|p_1|-1}^1, \alpha_1^2, \dots, \alpha_{|p_2|-1}^2, \dots, \alpha_1^{n-1}, \dots, \alpha_{|p_{n-1}|-1}^{n-1}, \gamma, \delta\}$$

of $H_1(\Sigma_1; \mathbb{Z})$ as chosen above (see specifically Fig. 2), has the form

$$\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^r = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc|ccc|cc} & & & \cdots & & & & & s_1 & 0 \\ & s_1 Y_{\rho_1} & 0 & \cdots & & 0 & & & \vdots & \vdots \\ & & & \cdots & & & & & s_1 & 0 \\ \hline & 0 & s_2 Y_{\rho_2} & \cdots & & 0 & & & s_2 & 0 \\ & & & \cdots & & & & & \vdots & \vdots \\ & & & \cdots & & & & & s_2 & 0 \\ \hline \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ \hline & 0 & 0 & & & s_{n-1} Y_{\rho_{n-1}} & & & s_{n-1} & 0 \\ & & & & & & & & \vdots & \vdots \\ & & & & & & & & s_{n-1} & 0 \\ \hline s_1 & \cdots & s_1 & s_2 & \cdots & s_2 & \cdots & s_{n-1} & \cdots & s_{n-1} & s & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & p_n \end{array} \right].$$

The matrices Y_ρ are as introduced in (5).

3.2. The case of n even, p_1, \dots, p_{n-1} odd and p_n even. We turn to the next case of choice of parities of n, p_1, \dots, p_n and pick it for the remainder of this section to be as listed in the title. We also keep our additional assumptions of $n \geq 3$ and $p_n \neq 0$.

The Seifert surface Σ_2 that we choose for $P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ and the preferred basis \mathcal{B}_2 for $H_1(\Sigma_2; \mathbb{Z})$ are very much like in the case considered in Section 3.1. Specifically, we let Σ_2 be obtained from Σ_1 (Σ_1 is the Seifert surface from Section 3.1) by simply deleting its unique band B^n with an even number of half-twists and allowing the number of bands which connect the disks D_n and D_1 to be an even number, namely $|p_n|$. We then arrive at a surface Σ_2 as in Fig. 4. The same figure also indicates our choice of basis

$$\mathcal{B}_2 = \{\alpha_1^1, \dots, \alpha_{|p_1|-1}^1, \alpha_1^2, \dots, \alpha_{|p_2|-1}^2, \dots, \alpha_1^n, \dots, \alpha_{|p_n|-1}^n, \gamma\}$$

for $H_1(\Sigma_2; \mathbb{Z})$ which is identical to \mathcal{B}_1 from (4) save that we are presently no longer requiring the generator δ . The orientation convention is as in the previous section and is again indicated by a \oplus and \ominus in Fig. 4.

The linking numbers between the various α_k^i and α_m^j and indeed between the α_k^i and γ are identical to those found in Section 3.1. We thus immediately arrive at the analogue of Theorem 3.1:

Theorem 3.2. *Let $n \geq 3$ be an even integer and let p_1, \dots, p_{n-1} be odd integers and $p_n \neq 0$ an even integer. Let us re-introduce the abbreviations*

$$s_i = -\text{Sign}(p_i), \quad s = s_1 + \cdots + s_{n-1}, \quad \rho_i = |p_i| - 1.$$

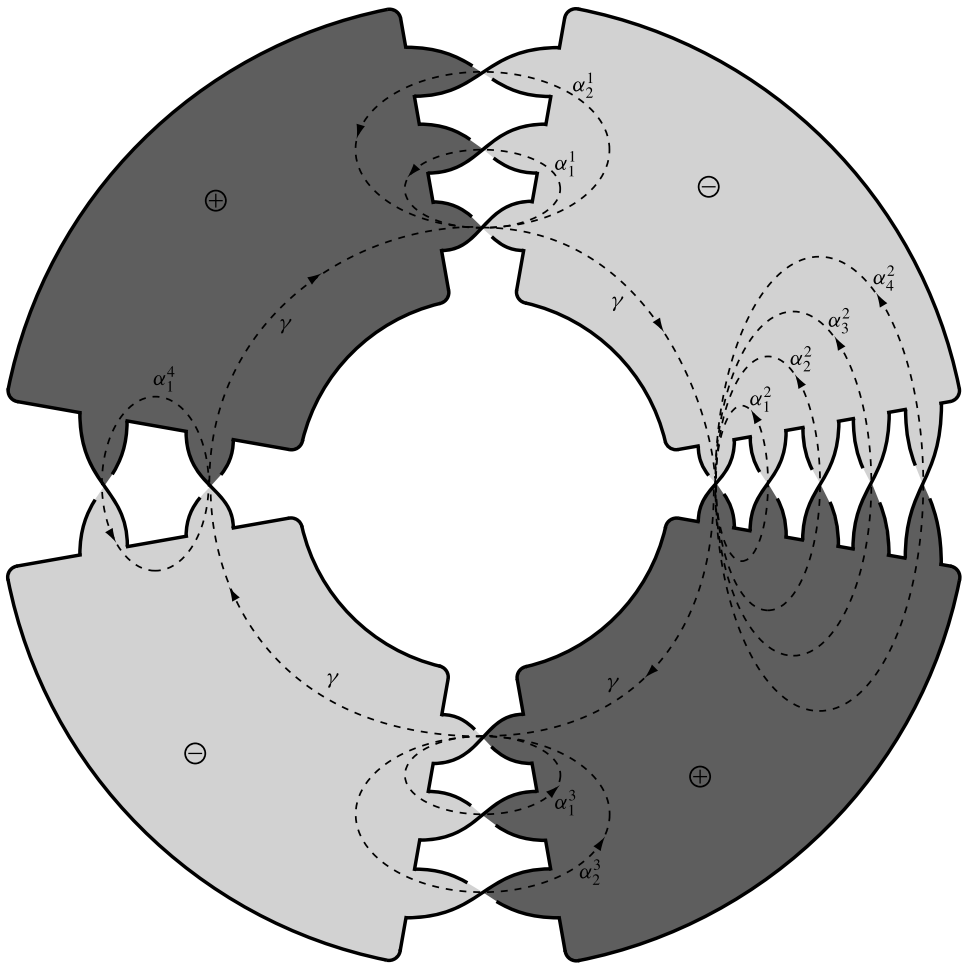


Fig. 4. Our choice of Seifert surface Σ_2 for $P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ for the case when n is even, p_1, \dots, p_{n-1} are odd and p_n is even. Our example shows the knot $P(3, -5, 3, 2)$. The choices of generators for $H_1(\Sigma_2; \mathbb{Z})$ with their orientations are indicated.

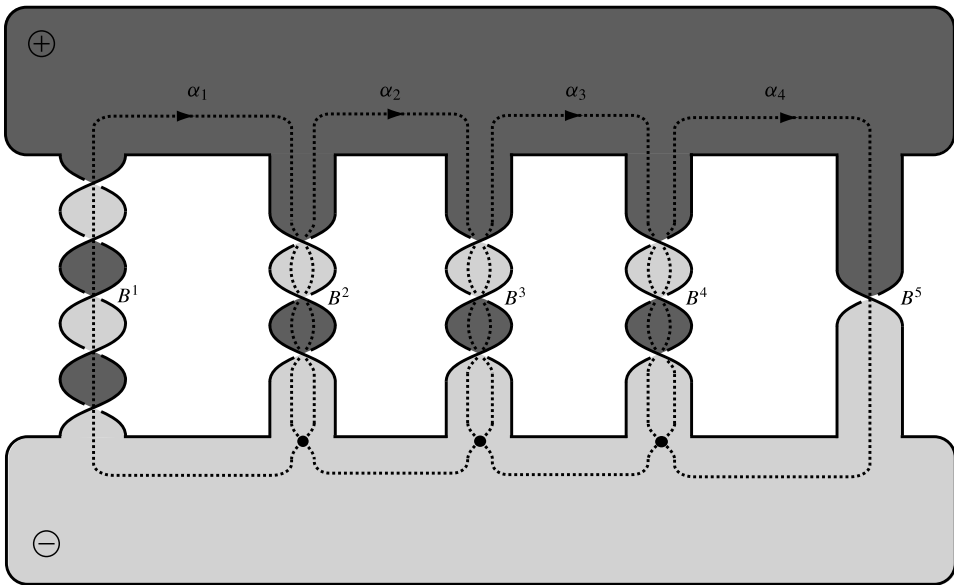


Fig. 5. Our choice of Seifert surface Σ_3 for $P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ for the case when n and p_1, \dots, p_n are odd. This example shows the knot $P(5, -3, 3, -3, -1)$. The choices of generators for $H_1(\Sigma_3; \mathbb{Z})$ with their orientations are indicated.

to the oriented Seifert surface Σ_3 and the basis $\mathcal{B}_3 = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}\}$ of $H_1(\Sigma_3; \mathbb{Z})$ as chosen above (see Fig. 5) takes the form

$$\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau = \begin{bmatrix} p_1 + p_2 & -p_2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -p_2 & p_2 + p_3 & -p_3 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -p_3 & p_3 + p_4 & -p_4 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -p_{n-2} & p_{n-2} + p_{n-1} & -p_{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -p_{n-1} & p_{n-1} + p_n \end{bmatrix}.$$

4. Diagonalizing the linking matrices

In this section we show how one can diagonalize the matrices $\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau$ obtained in Theorems 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3. We do this essentially using the Gram–Schmidt process on $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{Q}))$ with $\langle x, y \rangle = lk(x, y) + lk(y, x)$. We need to exercise a bit of care since, while $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is non-degenerate, it is by no means definite and square zero vectors do exist.

Once $\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau$ has been diagonalized, it is an easy matter to read off the rational Witt class of $\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau$ in terms of the generators of $W(\mathbb{Q})$.

4.1. The Gram–Schmidt procedure and reduction. We start by reminding the reader of the Gram–Schmidt process on an arbitrary finite dimensional inner product space $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, V)$. By convention, such an inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is assumed to be positive definite. We then address the issue of square zero vectors in $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{Q}))$.

Theorem 4.1 (Gram–Schmidt). *Let $\{f_1, \dots, f_n\}$ be a basis for the inner product space $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, V)$ and let $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ be the set of vectors obtained as*

$$\begin{aligned} e_1 &= f_1, \\ e_2 &= f_2 - \frac{\langle f_2, e_1 \rangle}{\langle e_1, e_1 \rangle} e_1, \\ e_3 &= f_3 - \frac{\langle f_3, e_2 \rangle}{\langle e_2, e_2 \rangle} e_2 - \frac{\langle f_3, e_1 \rangle}{\langle e_1, e_1 \rangle} e_1, \\ &\dots \\ e_n &= f_n - \frac{\langle f_n, e_{n-1} \rangle}{\langle e_{n-1}, e_{n-1} \rangle} e_{n-1} - \dots - \frac{\langle f_n, e_1 \rangle}{\langle e_1, e_1 \rangle} e_1. \end{aligned}$$

Then $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ is an orthogonal basis for V and $\text{Span}\{e_1, \dots, e_i\} = \text{Span}\{f_1, \dots, f_i\}$ for each $i \leq n$.

REMARK 4.2. In order to keep the scalars in our computations integral (rather than rational and non-integral), we will often use the slightly modified Gram–Schmidt process by which we set

$$e_i = d_i \cdot \left(f_i - \frac{\langle f_i, e_{i-1} \rangle}{\langle e_{i-1}, e_{i-1} \rangle} e_{i-1} - \dots - \frac{\langle f_i, e_1 \rangle}{\langle e_1, e_1 \rangle} e_1 \right),$$

where d_i is some common multiple of $\langle e_1, e_1 \rangle, \dots, \langle e_{i-1}, e_{i-1} \rangle$. Clearly the conclusions of Theorem 4.1 remain valid for the set $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ for any choice of $d_i \neq 0$.

