THE $\mu$-INVARIENT OF 3-MANIFOLDS AND
CERTAIN STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF THE GROUP
OF HOMEOMORPHISMS OF A CLOSED, ORIENTED
2-MANIFOLD

BY
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Abstract. Let $\mathcal{K}(n)$ be the group of orientation-preserving self-
homeomorphisms of a closed oriented surface $\partial U$ of genus $n$, and let
$\mathcal{K}(n)$ be the subgroup of those elements which induce the identity on
$H_1(\partial U; \mathbb{Z})$. To each element $h \in \mathcal{K}(n)$ we associate a 3-manifold $M(h)$
which is defined by a Heegaard splitting. It is shown that for each $h \in \mathcal{K}(n)$
there is a representation $\rho$ of $\mathcal{K}(n)$ into $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ such that if $k \in \mathcal{K}(n)$, then
the $\mu$-invariant $\mu(M(h))$ is equal to the $\mu$-invariant $\mu(M(\rho h))$ if and only if
$k \in \text{kernel } \rho$. Thus, properties of the 4-manifolds which a given 3-manifold
bounds are related to group-theoretical structure in the group of
homeomorphisms of a 2-manifold. The kernels of the homomorphisms from
$\mathcal{K}(n)$ onto $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ are studied and are shown to constitute a complete
conjugacy class of subgroups of $\mathcal{K}(n)$. The class has nontrivial finite order.

1. Introduction. It is well known that any closed, oriented 3-manifold
admits a representation by a Heegaard splitting, i.e. as the union of two
cubes-with-handles identified along their boundaries. Since the identification
space is uniquely determined by the specification of a homeomorphism from
the boundary of one handlebody to the boundary of the other, it is possible to
translate many questions about the topology of 3-manifolds into algebraic
questions about the group $\mathcal{K}(n)$ of orientation-preserving homeomorphisms
of a closed oriented surface of genus $n$. In particular, one might expect that
correspondences would exist between structures in the class of oriented
3-manifolds and structures in the groups $\mathcal{K}(n)$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$. The purpose
of this paper is to exhibit just such a correspondence, as it arises in
connection with the study of the $\mu$-invariant of $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$-homology spheres.

The main results of this paper are contained in Theorems 8, 9, and 11. We
review these now. For each genus $n > 0$, let $U = U(n)$ denote an oriented
cube-with-handles of genus $n$, and let $-U$ denote the same handlebody with
its orientation reversed. The group $\mathcal{K}(n)$ is the group of orientation preserv-
ing homeomorphism of $\partial U$ onto itself. Let $\mathcal{K}(n)$ denote the subgroup

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consisting of those homeomorphisms that induce the identity on $H_s(Bd\ U;\ \mathbb{Z})$. For $h \in \mathcal{K}(n)$, let $M(h)$ denote the 3-manifold defined as the disjoint union of $U$ and $-U$ with the identification $ih(x) = x$ where $i$ is the “identity” function from Bd $U$ to Bd($-U$).

If $M(h)$ is a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$-homology sphere, there is an invariant $\mu(M(h))$ of the oriented homeomorphism type of $M(h)$. It is due to Eells and Kuiper (see [EK] and [HKN, §7]). The $\mu$-invariant takes the values $j/8, j = 0, 1, \ldots, 7$ in $\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$. For $\mathbb{Z}$-homology spheres it is either 0 or $\frac{1}{2}$, and for the 3-sphere it is 0. We will prove the following results about the $\mu$-invariant.

1. If $h_1$ and $h_2$ are elements of $\mathcal{K}(n)$, $n > 1$, such that $M(h_2 h_1)$ is a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$-homology sphere, there is a homomorphism $\rho_{h_2 h_1}$ from $\mathcal{K}(n)$ onto the additive group of order 2, $\{0, \frac{1}{2}\} \pmod{1}$, defined by

$$\rho_{h_2 h_1}(k) \equiv \mu(M(h_2 k h_1)) - \mu(M(h_2 h_1)) \pmod{1}, \ k \in \mathcal{K}(n).$$

2. Let $\mathcal{K}_{h_2, h_1}$ denote ker $\rho_{h_2 h_1}$. Consider the collection $\mathcal{L}(n)$ of groups $\mathcal{K}_{h_2, h_1}$ as $h_2$ and $h_1$ range over all possible elements of $\mathcal{K}(n)$ for which $M(h_2 h_1)$ is a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$-homology sphere. Then $\mathcal{L}(n)$ is a complete conjugacy class of subgroups of $\mathcal{K}(n)$. The class $\mathcal{L}(n)$ has nontrivial finite order, and bounds are given by $2^n < |\mathcal{L}(n)| < m^2$ where $m$ is the order of $\mathcal{S}p(2n, \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$.