The next theorem addresses the failure of the Gram–Schmidt procedure in the presence of square zero vectors (on non-definite inner product spaces). The result should be viewed as an iterative prescription to be applied as many times in the Gram–Schmidt process as is the number of square zero vectors e_i encountered.

Theorem 4.3. *Let $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, V)$ be a pair consisting of a finite dimensional \mathbb{F} -vector space V and a non-degenerate bilinear symmetric form $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$. Let $\{f_1, \dots, f_n\}$ be a basis for V and let, for some $m < n$, $\{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$ be obtained from $\{f_1, \dots, f_n\}$ as in Theorem 4.1 (or alternatively as in Remark 4.2). Assume that $\langle e_i, e_i \rangle \neq 0$ for all*

$i < m$ but that $\langle e_m, e_m \rangle = 0$. Additionally, suppose also that $\langle e_m, f_{m+1} \rangle \neq 0$ (which can always be achieved by a simple reordering, if necessary, of f_{m+1}, \dots, f_n).

Then $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, V)$ is equal to $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle', V')$ in the Witt ring $W(\mathbb{F})$ where

$$V' = \text{Span}(e_1, \dots, e_{m-1}, f'_{m+2}, \dots, f'_n) \quad \text{and} \quad \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle' = \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle|_{V' \times V'},$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} f'_{m+1} &= f_{m+1} - \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} \frac{\langle f_{m+1}, e_j \rangle}{\langle e_j, e_j \rangle} e_j, \\ f''_{m+k} &= f_{m+k} - \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} \frac{\langle f_{m+k}, e_j \rangle}{\langle e_j, e_j \rangle} e_j, \\ f'_{m+k} &= f''_{m+k} - \frac{\langle f''_{m+k}, e_m \rangle}{\langle f'_{m+1}, e_m \rangle} f'_{m+1} \\ &\quad - \frac{\langle f''_{m+k}, f'_{m+1} \rangle \cdot \langle f'_{m+1}, e_m \rangle - \langle f''_{m+k}, e_m \rangle \cdot \langle f'_{m+1}, f'_{m+1} \rangle}{\langle f'_{m+1}, e_m \rangle \cdot \langle f'_{m+1}, e_m \rangle} e_m, \end{aligned}$$

where the last two equations are valid for $k \geq 2$.

Proof. Let A be the symmetric non-degenerate $n \times n$ matrix representing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ with respect to the basis $\{e_1, \dots, e_{m-1}\} \cup \{e_m, f_{m+1}, \dots, f_n\}$. Then A is of the form

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \langle e_1, e_1 \rangle & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \langle e_1, f_{m+1} \rangle & \cdots & \langle e_1, f_n \rangle \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \langle e_{m-1}, e_{m-1} \rangle & 0 & \langle e_{m-1}, f_{m+1} \rangle & \cdots & \langle e_{m-1}, f_n \rangle \\ \hline 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \langle e_m, f_{m+1} \rangle & \cdots & \langle e_m, f_n \rangle \\ \langle f_{m+1}, e_1 \rangle & \cdots & \langle f_{m+1}, e_{m-1} \rangle & \langle f_{m+1}, e_m \rangle & \langle f_{m+1}, f_{m+1} \rangle & \cdots & \langle f_{m+1}, f_n \rangle \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \langle f_n, e_1 \rangle & \cdots & \langle f_n, e_{m-1} \rangle & \langle f_n, e_m \rangle & \langle f_n, f_{m+1} \rangle & \cdots & \langle f_n, f_n \rangle \end{array} \right].$$

For $k \geq 1$, let f''_{m+k} be given by

$$f''_{m+k} = f_{m+k} - \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} \frac{\langle f_{m+k}, e_j \rangle}{\langle e_j, e_j \rangle} e_j,$$

so that $\langle f''_{m+k}, e_i \rangle = 0$ for all $k \geq 1$ and all $i \leq m-1$. Thus the matrix A'' representing

$\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau$ with respect to the basis $\{e_1, \dots, e_{m-1}\} \cup \{e_m, f''_{m+1}, \dots, f''_n\}$ looks like

$$A'' = \begin{bmatrix} \langle e_1, e_1 \rangle & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \langle e_{m-1}, e_{m-1} \rangle \end{bmatrix} \oplus \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \langle e_m, f_{m+1} \rangle & \cdots & \langle e_m, f_n \rangle \\ \langle f_{m+1}, e_m \rangle & \langle f''_{m+1}, f''_{m+1} \rangle & \cdots & \langle f''_{m+1}, f''_n \rangle \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \langle f_n, e_m \rangle & \langle f''_n, f''_{m+1} \rangle & \cdots & \langle f''_n, f''_n \rangle \end{bmatrix}.$$

Note that $\langle e_m, f''_{m+k} \rangle = \langle e_m, f_{m+k} \rangle$ for all $k \geq 1$. To simplify the second summand, we introduce a further change of basis by setting

$$f'_{m+k} = f''_{m+k} - \frac{\langle f''_{m+k}, e_m \rangle}{\langle f''_{m+1}, e_m \rangle} f''_{m+1} - \frac{\langle f''_{m+k}, f''_{m+1} \rangle \cdot \langle f''_{m+1}, e_m \rangle - \langle f''_{m+k}, e_m \rangle \cdot \langle f''_{m+1}, f''_{m+1} \rangle}{\langle f''_{m+1}, e_m \rangle \cdot \langle f''_{m+1}, e_m \rangle} e_m$$

for all $k \geq 2$ and for convenience, set $f'_{m+1} = f''_{m+1}$. A quick check reveals that now

$$\langle f'_{m+k}, e_m \rangle = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \langle f'_{m+k}, f'_{m+1} \rangle = 0, \quad \forall k \geq 2.$$

Therefore the second summand of A'' above, when expressed with respect to the basis $\{e_m, f'_{m+1}\} \cup \{f'_{m+2}, \dots, f'_n\}$, takes the form

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \langle e_m, f_{m+1} \rangle \\ \langle f_{m+1}, e_m \rangle & \langle f'_{m+1}, f'_{m+1} \rangle \end{bmatrix} \oplus \begin{bmatrix} \langle f'_{m+2}, f'_{m+2} \rangle & \cdots & \langle f'_{m+2}, f'_n \rangle \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \langle f'_n, f'_{m+2} \rangle & \cdots & \langle f'_n, f'_n \rangle \end{bmatrix}.$$

Since the first summand is metabolic and therefore equals zero in $W(\mathbb{F})$, the claim of the theorem follows. \square

We shall refer to the passage from $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, V)$ to $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle', V')$, as described in Theorem 4.3, as *reduction*, seeing as the dimension of V gets reduced by 2 in the process.

4.2. The case of n, p_1, \dots, p_{n-1} odd and p_n even, revisited. The goal of this subsection is to diagonalize the symmetrized linking matrix $\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau$ obtained in Theorem 3.1. Specifically, we want to find a regular matrix P of the same dimension as $\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau$ such that $P^\tau(\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau)P$ is a diagonal matrix. By way of shortcut of notation, we will write $\langle x, y \rangle$ to denote $lk(x, y) + lk(y, x)$.

As the matrix $\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau$ from Theorem 3.1 consists of a number of matrix blocks of the form $\pm Y_m$ (see (5) for the definition of Y_m), we first take the time to apply the Gram–Schmidt process to the latter. We let P_m denote the upper triangular $m \times m$ matrix given by

$$(10) \quad P_m = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -1 & \cdots & -1 & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & & \cdots & m-1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & & \cdots & 0 & m \end{bmatrix}.$$

Lemma 4.4. *Consider the inner product space $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, \mathbb{Z}^m)$ where the inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ with respect to the standard basis $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m\}$ of \mathbb{Z}^m is given by*

$$\langle \alpha_i, \alpha_j \rangle = (i, j)\text{-th entry of the matrix } Y_m \text{ from (5)}.$$

Then defining $a_1 = \alpha_1$ and $a_i = i\alpha_i - \alpha_{i-1} - \alpha_{i-2} - \cdots - \alpha_1$ for $2 \leq i \leq m$, yields an orthogonal basis for $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, \mathbb{Z}^m)$ with $\langle a_i, a_i \rangle = i(i+1)$. Said differently,³

$$P_m^\tau Y_m P_m = \text{Diag}(1 \cdot 2, 2 \cdot 3, 3 \cdot 4, \dots, m \cdot (m+1)).$$

Proof. This is a straightforward application of the Gram–Schmidt process. Let a_i be as stated in the lemma and assume that $\{a_1, \dots, a_i\}$ is an orthogonal set for all $i < k \leq m$ with the stated squares $\langle a_i, a_i \rangle = i(i+1)$ (the case of $i = 1$ being clearly true). We prove that the statement remains true if i is chosen to be k . Note that

$$\langle \alpha_k, a_i \rangle = \langle \alpha_k, i\alpha_i - \alpha_{i-1} - \cdots - \alpha_1 \rangle = i - 1 - 1 - \cdots - 1 = 1,$$

for any choice of $i < k$. Using the Gram–Schmidt process gives

$$\begin{aligned} a_k &= \alpha_k - \frac{\langle \alpha_k, a_{k-1} \rangle}{\langle a_{k-1}, a_{k-1} \rangle} a_{k-1} - \cdots - \frac{\langle \alpha_k, a_1 \rangle}{\langle a_1, a_1 \rangle} a_1 \\ &= \alpha_k - \frac{1}{(k-1)k} ((k-1)\alpha_{k-1} - \alpha_{k-2} - \cdots - \alpha_1) - \cdots - \alpha_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{k} (k\alpha_k - \alpha_{k-1} - \alpha_{k-2} - \cdots - \alpha_1). \end{aligned}$$

Proceeding as in Remark 4.2, we let a_k be equal to

$$a_k = k\alpha_k - \alpha_{k-1} - \alpha_{k-2} - \cdots - \alpha_1$$

³Here and in the remainder of the article, we let $\text{Diag}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$ denote the $m \times m$ square matrix whose off-diagonal entries are zero and whose diagonal entries are given by x_1, \dots, x_m .

which already shows that $\{a_1, \dots, a_k\}$ is orthogonal. To complete the proof of the lemma, we need to compute $\langle a_k, a_k \rangle$:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle a_k, a_k \rangle &= \langle k\alpha_k - \alpha_{k-1} - \dots - \alpha_1, k\alpha_k - \alpha_{k-1} - \dots - \alpha_1 \rangle \\ &= k^2 \langle \alpha_k, \alpha_k \rangle - 2k \langle \alpha_k, \alpha_{k-1} + \dots + \alpha_1 \rangle + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \langle \alpha_i, \alpha_i \rangle + \sum_{\substack{i,j=1 \\ i \neq j}}^{k-1} \langle \alpha_i, \alpha_j \rangle \\ &= 2k^2 - 2k(k-1) + 2(k-1) + ((k-1)^2 - (k-1)) \\ &= k(k+1), \end{aligned}$$

which is as claimed. \square

We proceed by defining vectors a_k^i as

$$a_k^i = k\alpha_k^i - \alpha_{k-1}^i - \dots - \alpha_1^i,$$

for each $i = 1, \dots, n-1$, and where the various α_k^i are the elements of the basis \mathcal{B}_1 defined in (4) from Subsection 3.1. Lemma 4.4 then shows that for each such index i , the set $\{a_1^i, \dots, a_{|p_i|-1}^i\}$ is an orthogonal set with respect to $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle = \mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau$ and $\langle a_k^i, a_k^i \rangle = -\text{Sign}(p_i)k(k+1)$. Moreover, since $\langle \alpha_k^i, \alpha_m^j \rangle = 0$ whenever $i \neq j$, we see that in fact the set

$$(11) \quad \mathcal{B}_{1,\text{prelim}}^\perp = \{a_1^1, \dots, a_{|p_1|-1}^1, a_1^2, \dots, a_{|p_2|-1}^2, \dots, a_1^{n-1}, \dots, a_{|p_{n-1}|-1}^{n-1}\}$$

is also an orthogonal set.

We then turn to finding two additional vectors (related to γ and δ), which we shall label X and Y , needed to complete $\mathcal{B}_{1,\text{prelim}}^\perp$ to an orthogonal basis for \mathcal{B}_1^\perp for $H_1(\Sigma_1; \mathbb{Q})$. We find X using again the Gram–Schmidt process.

Lemma 4.5. *Setting X equal to*

$$X = |p_1 \cdots p_{n-1}| \gamma - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left(\left(\prod_{k=1, k \neq i}^{n-1} |p_k| \right) \sum_{k=1}^{|p_i|-1} \alpha_k^i \right),$$

makes the set $\mathcal{B}_{1,\text{prelim}}^\perp \cup \{X\}$ an orthogonal set. Additionally, the square of X is

$$\langle X, X \rangle = -(p_1 \cdots p_{n-1}) \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} p_1 \cdots \hat{p}_i \cdots p_{n-1} \right).$$

Proof. An easy induction argument on $|p_i|$ shows that

$$\sum_{k=1}^{|p_i|-1} \frac{\langle \gamma, a_k^i \rangle}{\langle a_k^i, a_k^i \rangle} a_k^i = \frac{1}{|p_i|} (\alpha_1^i + \alpha_2^i + \cdots + \alpha_{|p_i|-1}^i).$$

Letting X be given by the Gram–Schmidt formula applied to the linearly independent set $\mathcal{B}_{1,\text{prelim}}^\perp \cup \{\gamma\}$, i.e.

$$X = \gamma - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^{|p_i|-1} \frac{\langle \gamma, a_k^i \rangle}{\langle a_k^i, a_k^i \rangle} a_k^i,$$

leads, in conjunction with the preceding formula, to

$$X = \gamma - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{|p_i|} \sum_{k=1}^{|p_i|-1} \alpha_k^i.$$

To keep coefficients integral (see Remark 4.2) we multiply the right-hand side of the above by $|p_1 \cdots p_{n-1}|$ and set X instead equal to

$$X = |p_1 \cdots p_{n-1}| \gamma - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left(\left(\prod_{k=1, k \neq i}^{n-1} |p_k| \right) \sum_{k=1}^{|p_i|-1} \alpha_k^i \right),$$

as in the statement of the lemma. Thus, $\mathcal{B}_{1,\text{prelim}}^\perp \cup \{X\}$ is indeed an orthogonal set.

We next compute $\langle X, X \rangle$:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle X, X \rangle &= (p_1 \cdots p_{n-1})^2 \langle \gamma, \gamma \rangle + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left[\left(\prod_{k \neq i} |p_k| \right)^2 \left\langle \sum_{k=1}^{|p_i|-1} \alpha_k^i, \sum_{k=1}^{|p_i|-1} \alpha_k^i \right\rangle \right] \\ &\quad - 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{(p_1 \cdots p_{n-1})^2}{|p_i|} \left\langle \gamma, \sum_{k=1}^{|p_i|-1} \alpha_k^i \right\rangle. \end{aligned}$$

In the second term of the right-hand side, we relied on the fact that $\langle \alpha_k^i, \alpha_l^j \rangle = 0$ whenever $i \neq j$. Using the linking form \mathcal{L} from Theorem 3.1, it is easy to see that (for example by induction on $|p_i|$)

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle \sum_{k=1}^{|p_i|-1} \alpha_k^i, \sum_{k=1}^{|p_i|-1} \alpha_k^i \right\rangle &= -\text{Sign}(p_i) |p_i| (|p_i| - 1), \\ \left\langle \gamma, \sum_{k=1}^{|p_i|-1} \alpha_k^i \right\rangle &= -\text{Sign}(p_i) (|p_i| - 1), \end{aligned}$$

which in turn shows that

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left[\left(\prod_{k \neq i} |p_k| \right)^2 \left\langle \sum_{k=1}^{|p_i|-1} \alpha_k^i, \sum_{k=1}^{|p_i|-1} \alpha_k^i \right\rangle \right] - 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{(p_1 \cdots p_{n-1})^2}{|p_i|} \left\langle \gamma, \sum_{k=1}^{|p_i|-1} \alpha_k^i \right\rangle \\
 &= - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \text{Sign}(p_i) \frac{(p_1 \cdots p_{n-1})^2}{|p_i|} (|p_i| - 1) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \text{Sign}(p_i) \frac{(p_1 \cdots p_{n-1})^2}{|p_i|} (|p_i| - 1) \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \text{Sign}(p_i) \frac{(p_1 \cdots p_{n-1})^2}{|p_i|} (|p_i| - 1) \\
 &= |p_1 \cdots p_{n-1}| \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \text{Sign}(p_i) \left(\prod_{k \neq i} |p_k| \right) (|p_i| - 1).
 \end{aligned}$$

Finally, recalling (see Theorem 3.1) that $\langle \gamma, \gamma \rangle = -(\text{Sign}(p_1) + \cdots + \text{Sign}(p_{n-1}))$, we are able to assemble all the pieces to compute $\langle X, X \rangle$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{|p_1 \cdots p_{n-1}|} \langle X, X \rangle &= -|p_1 \cdots p_{n-1}| (\text{Sign}(p_1) + \cdots + \text{Sign}(p_{n-1})) \\
 &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \text{Sign}(p_i) \left(\prod_{k \neq i} |p_k| \right) (|p_i| - 1) \\
 &= - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \text{Sign}(p_i) \prod_{k \neq i} |p_k|,
 \end{aligned}$$

and so

$$\langle X, X \rangle = -(p_1 \cdots p_{n-1})^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{p_1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{p_{n-1}} \right),$$

as claimed in the statement of the lemma. \square

In the final step, we would like to find a vector $Y \in H_1(\Sigma_1; \mathbb{Q})$ such that $\mathcal{B}_{1, \text{prelim}}^\perp \cup \{X, Y\}$ is an orthogonal basis. While $\langle a_k^i, a_k^i \rangle \neq 0$ for any choice of i, k , and thus the Gram–Schmidt process worked well for finding X , it is possible, and it does happen, that $\langle X, X \rangle = 0$. This of course obstructs us from finding Y by means of the Gram–Schmidt process, calling instead for an application of Theorem 4.3. We proceed by treating the two cases $\langle X, X \rangle \neq 0$ and $\langle X, X \rangle = 0$ separately.

Lemma 4.6. *Let $X \in H_1(\Sigma_1; \mathbb{Q})$ be as defined in Lemma 4.5 and assume that $\langle X, X \rangle \neq 0$. Define $Y \in H_1(\Sigma_1; \mathbb{Q})$ as*

$$Y = |p_1 \cdots p_{n-1}| \left(\frac{1}{p_1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{p_{n-1}} \right) \delta + X.$$

Then $\mathcal{B}_1^\perp = \mathcal{B}_{1,\text{prelim}}^\perp \cup \{X, Y\}$ is an orthogonal basis and

$$\langle Y, Y \rangle = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} p_1 \cdots \hat{p}_i \cdots p_{n-1} \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^n p_1 \cdots \hat{p}_i \cdots p_n \right).$$

Proof. Our assumption $\langle X, X \rangle \neq 0$ allows us to use the Gram–Schmidt process to find Y as

$$Y = \delta - \frac{\langle \delta, X \rangle}{\langle X, X \rangle} X - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^{|p_i|-1} \frac{\langle \delta, a_k^i \rangle}{\langle a_k^i, a_k^i \rangle} a_k^i.$$

Since $\langle \delta, a_k^i \rangle = 0$ for all i, k it follows that $\langle \delta, a_k^i \rangle = 0$ also, reducing the above formula to

$$Y = \delta - \frac{\langle \delta, X \rangle}{\langle X, X \rangle} X.$$

With $\langle X, X \rangle$ already computed in Lemma 4.5, the same lemma (using also the result of Theorem 3.1) implies that

$$\langle \delta, X \rangle = |p_1 \cdots p_{n-1}|,$$

showing that

$$Y = \delta + \frac{1}{|p_1 \cdots p_{n-1}|(1/p_1 + \cdots + 1/p_{n-1})} X.$$

To keep our coefficients integral (see Remark 4.2) we instead set

$$Y = |p_1 \cdots p_{n-1}| \left(\frac{1}{p_1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{p_{n-1}} \right) \delta + X,$$

showing that $\mathcal{B}_1^\perp = \mathcal{B}_{1,\text{prelim}}^\perp \cup \{X, Y\}$ is an orthogonal basis for $(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, H_1(\Sigma_1; \mathbb{Q}))$. It remains to calculate $\langle Y, Y \rangle$:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle Y, Y \rangle &= (p_1 \cdots p_{n-1})^2 \left(\frac{1}{p_1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{p_{n-1}} \right)^2 \langle \delta, \delta \rangle \\ &\quad + 2|p_1 \cdots p_{n-1}| \left(\frac{1}{p_1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{p_{n-1}} \right) \langle \delta, X \rangle + \langle X, X \rangle \\ &= (p_1 \cdots p_{n-1})^2 \left(\frac{1}{p_1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{p_{n-1}} \right)^2 p_n \\ &\quad + 2(p_1 \cdots p_{n-1})^2 \left(\frac{1}{p_1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{p_{n-1}} \right) - (p_1 \cdots p_{n-1})^2 \left(\frac{1}{p_1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{p_{n-1}} \right) \\ &= (p_1 \cdots p_{n-1})^2 \left(\frac{1}{p_1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{p_{n-1}} \right) \left[\left(\frac{1}{p_1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{p_{n-1}} \right) p_n + 1 \right]. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 4.7. *Let $X \in H_1(\Sigma_1; \mathbb{Q})$ be as defined in Lemma 4.5 and assume that $\langle X, X \rangle = 0$. Then, in the Witt ring $W(\mathbb{Q})$, the equality*

$$(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, H_1(\Sigma_1; \mathbb{Q})) = (\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle|_{V \times V}, V)$$

holds where $V = \text{Span } \mathcal{B}_{1, \text{prelim}}^\perp$ (where the latter is as defined in (11)).