3. Define $\mathcal{C}(n) = \bigcap \mathcal{K}_{h_2, h_1}$, where the intersection is taken over all possible subgroups $\mathcal{K}_{h_2, h_1}$. Then $\mathcal{C}(n)$ is a normal subgroup of $\mathcal{K}(n)$, and the $\mu$-invariant has an algebraic interpretation (explained in §4) in terms of the sequence of factor groups $(\mathcal{K}(n)/\mathcal{C}(n), n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots)$.

Each of the assertions above clearly implies the corresponding assertion with $\mathcal{K}(n)$ replaced by the quotient group $\mathcal{M}(n)$ obtained by factoring out homeomorphisms isotopic to the identity. This is so because first, the homeomorphisms factored out belong to $\mathcal{K}(n)$ and second, changing one of the homeomorphisms by an isotopy does not change the oriented homeomorphism type of the manifold defined by it.

Let $\mathcal{K}(n)$ denote the subgroup of $\mathcal{K}(n)$ consisting of those homeomorphisms that induce the identity on $H_s(Bd\ U;\ \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$. It is natural to conjecture that the “$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$-regularity” exhibited by $\mathcal{K}(n)$ in effecting changes in the $\mu$-invariant might generalize to a corresponding regularity for $\mathcal{K}(n)$, only in this case one might expect to find representations onto $\mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z}$ or $\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$. But it is just not so, not even for $n = 1$! The formulas given by Hirzebruch [HKN, §7] for the $\mu$-invariants of lens spaces reveal quickly that such representations do not exist.

The results here have interest in several directions. First, from a purely group theoretical point of view, they give us a multitude of examples of index-2 subgroups of $\mathcal{K}(n)$. Second, from the point of view of invariants of 3-manifolds, the techniques used to reveal the index-2 subgroups of $\mathcal{K}(n)$
suggest a new general means to obtain invariants for 3-manifolds through representations of subgroups of $\mathcal{K}(n)$. Third, the main results described in §1 above suggest a method for investigating the existence or nonexistence of index-8 homotopy 3-spheres. It will be seen that a necessary and sufficient condition for the existence of index-8 homotopy 3-spheres is that for some $n$ and any $h \in \mathcal{K}(n)$ such that $M(h)$ is the 3-sphere, there exist an element $k \in \mathcal{K}(n)$ such that $k$ does not belong to the group $\mathcal{K}_{id,h}$ (which has index 2 in $\mathcal{K}(n)$) and such that $\pi_1(M(kh)) = 1$.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT. We were led to the result in Theorem 8 when W. B. R. Lickorish suggested to us that the group $\mathcal{K}(n)$ ought to exhibit some kind of $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ regularity in effecting changes in the $\mu$-invariant. Conversations with Walter Neumann were helpful in bringing Theorem 8 to its full generality. Walter Neumann also offered helpful suggestions regarding the proof of Theorem 9.

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2. Symplectic matrices, Heegaard splittings, map pairs, and triadic 4-manifolds. In this section we introduce notation, set down conventions, and develop the basic tools which will be used in §3 to prove our main results.

![Diagram](image)
\( \cong \) equivalence for oriented manifolds, always means an orientation preserving homeomorphism;

- \( \mathbb{Z} \) the ring of integers;
- \( \mathbb{Q} \) the field of rational numbers;
- \( \Sigma \) the 3-sphere with some fixed orientation;
- \( U = U(n) \) a fixed, oriented handlebody of genus \( n \geq 0 \) imbedded in a standard manner in \( \Sigma \) (see Figure 2.1);

\( \omega_1, \ldots, \omega_{2n} \) standard basis for \( \pi_1(\text{Bd} U) \) (see Figure 2.1) and also for \( H_1(\text{Bd} U; \mathbb{Z}) \) and \( H_1(\text{Bd} U; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) \). The context will distinguish these from each other.