Proof. This is a direct consequence of Theorem 4.3 and can also be verified directly. Namely, observe that the format of $\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau$ as calculated in Theorem 3.1 shows that

$$(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, H_1(\Sigma_1; \mathbb{Q})) = (\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle|_{V \times V}, V) \oplus (\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle|_{W \times W}, W),$$

where $W = \text{Span}\{X, \delta\}$. But since $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle|_{W \times W}$ is represented by the matrix

$$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle|_{W \times W} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & |p_1 \cdots p_{n-1}| \\ |p_1 \cdots p_{n-1}| & p_n \end{bmatrix}$$

with respect to the basis $\{X, \delta\}$, we see that $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle|_{W \times W}$ is metabolic and thus equivalent to zero in $W(\mathbb{Q})$. \square

We summarize our findings in the next theorem:

Theorem 4.8. *Let P be the upper triangular matrix*

$$P = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc|ccc|ccc} & & & \cdots & & & \hat{p}_1 p_2 \cdots p_{n-1} & & \hat{p}_1 p_2 \cdots p_{n-1} & & \\ & & & \cdots & & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \\ & & & \cdots & & & \hat{p}_1 p_2 \cdots p_{n-1} & & \hat{p}_1 p_2 \cdots p_{n-1} & & \\ \hline \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \\ \hline & & & & & & p_1 p_2 \cdots \hat{p}_{n-1} & & p_1 p_2 \cdots \hat{p}_{n-1} & & \\ & & & & & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \\ & & & & & & p_1 p_2 \cdots \hat{p}_{n-1} & & p_1 p_2 \cdots \hat{p}_{n-1} & & \\ \hline 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 & |p_1 \cdots p_{n-1}| & |p_1 \cdots p_{n-1}| & & \\ \hline 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & |p_1 \cdots p_{n-1}| \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{p_i} \right) & & \end{array} \right],$$

where P_m is as defined in (10) and let \mathcal{L} be as computed in Theorem 3.1. Then, if $\langle X, X \rangle \neq 0$, one gets

$$\begin{aligned} & P^\tau(\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau)P \\ &= \left(\bigoplus_{i=1}^{n-1} \text{Diag}(-\text{Sign}(p_i) \cdot 1 \cdot 2, -\text{Sign}(p_i) \cdot 2 \cdot 3, \dots, -\text{Sign}(p_i) \cdot (|p_i| - 1) \cdot |p_i|) \right) \\ & \quad \oplus \text{Diag}(\langle X, X \rangle, \langle Y, Y \rangle). \end{aligned}$$

If $\langle X, X \rangle = 0$, let Q be the matrix obtained from P by setting its last column and row equal to zero, save the diagonal entry which should be set equal to 1. Then

$$\begin{aligned} & Q^\tau(\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau)Q \\ &= \left(\bigoplus_{i=1}^{n-1} \text{Diag}(-\text{Sign}(p_i) \cdot 1 \cdot 2, -\text{Sign}(p_i) \cdot 2 \cdot 3, \dots, -\text{Sign}(p_i) \cdot (|p_i| - 1) \cdot |p_i|) \right) \\ & \quad \oplus \begin{bmatrix} 0 & |p_1 \cdots p_{n-1}| \\ |p_1 \cdots p_{n-1}| & p_n \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Recall that $\langle X, X \rangle$ and $\langle Y, Y \rangle$ have been computed in Lemmas 4.5 and 4.6.

Before continuing on, we take a moment to express the quantities $\langle X, X \rangle$ and $\langle Y, Y \rangle$ in more familiar terms involving determinants of knots/links.

Lemma 4.9. Assume that n, p_1, \dots, p_{n-1} are odd integers with $n \geq 3$ and that $p_n \neq 0$ is an even integer. Consider the pretzel knot $P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ and the pretzel link (of 2 components) $P(p_1, \dots, p_{n-1})$ and recall our sign conventions from Remark 1.1. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \det P(p_1, \dots, p_n) &= \sum_{i=1}^n p_1 \cdots \hat{p}_i \cdots p_n, \\ \det P(p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}) &= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} p_1 \cdots \hat{p}_i \cdots p_{n-1}. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, we can re-write $\langle X, X \rangle$ and $\langle Y, Y \rangle$ as

$$\begin{aligned} \langle X, X \rangle &= -(p_1 \cdots p_{n-1}) \cdot \det P(p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}), \\ \langle Y, Y \rangle &= \det P(p_1, \dots, p_n) \cdot \det P(p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. We shall calculate $\det P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ by relying on the formula

$$\det P(p_1, \dots, p_n) = |\det(\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau)|$$

with $\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau$ as in Theorem 3.1. Because of our sign convention from Remark 1.1, we shall ignore the absolute value sign in this relation.

If $\langle X, X \rangle \neq 0$, we simply apply the determinant to the relation $A = P^\tau(\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau)P$ from Theorem 4.8 (where we let A denote the first diagonal matrix from that theorem):

$$\begin{aligned} & \det(\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau) \\ &= \frac{\det A}{(\det P)^2} \\ &= -\frac{(\prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (|p_i|!)^2 / |p_i|)(p_1 \cdots p_{n-1})^4 (1/p_1 + \cdots + 1/p_{n-1})^2 \cdot [(1/p_1 + \cdots + 1/p_{n-1})p_n + 1]}{(\prod_{i=1}^{n-1} |p_i|! / |p_i|)^2 \cdot (p_1 \cdots p_{n-1})^4 \cdot (1/p_1 + \cdots + 1/p_{n-1})^2} \\ &= -|p_1 \cdots p_{n-1}| \cdot \left[\left(\frac{1}{p_1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{p_{n-1}} \right) p_n + 1 \right] \\ &= -\text{Sign}(p_1 \cdots p_{n-1}) \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^n p_1 \cdots \hat{p}_i \cdots p_n \right). \end{aligned}$$

If $\langle X, X \rangle = 0$ a similar argument applies. Namely, applying the determinant to the equation $Q^\tau(\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau)Q$ from Theorem 4.8, yields the desired result, the details are left as an easy exercise.

The computation of $\det P(p_1, \dots, p_{n-1})$ follows along the same lines with only minor modification. We focus on these differences rather than repeating the entire calculation.

The reader should first note that the Seifert surface Σ_1 for $P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ displayed in Fig. 2, becomes a Seifert surface for $P(p_1, \dots, p_{n-1})$ after removing the unique band with p_n half twists. We shall call the resulting surface Σ'_1 . Its linking form \mathcal{L}' differs from \mathcal{L} only in the last row and column (which are removed from \mathcal{L} to obtain \mathcal{L}'). In particular, the computation of $\det(\mathcal{L}' + \mathcal{L}'^\tau)$ is identical to that of $\det(\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau)$ safe the contribution of Y to the latter. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} & \det(\mathcal{L}' + \mathcal{L}'^\tau) \\ &= \det(\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau) \frac{(\text{coefficient of } \delta \text{ in } Y)^2}{\langle Y, Y \rangle} \\ &= -\text{Sign}(p_1 \cdots p_{n-1}) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n p_1 \cdots \hat{p}_i \cdots p_n \right) \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} p_1 \cdots \hat{p}_i \cdots p_{n-1})^2}{(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} p_1 \cdots \hat{p}_i \cdots p_{n-1}) \cdot (\sum_{i=1}^n p_1 \cdots \hat{p}_i \cdots p_n)} \\ &= -\text{Sign}(p_1 \cdots p_{n-1}) \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} p_1 \cdots \hat{p}_i \cdots p_{n-1} \right). \end{aligned}$$

This formula applies in both the cases when $\langle X, X \rangle = 0$ and $\langle X, X \rangle \neq 0$. With this observation, the proof of the lemma is complete. \square

4.3. The case of n, p_n even and p_1, \dots, p_{n-1} odd, revisited. In this section we turn to diagonalizing the symmetrized linking form $\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau$ with \mathcal{L} this time being as computed in Theorem 3.2. The work has largely been done in the previous section and we focus our attention only on the minor differences.

Lemma 4.10. *Let n and p_n be even integers with $n \geq 3$ and $p_n \neq 0$ and let p_1, \dots, p_{n-1} be odd integers. Let \mathcal{L} be the linking matrix associated to the Seifert surface Σ_3 of $P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ and the basis \mathcal{B}_3 of $H_1(\Sigma_3; \mathbb{Q})$ as defined in Fig. 4. Then the determinant of $P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ is*

$$\det P(p_1, \dots, p_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n p_1 \cdots \hat{p}_i \cdots p_n.$$

Proof. Recall that $\det P(p_1, \dots, p_n) = \det(\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau)$ but that we allow ourselves the freedom of choosing the sign of the determinant, see Remark 1.1.

The determinant of $\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau$ is computed in analogy to the computation from Lemma 4.9. Specifically, let P' be the matrix obtained from the matrix P from Theorem 4.8 by deleting its last row and column, and let A' be the diagonal matrix $P^\tau(\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau)P$ from Theorem 3.1, again with its last row and column deleted. Then $(P')^\tau(\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau)P' = A'$ so that

$$\begin{aligned} & \det(\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau) \\ &= \frac{\det A'}{(\det P')^2} \\ &= \text{Sign}(p_n) \frac{(\prod_{i=1}^n (|p_i|!)^2 / |p_i|)(p_1 \cdots p_n)^2 (1/p_1 + \cdots + 1/p_n)}{(\prod_{i=1}^n |p_i|! / |p_i|)^2 \cdot (p_1 \cdots p_n)^2} \\ &= \text{Sign}(p_n) |p_1 \cdots p_n| \cdot \left(\frac{1}{p_1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{p_n} \right) \\ &= \text{Sign}(p_1 \cdots p_{n-1}) \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^n p_1 \cdots \hat{p}_i \cdots p_n \right), \end{aligned}$$

as needed, up to sign. \square

We have thus proved the following theorem:

Theorem 4.11. *Let n and p_n be even integers with $n \geq 3$ and $p_n \neq 0$ and let p_1, \dots, p_{n-1} be odd integers. Let P be the matrix*

$$P = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc|ccc} & & & \cdots & & & & \hat{p}_1 p_2 \cdots p_n \\ & P_{|p_1|-1} & & \cdots & & & & \vdots \\ & & & \cdots & & & & \hat{p}_1 p_2 \cdots p_n \\ \hline \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & & & & \vdots \\ & & & & & & & p_1 p_2 \cdots \hat{p}_n \\ & & & & & P_{|p_n|-1} & & \vdots \\ & & & & & & & p_1 p_2 \cdots \hat{p}_n \\ \hline 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 & |p_1 \cdots p_n| \end{array} \right]$$

and let \mathcal{L} be as computed in Theorem 3.2. Then

$$P^\tau(\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau)P = \left(\bigoplus_{i=1}^n \text{Diag}(-\text{Sign}(p_i) \cdot 1 \cdot 2, \dots, -\text{Sign}(p_i) \cdot (|p_i| - 1) \cdot |p_i|) \right) \\ \oplus \text{Diag}(-(p_1 \cdots p_n) \cdot \det P(p_1, \dots, p_n)).$$

The determinant $\det P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ has been computed in Lemma 4.10.

4.4. The case of n, p_1, \dots, p_n all odd, revisited. The goal of this section is to diagonalize the symmetrized linking matrix $\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau$ from Theorem 3.3. Here too we would like to utilize the Gram–Schmidt process inasmuch as possible. Recall that the basis \mathcal{B}_3 for $H_1(\Sigma_3; \mathbb{Q})$ is $\mathcal{B}_3 = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}\}$ with α_i as in Fig. 5. We wish to create an orthogonal basis $\mathcal{B}_3^\perp = \{a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}\}$ by means of the formalism from Theorem 4.1 (see also Remark 4.2). Towards that goal, we prove a simple lemma after reminding the reader of some notation which was already mentioned in the introduction.

For an integer $i \geq 1$, let $\sigma_i(t_1, \dots, t_m)$ be the i -th symmetric polynomial in the variables t_1, \dots, t_m . For example, $\sigma_1(t_1, \dots, t_m) = t_1 + \cdots + t_m$ and $\sigma_2(t_1, \dots, t_m) = t_1 t_2 + t_1 t_3 + \cdots + t_{m-1} t_m$ and so on. By convention, we define the 0-th symmetric polynomial to be $\sigma_0(t_1, \dots, t_m) = 1$. We shall write σ_i for $\sigma_i(p_1, \dots, p_{i+1})$.

Lemma 4.12. *Set $a_1 = \alpha_1$ and $a_{i+1} = \sigma_i \alpha_{i+1} + p_{i+1} \alpha_i \in H_1(\Sigma_3; \mathbb{Q})$ and let $\mathcal{B}_3^\perp = \{a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}\}$. Then \mathcal{B}_3^\perp is an orthogonal set and*

$$\langle a_i, a_i \rangle = \sigma_{i-1} \cdot \sigma_i.$$

Before proving this statement, we would like to point out that Lemma 4.12 does not claim, indeed this would be false in certain cases, that \mathcal{B}_3^\perp is a basis for $H_1(\Sigma_3; \mathbb{Q})$. Some elements of \mathcal{B}_3^\perp may be zero.

Proof. We proof this lemma by induction on i , the cases of $i = 1, 2$ are easily seen to hold. Proceeding to the step of the induction, we consider the vector a_{i+1} . Pick first an index j with $j < i$, then we get

$$\langle a_{i+1}, a_j \rangle = \langle \sigma_i \alpha_{i+1}, a_j \rangle + \langle p_{i+1} a_i, a_j \rangle = 0,$$

since in this case $\langle \alpha_{i+1}, a_j \rangle = 0$ (as follows by inspection of the linking matrix \mathcal{L} from Theorem 3.3). On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle a_{i+1}, a_i \rangle &= \langle \sigma_i \alpha_{i+1}, a_i \rangle + \langle p_{i+1} a_i, a_i \rangle \\ &= -\sigma_i \cdot \sigma_{i-1} \cdot p_{i+1} + p_{i+1} \cdot \sigma_{i-1} \cdot \sigma_i \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

To finish the induction argument, we next determine $\langle a_{i+1}, a_{i+1} \rangle$:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle a_{i+1}, a_{i+1} \rangle &= \langle \sigma_i \alpha_{i+1} + p_{i+1} a_i, \sigma_i \alpha_{i+1} + p_{i+1} a_i \rangle \\ &= (\sigma_i)^2 (p_{i+1} + p_{i+2}) + p_{i+1}^2 \sigma_{i-1} \sigma_i - 2p_{i+1}^2 \sigma_i \sigma_{i-1} \\ &= \sigma_i [\sigma_i (p_{i+1} + p_{i+2}) - p_{i+1}^2 \sigma_{i-1}] \\ &= \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1}. \end{aligned}$$

In the second to last line, we relied on the easy to verify identities

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_j &= p_{j+1} \sigma_{j-1} + \sigma_j (p_1, \dots, p_j), \\ \sigma_{j+1} &= p_{j+1} p_{j+2} \sigma_{j-1} + (p_{j+1} + p_{j+2}) \sigma_j (p_1, \dots, p_j). \end{aligned}$$

□

As the proof of Lemma 4.12 shows, the Gram–Schmidt algorithm breaks down whenever σ_i vanishes for some $i \geq 1$.

Theorem 4.13. *Let n, p_1, \dots, p_n be odd integers with $n \geq 3$. Let \mathcal{L} be the linking matrix for the pretzel knot $P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ as described in Theorem 3.3. Let P be the upper triangular matrix*

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_0 & b_{1,2} & b_{1,3} & \cdots & b_{1,n-1} \\ 0 & \sigma_1 & b_{2,3} & \cdots & b_{2,n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_2 & \cdots & b_{3,n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \sigma_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{with} \quad b_{k,i} = \sigma_{k-1} \cdot \prod_{j=k+1}^i p_j.$$

Then

$$P^\tau(\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau)P = \text{Diag}(\sigma_0 \cdot \sigma_1, \sigma_1 \cdot \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_{n-2} \cdot \sigma_{n-1}).$$

The rational Witt class of $\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau$ is given by

$$\varphi(P(p_1, \dots, p_n)) = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{n-1} \langle \sigma_{i-1} \cdot \sigma_i \rangle.$$

Proof. The claim about the form of $P^\tau(\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau)P$ follows directly from Lemma 4.12. The fact that the integers $b_{k,i}$ take the form described, can be proved by induction on i by using the formulae (the first two lines being the definitions of $b_{*,*}$ as change of basis parameters, the third line being from Lemma 4.12)

$$\begin{aligned} a_{i+1} &= \sigma_i \alpha_{i+1} + b_{i,i+1} \alpha_i + b_{i-1,i+1} \alpha_{i-1} + \dots + b_{1,i+1} \alpha_1, \\ a_i &= \sigma_{i-1} \alpha_i + b_{i-1,i} \alpha_{i-1} + b_{i-2,i} \alpha_{i-2} + \dots + b_{1,i} \alpha_1, \\ a_{i+1} &= \sigma_i \alpha_{i+1} + p_{i+1} \alpha_i. \end{aligned}$$

The claim of the theorem about Witt classes follows immediately from Lemma 4.12 in the case when none of the numbers σ_i vanish since in that case the set \mathcal{B}_3^\perp from the said lemma is actually a basis for $H_1(\Sigma_3; \mathbb{Q})$. We thus need to address the case when some of the σ_i equal zero. We shall prove the theorem by induction on n .

When $n = 3$ the symmetrized linking matrix $\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau$ looks like

$$\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau = \begin{bmatrix} p_1 + p_2 & -p_2 \\ -p_2 & p_2 + p_3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

If $\sigma_1 = p_1 + p_2$ vanishes then $\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau$ is metabolic and thus zero in $W(\mathbb{Q})$. Conversely, if $p_1 + p_2 = 0$ then $\langle \sigma_0 \sigma_1 \rangle \oplus \langle \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \rangle = 0 \in W(\mathbb{Q})$. If on the other hand $\sigma_2 = p_1 p_2 + p_1 p_3 + p_2 p_3$ vanishes (but $p_1 + p_2$ does not), then the matrix representing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ with respect to the basis $\{a_1, a_2\}$ is

$$\begin{bmatrix} p_1 + p_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \text{Diag}(p_1 + p_2, 0),$$

so that in this case $\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau$ equals $\langle p_1 + p_2 \rangle$ in $W(\mathbb{Q})$. But, with the same vanishing assumption, we also get $\langle \sigma_0 \sigma_1 \rangle \oplus \langle \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \rangle = \langle \sigma_0 \sigma_1 \rangle \oplus \langle 0 \rangle = \langle p_1 + p_2 \rangle \in W(\mathbb{Q})$. This proves the theorem for the case of $n = 3$.

To address the step of the induction, let i be the smallest index for which σ_i vanishes and consider the basis $\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_i, \alpha_{i+1}, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}\}$. Note that then $\langle a_i, a_i \rangle = 0$.

With respect to this basis, the intersection form $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is represented by the matrix

$$\text{Diag}(\sigma_0\sigma_1, \sigma_1\sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_{i-2}\sigma_{i-1}) \\ \oplus \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -p_{i+1}\sigma_{i-1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ -p_{i+1}\sigma_{i-1} & p_{i+1} + p_{i+2} & -p_{i+2} & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & -p_{i+2} & p_{i+2} + p_{i+3} & -p_{i+3} & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & -p_{i+3} & p_{i+3} + p_{i+4} & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{bmatrix}.$$

Consider the second of these two matrix summands. Add the first row multiplied by $-p_{i+2}/(p_{i+1}\sigma_{i-1})$ to the third row and likewise add the first column multiplied by $-p_{i+2}/(p_{i+1}\sigma_{i-1})$ to the third column (this simply corresponds to another change of basis). Thus we see that $\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau$ is represented by the matrix

$$\text{Diag}(\sigma_0\sigma_1, \sigma_1\sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_{i-2}\sigma_{i-1}) \\ \oplus \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -p_{i+1}\sigma_{i-1} \\ -p_{i+1}\sigma_{i-1} & p_{i+1} + p_{i+2} \end{bmatrix} \oplus \begin{bmatrix} p_{i+2} + p_{i+3} & -p_{i+3} & \cdots \\ -p_{i+3} & p_{i+3} + p_{i+4} & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{bmatrix}.$$

The second summand is metabolic and therefore zero in $W(\mathbb{Q})$. On the third summand however can apply the induction hypothesis and we conclude that

$$\varphi(P(p_1, \dots, p_n)) = \text{Diag}(\sigma_0\sigma_1, \sigma_1\sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_{i-2}\sigma_{i-1}) \\ \oplus \left(\bigoplus_{j=i+2}^{n-1} \langle \sigma_{j-i-2}(p_{i+2}, \dots, p_j) \sigma_{j-i-1}(p_{i+2}, \dots, p_{j+1}) \rangle \right).$$

It remains to compare this to the result claimed by the theorem. For this purpose we observe that for $k \geq i$, the equality

$$\sigma_k(p_1, \dots, p_{k+1}) = \sigma_i(p_1, \dots, p_{i+1})\sigma_{k-i}(p_{i+2}, \dots, p_{k+1}) \\ + \sigma_{i+1}(p_1, \dots, p_{i+1})\sigma_{k-i-1}(p_{i+2}, \dots, p_{k+1})$$

holds. Thus in the event when $\sigma_i = 0$ we get that

$$\sigma_k(p_1, \dots, p_{k+1}) = \sigma_{i+1}(p_1, \dots, p_{i+1})\sigma_{k-i-1}(p_{i+2}, \dots, p_{k+1}).$$

Therefore, for $k \geq i + 2$ we also get

$$\langle \sigma_{k-1}\sigma_k \rangle = \langle (\sigma_{i+1}(p_1, \dots, p_{i+1}))^2 \sigma_{k-i-2}(p_{i+2}, \dots, p_k) \sigma_{k-i-1}(p_{i+2}, \dots, p_{k+1}) \rangle \\ = \langle \sigma_{k-i-2}(p_{i+2}, \dots, p_{k+1}) \sigma_{k-i-1}(p_{i+2}, \dots, p_{k+1}) \rangle,$$

while of course for $k = i, i + 1$ we get $\langle \sigma_{k-1}\sigma_k \rangle = 0 \in W(\mathbb{Q})$. This completes the proof of the induction step and thus of the theorem. \square

Lemma 4.14. *Assume that n, p_1, \dots, p_n are all odd with $n \geq 3$. Then the determinant of $P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ is given by*

$$\det P(p_1, \dots, p_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n p_1 \cdots \hat{p}_i \cdots p_n = \sigma_{n-1}.$$

Proof. Let \mathcal{L} be the linking matrix (from Theorem 3.3) for $P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ associated to the Seifert surface Σ_3 and the choice of basis \mathcal{B}_3 as in Fig. 5.

To compute $\det(\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau)$ we proceed by induction on n . When $n = 3$, the explicit form of $\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau$ from Theorem 3.3 shows that $\det(\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau) = p_1 p_2 + p_1 p_3 + p_2 p_3$ as claimed by the lemma. When $n > 3$, let $Y_n = Y_n(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ denote the matrix $\mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^\tau$ from Theorem 3.3 but temporarily allowing n to also be even. A first row expansion of $\det Y_n$ with a repeated use the induction argument yields:

$$\begin{aligned} \det Y_n(p_1, \dots, p_n) &= (p_1 + p_2) \cdot \det Y_{n-1}(p_2, \dots, p_n) - p_2^2 \cdot \det Y_{n-2}(p_3, \dots, p_n) \\ &= (p_1 + p_2) \cdot \sigma_{n-2}(p_2, \dots, p_n) - p_2^2 \cdot \sigma_{n-3}(p_3, \dots, p_n) \\ &= (p_1 + p_2) \cdot (p_2 \cdot \sigma_{n-3}(p_3, \dots, p_n) + p_3 \cdots p_n) - p_2^2 \cdot \sigma_{n-3}(p_3, \dots, p_n) \\ &= p_1 \cdot p_2 \cdot \sigma_{n-3}(p_3, \dots, p_n) + (p_1 + p_2) \cdot p_3 \cdots p_n \\ &= \sigma_{n-1}(p_1, \dots, p_n), \end{aligned}$$

completing the proof of the lemma. □

5. Computations

In this section we use the results from Theorems 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 to explicitly evaluate the Witt classes of the knots from Examples 1.7–1.10. We start with an easy observation.