- \( \mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}(n) \) the group of orientation-preserving self-homeomorphisms of \( \text{Bd} U \).

- \( \hat{\mathcal{C}} = \hat{\mathcal{C}}(n) \) the group automorphisms of \( H_1(\text{Bd} U; \mathbb{Z}) \) induced by \( \mathcal{C} \).

- \( \tilde{\mathcal{C}} = \tilde{\mathcal{C}}(n) \) the group of automorphisms of \( H_1(\text{Bd} U; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) \) induced by \( \tilde{\mathcal{C}} \).

\( \eta \) the natural homomorphism from \( \mathcal{C} \) onto \( \hat{\mathcal{C}} \).

\( \varepsilon \) the natural homomorphism from \( \tilde{\mathcal{C}} \) onto \( \hat{\mathcal{C}} \).

- \( \mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}(n) \) kernel \( \eta \).

- \( \mathcal{T} = \mathcal{T}(n) \) the subgroup of homeomorphisms in \( \mathcal{C} \) that extend to \( U \).

- \( \hat{\mathcal{T}} = \hat{\mathcal{T}}(n) \) the image of \( \mathcal{T} \) under \( \eta \).

- \( \tilde{\mathcal{T}} = \tilde{\mathcal{T}}(n) \) the image of \( \mathcal{T} \) under \( \varepsilon \eta \).

- \( h, h_1, t, t_1 \) elements of \( \mathcal{K}(n) \).

- \( f, f_1, \ldots \) elements of \( \mathcal{T}(n) \).

- \( k, k_1, \ldots \) elements of \( \mathcal{K}(n) \).

- \( I \) the \( n \times n \) identity matrix.

- \( 0 \) the \( n \times n \) zero matrix.

- \( J \) the \( 2n \times 2n \) matrix \( \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I \\ -I & 0 \end{bmatrix} \).

- \( F(W) \) the \( 2n \times 2n \) matrix \( \begin{bmatrix} I & W \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix} \) over \( \mathbb{Z} \) or \( \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \) where \( W \) is an \( n \times n \) symmetric matrix.

- \( D(U) \) the \( 2n \times 2n \) matrix \( \begin{bmatrix} I & U \\ U^* & 0 \end{bmatrix} \) over \( \mathbb{Z} \) or \( \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \) where \( U \) is a unimodular \( n \times n \) matrix.

Other symbols will be defined later, as they are introduced. The genus symbol \( n \) will sometimes be dropped to simplify notation.

Manifolds and surfaces are compact, oriented, and, unless something is said otherwise, closed. If \( M \) is a manifold, then \( -M \) denotes the same manifold with opposite orientation. All maps, manifolds, etc. are piecewise linear. Equivalence between manifolds or tuples of manifolds always means an orientation-preserving homeomorphism. If \( M \) and \( M' \) are manifolds, not necessarily disjoint, then \( M + M' \) will denote the disjoint union of \( M \) and \( M' \).

2.2 The Symplectic Group. We have chosen a standard basis \( \omega_1, \ldots, \omega_{2n} \)
for \( \pi_1(\text{Bd } U) \) as illustrated in Figure 2.1. In terms of this basis, the group \( \pi_1(\text{Bd } U) \) admits a presentation with the single defining relation

\[
\prod_{j=1}^{n} (\omega_i \omega_{n+j}^{-1}\omega_j^{-1} \omega_{n+j}^{1}) = 1.
\]

We further regard \( H_1(\text{Bd } U; \mathbb{Z}) \) and \( H_1(\text{Bd } U; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) \) as the free abelian group on these same generators and its tensor product with \( \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \). The context will always distinguish these uses. Let \( L(h) \) denote the matrix representing \( \eta(h), h \in \mathcal{K}(n) \), with the convention that the \((i,j)\)th entry in \( L(h) \) is the coefficient of \( \omega_j \) in \( \eta(h)(\omega_i) \). The elements of \( H_1(\text{Bd } U) \) can then be regarded as row vectors and the action of \( \mathcal{K} \) as right matrix multiplication.