Proposition 5.1. *If K is a knot obtained from $P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ by a finite number of upward stabilizations (see Definition 1.6), then*

$$\varphi(K) = \varphi(P(p_1, \dots, p_n)).$$

Moreover, the signatures of K and $P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ are the same and there exists an integer m such that $\det K = m^2 \cdot \det P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$.

This follows easily from Theorems 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 by inspection. It follows even quicker from observing that the knots $P(p, -p, p_1, \dots, p_n)$ and $P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ are smoothly concordant (see for example [3]) and thus in particular also algebraically concordant. This of course implies that their Witt classes are the same and in particular that they have the same signature. Moreover, the determinant of a Witt class is well defined up to multiplication by squares.

We now turn to a more detailed analysis of the examples from Section 1.3. The numerical data presented has already been somewhat simplified by relying on the two relations (2) which we use freely and tacitly throughout.

EXAMPLE 1.7. Let K_1 , K_2 and K_3 be the knots

$$K_1 = P(21, 13, -17, -15, 12), \quad K_2 = P(-3, -3, -7, 5, 2), \\ K_3 = P(-3, -5, 7, 9, 6),$$

from category (i) in (1) and let $K = K_1 \# K_2 \# K_3$. Then $\sigma(K) = 0$ but $\varphi(K)$ has order 4 in $W(\mathbb{Q})$. Thus K has topological and smooth concordance order at least 4.

The signatures of K_1 , K_2 and K_3 can be computed by a use of Theorem 1.18 and are $\sigma(K_1) = -2$, $\sigma(K_2) = 8$ and $\sigma(K_3) = -6$ showing that $\sigma(K) = 0$. The rational Witt classes of K_1 , K_2 and K_3 are

$$\varphi(K_1) = \langle -34 \rangle \oplus \langle -38 \rangle \oplus \langle -95 \rangle \oplus \langle -105 \rangle \oplus \langle 182 \rangle \oplus \langle 210 \rangle \oplus \langle 510510 \rangle \oplus \langle -56078 \rangle, \\ \varphi(K_2) = \langle 2 \rangle \oplus \langle 6 \rangle \oplus \langle 2 \rangle \oplus \langle 6 \rangle \oplus \langle 30 \rangle \oplus \langle 42 \rangle \oplus \langle 105 \rangle \oplus \langle 23 \rangle, \\ \varphi(K_3) = \langle -30 \rangle \oplus \langle -42 \rangle \oplus \langle -3 \rangle \oplus \langle -5 \rangle \oplus \langle -30 \rangle \oplus \langle -42 \rangle \oplus \langle -14 \rangle \oplus \langle -2 \rangle \\ \oplus \langle 770 \rangle \oplus \langle 4686 \rangle.$$

Thus, for example, $\partial_{71}(K) = \langle -1 \rangle \in W(\mathbb{F}_{71}) \cong \mathbb{Z}_4$ showing that K has order 4 in $W(\mathbb{Q})$. Similarly, $\partial_{23}(K) = \langle 1 \rangle \in W(\mathbb{F}_{23}) \cong \mathbb{Z}_4$. As a curiosity we note that $\partial_{2549}(K) = \langle 1 \rangle \in W(\mathbb{F}_{2549}) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$.

EXAMPLE 1.8. Let K_1 and K_2 be the knots

$$K_1 = P(7, 3, -5, 2), \quad K_2 = P(-19, -15, 21, 10),$$

from category (ii) in (1) and let $K = K_1 \# K_2 \# K_2 \# K_2$. Then $\sigma(K) = 0$ but $\varphi(K)$ has order 4 in $W(\mathbb{Q})$ and therefore also in the topological and smooth concordance group.

The signatures of K_1 and K_2 are found from Theorem 1.18 as $\sigma(K_1) = -6$ and $\sigma(K_2) = 2$ and so $\sigma(K) = 0$. The rational Witt classes of K_1 and K_2 are

$$\varphi(K_1) = \langle -30 \rangle \oplus \langle -42 \rangle \oplus \langle -2 \rangle \oplus \langle -6 \rangle \oplus \langle -2 \rangle \oplus \langle -34230 \rangle, \\ \varphi(K_2) = \langle -95 \rangle \oplus \langle -105 \rangle \oplus \langle 110 \rangle \oplus \langle 33 \rangle \oplus \langle 39 \rangle \oplus \langle 182 \rangle \oplus \langle 210 \rangle \oplus \langle -450870 \rangle.$$

From this one then finds that, for example, $\partial_3(K) = \langle 1 \rangle \in W(\mathbb{F}_3) \cong \mathbb{Z}_4$ (as $\partial_3(K_1) = 0$ and $\partial_3(K_2) = \langle -1 \rangle$). Likewise, $\partial_{163}(K) = \langle -1 \rangle \in W(\mathbb{F}_{163}) \cong \mathbb{Z}_4$ while $\partial_{113}(K) = \langle a \rangle \in W(\mathbb{F}_{113}) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$ where $a \in \mathbb{F}_{113} - \mathbb{F}_{113}^2$ is any element.

EXAMPLE 1.9. Let K be a knot obtained by a finite number of upward stabilization from either

$$K_1 = P(-3, 9, 15, -5 - 5) \quad \text{or} \quad K_2 = P(-3, -5, -11, 15, 15),$$

from category (iii) in (1). Then the signature of K is zero, the determinant of K is a square but $\varphi(K) \neq 0 \in W(\mathbb{Q})$. Consequently, no such K is slice.

Note that according to Proposition 5.1, it suffices to prove the claims for the two given pretzel knots. From Theorem 1.18 we find

$$\sigma(K_1) = 0, \quad \det K_1 = 75^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma(K_2) = 0, \quad \det K_2 = 135^2$$

and the rational Witt classes of K_1 and K_2 are

$$\varphi(K_1) = \langle 6 \rangle \oplus \langle 42 \rangle \oplus \langle -35 \rangle \oplus \langle -5 \rangle,$$

$$\varphi(K_2) = \langle -2 \rangle \oplus \langle -206 \rangle \oplus \langle 35535 \rangle \oplus \langle 345 \rangle.$$

This shows that for each $i = 1, 2$ one obtains $\partial_3(K_i) = \langle 1 \rangle \oplus \langle 1 \rangle \in W(\mathbb{F}_3) \cong \mathbb{Z}_4$ and similarly $\partial_5(K_i) = \langle 1 \rangle \oplus \langle 2 \rangle \in W(\mathbb{F}_5) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$ implying that both knots are non-slice.

EXAMPLE 1.10. Let K_1, K_2 and K_3 be the knots

$$K_1 = P(21, 13, -17, -15, 12), \quad K_2 = P(-19, -15, 21, 10),$$

$$K_3 = P(-15, -7, -7, 13, 11)$$

from the categories (i), (ii) and (iii) from (1) and let $K = K_1 \# K_2 \# K_3$. Then $\sigma(K) = 0$ but $\varphi(K)$ is of order 4 in $W(\mathbb{Q})$.

The signature of K is easily found from Theorem 1.18. The rational Witt classes of K_1 and K_2 have already been computed in Examples 1.7 and 1.8 above while the rational Witt class for K_3 is

$$\varphi(K_3) = \langle -22 \rangle \oplus \langle -5698 \rangle \oplus \langle 3478 \rangle \oplus \langle 260474 \rangle.$$

From these one arrives at $\partial_7(K) = \langle -1 \rangle \in W(\mathbb{F}_7) \cong \mathbb{Z}_4$ and also $\partial_{163}(K) = \langle 1 \rangle \in W(\mathbb{F}_{163}) \cong \mathbb{Z}_4$. Both of these shows that K has order 4 in $W(\mathbb{Q})$.

6. Proofs of Theorems 1.11, 1.12, 1.15 and 1.16

This section is devoted to the proofs of theorems listed in the title. We start with a useful lemma to be used in the subsequent arguments.

Lemma 6.1. *Let \wp be a prime number and $p > 0$ an odd integer. Write $p = \wp^l \cdot \beta$ with $l \geq 0$ and $\gcd(\wp, \beta) = 1$. Then*

$$\partial_{\wp}(\langle 1 \cdot 2 \rangle \oplus \langle 2 \cdot 3 \rangle \oplus \cdots \oplus \langle (p-1) \cdot p \rangle) = \begin{cases} 0; & \text{if } l \text{ is even,} \\ \langle -\beta \rangle; & \text{if } l \text{ is odd,} \end{cases}$$

where $\partial_\wp: W(\mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow W(\mathbb{F}_\wp)$ is the homomorphism between Witt rings from Section 2.2.

Proof. Assume for the moment that $\wp \geq 3$. If \wp divides some integer k with $2 \leq k < p$ then, by writing $k = \wp^m \cdot \gamma$ with $\gcd(\wp, \gamma) = 1$ and $m \geq 1$, we obtain (by a use of (3) from Theorem 2.4)

$$\partial_\wp(\langle (k-1)k \rangle \oplus \langle k(k+1) \rangle) = \begin{cases} \langle -\gamma \rangle \oplus \langle \gamma \rangle; & \text{if } m \text{ is odd,} \\ 0; & \text{if } m \text{ is even.} \end{cases}$$

This line uses our assumption that $\wp \geq 3$ so that \wp does not divide either of $k \pm 1$. Of course, $\langle -\gamma \rangle \oplus \langle \gamma \rangle$ also equals zero in $W(\mathbb{Q})$. This shows that if \wp does not divide p , then $\partial_\wp(\langle 1 \cdot 2 \rangle \oplus \cdots \oplus \langle (p-1)p \rangle) = 0$. On the other hand, if \wp divides p , say $p = \wp^l \cdot \beta$, then \wp doesn't divide $p-1$ so that

$$\partial_\wp(\langle 1 \cdot 2 \rangle \oplus \cdots \oplus \langle (p-1)p \rangle) = \partial_\wp(\langle (p-1)p \rangle) = \begin{cases} 0; & \text{if } l \text{ is even,} \\ \langle -\beta \rangle; & \text{if } l \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

If $\wp = 2$ the result follows in the same manner by pairing up $\langle 1 \cdot 2 \rangle \oplus \langle 2 \cdot 3 \rangle$, $\langle 3 \cdot 4 \rangle \oplus \langle 4 \cdot 5 \rangle$ etc., recognizing that $\partial_2(\langle (2k-1)2k \rangle \oplus \langle 2k(2k+1) \rangle) = 0$ for every integer $k \geq 1$, and using the fact that p is odd. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.11. Let $K = P(p, q, r)$ be a 3-stranded pretzel knot with p, q, r odd. Recall from Theorem 1.4 that the rational Witt class of K is given by

$$\varphi(K) = \langle p+q \rangle \oplus \langle (p+q) \det K \rangle,$$

where $\det K = pq + pr + qr$. Before proceeding, we first re-write this Witt class in a more symmetric manner using the relations from Theorem 2.1. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(K) &= \langle p+q \rangle \oplus \langle (p+q)^2 r + pq(p+q) \rangle \\ &= \langle p+q \rangle \oplus \langle (p+q)^2 r \rangle \oplus \langle pq(p+q) \rangle \ominus \langle (p+q)^4 pqr \det K \rangle \\ &= \langle p \rangle \oplus \langle q \rangle \ominus \langle pq(p+q) \rangle \oplus \langle r \rangle \oplus \langle pq(p+q) \rangle \ominus \langle pqr \det K \rangle \\ &= \langle p \rangle \oplus \langle q \rangle \oplus \langle r \rangle \ominus \langle pqr \det K \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

We shall rely on both of these representations of $\varphi(K)$.

• Using the first representation for $\varphi(K)$ above, it is easy to see that the rational Witt class of K is zero precisely when $\det K = -m^2$ for some odd integer m . Namely, $\varphi(K) = 0$ implies that the signature of K vanishes and $\sigma(K) = \text{Sign}(p+q) + \text{Sign}((p+q) \det K)$ showing that $\det K < 0$. If $\det K \neq -m^2$ for some odd integer m , then we could find an odd prime \wp that divides $\det K$ with an odd power. But then $\partial_\wp(\varphi(K)) \neq 0$, a contradiction. Conversely, if $\det K = -m^2$ then

$$\varphi(K) = \langle p+q \rangle \oplus \langle -m^2(p+q) \rangle = \langle p+q \rangle \oplus \langle -(p+q) \rangle = 0.$$

• Assume now that $\det K < 0$ and that there exists a prime \wp congruent to 3 (mod 4) that divides $\det K$ with an odd power. Let us write $\det K = \wp^{2l+1}\beta$ and similarly write $p = \wp^{l_1}\beta_1$, $q = \wp^{l_2}\beta_2$ and $r = \wp^{l_3}\beta_3$ with $\gcd(\beta_j, \wp) = 1 = \gcd(\beta, \wp)$ and $l, l_j \geq 0$. According to the parities of l_j we have

$$(l_1, l_2, l_3) = (\text{odd}, \text{odd}, \text{odd}) \implies \partial_{a_i}(\varphi(K)) = \langle \beta_1 \rangle \oplus \langle \beta_2 \rangle \oplus \langle \beta_3 \rangle,$$

$$(l_1, l_2, l_3) = (\text{odd}, \text{odd}, \text{even}) \implies \partial_{a_i}(\varphi(K)) = \langle \beta_1 \rangle \oplus \langle \beta_2 \rangle \ominus \langle \beta_1\beta_2\beta_3\beta \rangle,$$

$$(l_1, l_2, l_3) = (\text{odd}, \text{even}, \text{even}) \implies \partial_{a_i}(\varphi(K)) = \langle \beta_1 \rangle,$$

$$(l_1, l_2, l_3) = (\text{even}, \text{even}, \text{even}) \implies \partial_{a_i}(\varphi(K)) = \langle \beta_1\beta_2\beta_3\beta \rangle.$$

Since $\wp \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ we know that $W(\mathbb{F}_\wp) \cong \mathbb{Z}_4$ and so the sum/difference of any 3 generators is again a generator. Thus, in all cases, $\partial_\wp(\varphi(K))$ is a generator of $W(\mathbb{F}_\wp)$ and is therefore of order 4 (the fact that $\sigma(K) = 0$ follows from the assumption that $\det K < 0$).

• Consider the case of $\det K < 0$ and suppose that every prime \wp congruent to 3 (mod 4) divides $\det K$ in an even power. For a fixed such prime \wp , write again $\det K = \wp^{2l}\beta$, $p = \wp^{l_1}\beta_1$, $q = \wp^{l_2}\beta_2$ and $r = \wp^{l_3}\beta_3$ with $\gcd(\beta_j, \wp) = 1 = \gcd(\beta, \wp)$. Then

$$(l_1, l_2, l_3) = (\text{odd}, \text{odd}, \text{odd}) \implies \partial_\wp(\varphi(K)) = \langle \beta_1 \rangle \oplus \langle \beta_2 \rangle \oplus \langle \beta_3 \rangle \ominus \langle \beta_1\beta_2\beta_3\beta \rangle,$$

$$(l_1, l_2, l_3) = (\text{odd}, \text{odd}, \text{even}) \implies \partial_\wp(\varphi(K)) = \langle \beta_1 \rangle \oplus \langle \beta_2 \rangle,$$

$$(l_1, l_2, l_3) = (\text{odd}, \text{even}, \text{even}) \implies \partial_\wp(\varphi(K)) = \langle \beta_1 \rangle \ominus \langle \beta_1\beta_2\beta_3\beta \rangle,$$

$$(l_1, l_2, l_3) = (\text{even}, \text{even}, \text{even}) \implies \partial_\wp(\varphi(K)) = 0.$$

Thus $\partial_\wp(\varphi(K))$ is of order 0 or 2 in $W(\mathbb{F}_\wp)$.

• $\varphi(K)$ is of infinite order in $W(\mathbb{Q})$ if and only if $\sigma(K) \neq 0$ which in turn occurs if and only if $\det K > 0$. \square

The following is a slightly more detailed version of Theorem 1.12.

Theorem 6.2. *Let $K = P(p, q, r)$ with p, q odd and with $r \neq 0$ even. Then $\varphi(K)$ is of finite order in $W(\mathbb{Q})$ if and only if*

$$p + q = 0$$

or

$$p + q = \pm 2 \quad \text{and} \quad \det K > 0.$$

The order of $\varphi(K)$ in $W(\mathbb{Q})$ in these cases is as follows:

• If $p + q = 0$ then $\varphi(K)$ has order 1 in $W(\mathbb{Q})$.

- If $p + q = \pm 2$ and $\det K > 0$ then $\partial_2(\varphi(K)) = 0$ and $\partial_{\wp}(\varphi(K)) = \partial_{\wp}(\langle 2 \det K \rangle)$ for every odd prime \wp . Consequently
 - $\varphi(K)$ is of order 1 in $W(\mathbb{Q})$ if $\det K = m^2$ for some odd integer m .
 - $\varphi(K)$ is of order 2 in $W(\mathbb{Q})$ if and only if $\det K < 0$, $-\det K$ is not a square and no prime $\wp \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ divides $\det K$ with an odd power.
 - $\varphi(K)$ is of order 4 in $W(\mathbb{Q})$ if and only if $\det K < 0$ and there exists a prime $\wp \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ dividing $\det K$ with an odd power.

Recall that $\det K = pq + pr + qr$.

Proof. From Theorem 1.2 we find that the rational Witt class $\varphi(K)$ of $K = P(p, q, r)$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(K) = & \langle s_p \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \rangle \oplus \cdots \oplus \langle s_p \cdot (|p| - 1) \cdot |p| \rangle \\ & \oplus \langle s_q \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \rangle \oplus \cdots \oplus \langle s_q \cdot (|q| - 1) \cdot |q| \rangle \\ & \oplus \langle -pq(p + q) \rangle \oplus \langle (p + q) \det K \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

where $s_p = -\text{Sign}(p)$, $s_q = -\text{Sign}(q)$ and $\det K = pq + pr + qr$. From this the signature of K is computed as

$$\sigma(K) = (|p| - 1)s_p + (|q| - 1)s_q + \text{Sign}(-pq(p + q)) + \text{Sign}((p + q) \det K).$$

Thus, if $|p + q| > 2$ then $\sigma(K) \neq 0$ so that $\varphi(K)$ is of infinite order in $W(\mathbb{Q})$. On the other hand, if $|p + q| \leq 2$, then the signature of K is zero if and only if one of the next two cases occurs:

- $p + q = 0$.
- $p + q = \pm 2$ and $\det K > 0$.

In all other cases $\varphi(K)$ is of infinite order in $W(\mathbb{Q})$. If $p + q = 0$ then Theorem 1.2 shows that $\varphi(K) = 0$ without any condition on $\det K$.

Turning to the case of $p + q = \pm 2$ and $\det K > 0$, we first assume, by passing to the mirror image of K if necessary, that $p + q = 2$. By interchanging the roles of p and q if needed, we additionally assume that $p > 0$. Note that these changes do not affect the sign of $\det K$. The condition $p + q = 2$ implies that $p > 0$ and $q < 0$ with the exception of $p = 1 = q$. We single out this special case first. Theorem 1.2 shows that the rational Witt class of K in the case of $p = q = 1$ is

$$\varphi(P(1, 1, r)) = \langle -2 \rangle \oplus \langle 2 \det K \rangle.$$

Thus $\partial_2(\varphi(P(1, 1, r))) = 0$ and $\partial_{\wp}(\varphi(P(1, 1, r))) = \partial_{\wp}(\langle 2 \det K \rangle)$ for any odd prime \wp .

We proceed by keeping our assumptions $p + q = 2$, $p > 0$ and consider the more general case of $q < 0$. Note that the rational Witt class of K now takes the form

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(K) = & (\langle -1 \cdot 2 \rangle \oplus \cdots \oplus \langle -(p - 1) \cdot p \rangle) \oplus (\langle 1 \cdot 2 \rangle \oplus \cdots \oplus \langle (p - 3) \cdot (p - 2) \rangle) \\ & \oplus \langle 2p(p - 2) \rangle \oplus \langle 2 \det K \rangle \\ = & \langle -(p - 2)(p - 1) \rangle \oplus \langle -(p - 1)p \rangle \oplus \langle 2p(p - 2) \rangle \oplus \langle 2 \det K \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Let \wp be a prime number and consider the following cases.

1. If $\wp > 2$ and $\wp \mid (p-2)$, say $p-2 = \wp^l \cdot \beta$ with $\gcd(\wp, \beta) = 1$, then

$$\partial_{\wp}(\varphi(K)) = \begin{cases} \partial_{\wp}(\langle 2 \det K \rangle) & \text{if } l \text{ is even,} \\ \langle -(p-1)\beta \rangle \oplus \langle 2p\beta \rangle \oplus \partial_{\wp}(\langle 2 \det K \rangle) & \text{if } l \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

But if $p-2 \equiv 0 \pmod{\wp}$ then $p \equiv 2 \pmod{\wp}$ and $p-1 \equiv 1 \pmod{\wp}$ so that

$$\langle -(p-1)\beta \rangle \oplus \langle 2p\beta \rangle = \langle -\beta \rangle \oplus \langle 4\beta \rangle = \langle -\beta \rangle \oplus \langle \beta \rangle = 0 \in W(\mathbb{F}_{\wp}).$$

Therefore $\partial_{\wp}(\varphi(K)) = \partial_{\wp}(\langle 2 \det K \rangle)$.

2. If $\wp > 2$ and $\wp \mid (p-1)$, say $p-1 = \wp^l \cdot \beta$ with $\gcd(\wp, \beta) = 1$, then

$$\partial_{\wp}(\varphi(K)) = \begin{cases} \partial_{\wp}(\langle 2 \det K \rangle) & \text{if } l \text{ is even,} \\ \langle -(p-2)\beta \rangle \oplus \langle -p\beta \rangle \oplus \partial_{\wp}(\langle 2 \det K \rangle) & \text{if } l \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

But $p-1 \equiv 0 \pmod{\wp}$ implies that $p-2 \equiv -1 \pmod{\wp}$ and $p \equiv 1 \pmod{\wp}$ so that

$$\langle -(p-2)\beta \rangle \oplus \langle -p\beta \rangle = \langle \beta \rangle \oplus \langle -\beta \rangle = 0 \in W(\mathbb{F}_{\wp}).$$

Thus we get again that $\partial_{\wp}(\varphi(K)) = \partial_{\wp}(\langle 2 \det K \rangle)$.

3. If $\wp > 2$ and $\wp \mid p$, say $p = \wp^l \cdot \beta$ with $\gcd(\wp, \beta) = 1$, then

$$\partial_{\wp}(\varphi(K)) = \begin{cases} \partial_{\wp}(\langle 2 \det K \rangle) & \text{if } l \text{ is even,} \\ \langle -(p-1)\beta \rangle \oplus \langle 2(p-2)\beta \rangle \oplus \partial_{\wp}(\langle 2 \det K \rangle) & \text{if } l \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

But $p \equiv 0 \pmod{\wp}$ implies that $p-2 \equiv -2 \pmod{\wp}$ and $p-1 \equiv -1 \pmod{\wp}$ so that

$$\langle -(p-1)\beta \rangle \oplus \langle 2(p-2)\beta \rangle = \langle \beta \rangle \oplus \langle -4\beta \rangle = \langle \beta \rangle \oplus \langle -\beta \rangle = 0 \in W(\mathbb{F}_{\wp}).$$

Thus we obtain once more $\partial_{\wp}(\varphi(K)) = \partial_{\wp}(\langle 2 \det K \rangle)$.

4. If $\wp > 2$ and \wp doesn't divide either of $p-2$, $p-1$ or p then $\partial_{\wp}(\varphi(K))$ is trivially equal to $\partial_{\wp}(\langle 2 \det K \rangle)$.

5. If $\wp = 2$, then since p and $p-2$ are odd, it is easy to see that the determinant $\det \varphi(K)$ is of the form $(2(p-1))^2 \cdot \beta$ for some odd β . But then $\partial_2(\varphi(K)) = 0$ by definition.

The upshot of this discussion is that

$$\partial_{\wp}(\varphi(K)) = \begin{cases} 0; & \wp = 2, \\ \partial_{\wp}(\langle 2 \det K \rangle); & \wp \geq 3, \end{cases}$$

for all prime integers \wp . Given this, it is now an easy matter to verify the stated orders of $\varphi(K)$ in $W(\mathbb{Q})$. For example, if $\det K = m^2$ then $\partial_{\wp}(\langle 2 \det K \rangle) = 0$ for all primes \wp and thus $\varphi(K) = 0 \in W(\mathbb{Q})$. If there is a prime $\wp \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ that divides $\det K$

with an odd power, then $\partial_{\wp}(\langle 2 \det K \rangle)$ yields a generator of $W(\mathbb{F}_{\wp}) \cong \mathbb{Z}_4$ and hence $\varphi(K)$ is of order 4 in $W(\mathbb{Q})$. We leave the remaining case as an easy exercise for the interested reader. \square

In preparation for the proof of Theorem 1.15, we state a couple of auxiliary lemmas first.

Lemma 6.3. *Consider odd integers n, p_1, \dots, p_{n-1} with $n \geq 3$ and let $p_n \neq 0$ be an even integer. Let \wp be an odd prime which doesn't divide any of p_1, \dots, p_{n-1} and assume that $\det P(p_1, \dots, p_n) = \pm m^2$ for some integer m . Then $\partial_{\wp}(\varphi(P(p_1, \dots, p_n))) = 0$.*

Proof. There are two cases which we consider separately, namely the case when \wp divides $\det P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ and the case when it doesn't. Let us write $\det P(p_1, \dots, p_n) = \varepsilon \cdot m^2$ for some choice of $\varepsilon \in \{\pm 1\}$.

Assume firstly that \wp is a divisor of $\det P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$. By Lemma 6.1 and Theorem 1.2 we find that

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{\wp}(\varphi(P(p_1, \dots, p_n))) &= \partial_{\wp}(\langle -(p_1 \cdots p_{n-1}) \cdot \det P(p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}) \rangle) \\ &\quad \oplus \partial_{\wp}(\langle \det P(p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}) \cdot \varepsilon \rangle). \end{aligned}$$

Since

$$(12) \quad \det P(p_1, \dots, p_n) = p_n \cdot \det P(p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}) + p_1 \cdots p_{n-1},$$

and \wp divides $\det P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ but does not divide $p_1 \cdots p_{n-1}$, we see that \wp cannot divide $p_n \cdot \det P(p_1, \dots, p_{n-1})$. Thus $\partial_{\wp}(\varphi(P(p_1, \dots, p_n))) = 0$.

Next, suppose that \wp does not divide $\det P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$. Write $\det P(p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}) = \wp^l \cdot \beta$ for some integer $l \geq 0$ and some β with $\gcd(\wp, \beta) = 1$. If l is even then $\partial_{\wp}(\varphi(P(p_1, \dots, p_n)))$ vanishes trivially. Else, if l is odd, and using (12) again, we see that $\varepsilon \cdot p_1 \cdots p_{n-1}$ is a square modulo \wp . Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{\wp}(\varphi(P(p_1, \dots, p_n))) &= \langle -(p_1 \cdots p_{n-1}) \cdot \beta \rangle \oplus \langle \varepsilon \cdot \beta \rangle \\ &= \langle -\varepsilon \cdot \beta \rangle \oplus \langle \varepsilon \cdot \beta \rangle \\ &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

Lemma 6.4. *Consider again odd integers n, p_1, \dots, p_{n-1} with $n \geq 3$ and let $p_n \neq 0$ be an even integer. Let \wp be an odd prime which divides exactly one $p_i \in \{p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}\}$. Assume again that $\det P(p_1, \dots, p_n) = \pm m^2$ for some integer m . Then $\partial_{\wp}(\varphi(P(p_1, \dots, p_n))) = 0$.*

Proof. For concreteness assume that \wp divides p_1 and that therefore $\gcd(\wp, p_j) = 1$ for all $j = 2, \dots, n-1$. Since the assumptions and the statement of the lemma are not affected by replacing $P(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ with its mirror image, we may assume, merely

for convenience, that $p_1 > 0$. The hypothesis $\det P(p_1, \dots, p_n) = \pm m^2$ along with Lemma 6.1 and Theorem 1.2, implies that

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial_{\wp}(\varphi(P(p_1, \dots, p_n))) \\ &= \partial_{\wp}(\langle -(p_1 - 1) \cdot p_1 \rangle) \oplus \partial_{\wp}(\langle -(p_1 \cdots p_{n-1}) \cdot \det P(p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}) \rangle) \\ & \quad \oplus \partial_{\wp}(\langle \pm \det P(p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}) \rangle). \end{aligned}$$

Since

$$\det P(p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}) = p_1 \cdot \left(\sum_{i=2}^{n-1} p_2 \cdots \hat{p}_i \cdots p_{n-1} \right) + p_2 \cdots p_{n-1},$$

we see that \wp cannot divide $\det P(p_1, \dots, p_{n-1})$, in fact,

$$\det P(p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}) \equiv p_2 \cdots p_{n-1} \pmod{\wp}.$$

Let us write $p_1 = \wp^l \cdot \beta$ for some $l \geq 0$ and with $\gcd(\wp, \beta) = 1$. If l is odd, then

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{\wp}(\varphi(P(p_1, \dots, p_n))) &= \langle \beta \rangle \oplus \langle -\beta \cdot p_2 \cdots p_{n-1} \cdot \det P(p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}) \rangle \\ &= \langle \beta \rangle \oplus \langle -\beta \cdot (p_2 \cdots p_{n-1})^2 \rangle \\ &= \langle \beta \rangle \oplus \langle -\beta \rangle \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

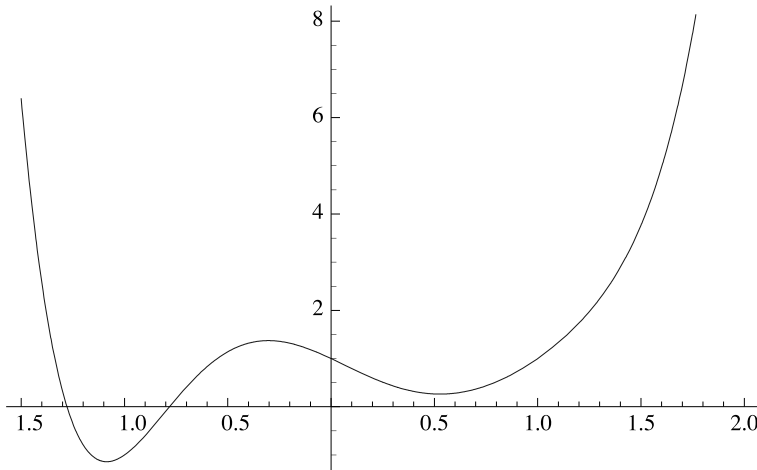
On the other hand, if l is even, then $\partial_{\wp}(\varphi(P(p_1, \dots, p_n))) = 0$ on the nose. \square

The results from Lemmas 6.3 and 6.4 imply the statement of Theorem 1.15.

Proof of Theorem 1.16. We start by finding the linking matrix \mathcal{L} of $K = P(5, -3, 8)$ as in Section 3.1. The formulae provided there easily imply that

$$\mathcal{L} = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cc|cc} -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right].$$

Pick $\omega = a + ib \in S^1 \subset \mathbb{C}$ (so that $a^2 + b^2 = 1$) and form the matrix $A_{\omega} = (1 - \omega)\mathcal{L} + (1 - \bar{\omega})\mathcal{L}^{\tau}$. By definition, the Tristram–Levine signature $\sigma_{\omega}(K)$ of K equals the signature of A_{ω} . It is well known that the signatures $\sigma_{\omega}(K)$ are constant away from the

Fig. 6. The graph of $t^3 \cdot \Delta_{P(5,-3,8)}(t)$.

unit roots of the symmetric Alexander polynomial $\Delta_K(t)$. We thus turn to computing the latter.

The Alexander polynomial $\Delta_K(t) = \det(t^{1/2}\mathcal{L} - t^{-1/2}\mathcal{L}^T)$ of $K = P(5, -3, 8)$ is given by $\Delta_K(t) = t^3 - 2t^2 - t + 5 - t^{-1} - 2t^{-2} + t^{-3}$. Its graph is depicted in Fig. 6. Clearly visible on the graph, the two real roots $t_{1,2}$ of $\Delta_K(t)$ are not of unit norm. The 4 complex roots are approximately

$$t_{3,4} = 0.528853 \pm 0.269329i \quad \text{and} \quad t_{5,6} = 1.50147 \pm 0.764653i,$$

showing that the approximate norms of $t_{3,4}$ and $t_{5,6}$ are

$$|t_{3,4}| = 0.352223 \quad \text{and} \quad |t_{5,6}| = 2.83911.$$

Thus $\Delta_K(t)$ has no roots on S^1 so that $\sigma_\omega(K) = \sigma(K)$ for all $\omega \in S^1$. But $\sigma(K) = 0$ as is easily computed from Theorem 1.18. This implies that K is of finite algebraic concordance order, cf. [12].

On the other hand, if K were algebraically slice, then we could factor $\Delta_K(t)$ as $f(t) \cdot f(t^{-1})$ for some $f(t) \in \mathbb{Z}[t]$. This however is not the case. An easy way to see this is to note that the mod 2 reduction of $\Delta_K(t)$ looks like

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_K(t) &\equiv t^3 + t + 1 + t^{-1} + t^{-3} \pmod{2} \\ &\equiv (t + 1 + t^{-1})(t^2 + t + 1 + t^{-1} + t^{-2}) \pmod{2}. \end{aligned}$$

Now, $t + 1 + t^{-1}$ is irreducible in $\mathbb{Z}_2[t, t^{-1}]$ but $t^2 + t + 1 + t^{-1} + t^{-2}$ is not divisible by $t + 1 + t^{-1}$. Thus $\Delta_K(t)$ could not have factored as $f(t) \cdot f(t^{-1})$ and so K is not algebraically slice. In fact, using MATHEMATICA one finds that $\Delta_K(t)$ is irreducible over $\mathbb{Z}[t, t^{-1}]$.

Finally, the fact that $\varphi(K) = 0 \in W(\mathbb{Q})$ follows from Theorem 1.12 since $\det K = 1$, $5 + (-3) = 2$ and, as already mentioned, $\sigma(K) = 0$. \square

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