Note that in Figure 2.1 orientations are chosen so that the homology intersection form \( I(\omega_i, \omega_j) \) is represented by the matrix \( J \). A \( 2n \times 2n \) matrix \( L \) over \( \mathbb{Z} \) or \( \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \) is symplectic if

\[
JLL^t = J
\]

where equality is taken over \( \mathbb{Z} \) or \( \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \) as appropriate. The sets of symplectic matrices form the symplectic groups \( \text{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z}) \) and \( \text{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) \). It follows from \([\text{Nw}, \text{p. 132, Theorem VII.21}] \) that \( \text{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) \) is the mod 2 reduction of \( \text{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z}) \). Condition (1) is clearly necessary in order that a matrix \( L \) correspond to an element of \( \mathcal{K}(n) \), for it expresses the condition that an orientation-preserving homeomorphism of \( \text{Bd } U \) must preserve the homology intersection form. It was proved by Nielsen (see \([\text{MKS, Theorem N 13}] \)) that condition (1) is sufficient in order that \( L \) represent an element of \( \mathcal{K} \). Thus we may identify \( \mathcal{K} \) with the symplectic group \( \text{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z}) \) and \( \mathcal{K}(n) \) with \( \text{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) \). Beware! The representation \( \eta: \mathcal{K}(n) \to \text{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z}) \) is an antihomomorphism; hence the order in compositions must be reversed.

We will have to use certain properties of the groups \( \mathcal{K}(n) \) and \( \tilde{\mathcal{K}}(n) \). These are summarized by the following lemma:

**Lemma 1.** (i) \( \mathcal{K}(n) = (\|^{R}_{O} S \| \in \text{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z})) \), \( \tilde{\mathcal{K}}(n) = (\|^{R}_{O} S \| \in \text{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})) \).

(ii) For any \( f \in \mathcal{K}(n) \), there exist \( n \times n \) matrices \( U, S, S^* \) with \( U \) unimodular and \( S \) and \( S^* \) symmetric such that \( L(f) = F(S)D(U) = D(U)F(S^*) \).

**Proof.** See \([\text{Br, EH, §2}] \) for a proof of (i) in the case of \( \mathcal{K}(n) \) and for a proof of (ii). The proof of (i) in the case of \( \tilde{\mathcal{K}}(n) \) goes as follows: One can follow the argument in \([\text{Br, EH}] \) to verify that each matrix \( \|^{R}_{O} S \| \) in \( \text{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) \) has a decomposition \( F(S)D(U) \) (over \( \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \)) as described in (ii). Now \( S \) is the mod 2 reduction of a symmetric matrix \( \overline{S} \) over \( \mathbb{Z} \) whose entries are 0's and 1's. By Lemma VII.8 of \([\text{Nw}] \) the matrix \( U \) is the mod 2 reduction of a unimodular matrix \( \overline{U} \) over \( \mathbb{Z} \). But then, \( \|^{R}_{O} S \| \) is the mod 2
reduction of the matrix \( R S \equiv F(S)D(U) \), and the fact that \( R S \equiv F(S) \) represents an element of \( \mathcal{F}(n) \) follows from the special case of (i) quoted from [Br, EH].

2.3 Heegaard Splittings. A Heegaard splitting of genus \( n \) of a closed, oriented 3-manifold is a representation of that manifold as \( U + i_h(-U) \) where \( h \in \mathcal{K}(n) \), \( i: \text{Bd } U \to \text{Bd}(-U) \) is the identity map, and the identification is defined by the rule \( i_h(x) = x \) for all \( x \in \text{Bd } U \). This Heegaard splitting is defined uniquely by the surface mapping \( h \), and will accordingly be denoted by the symbol \( S(h) \). The manifold which it defines will be denoted by \( M(h) \).

Two Heegaard splittings \( S(h) \) and \( S(h') \) of the same genus \( n \) are defined to be equivalent if there exist elements \( f_1 \) and \( f_2 \) in \( \mathcal{F}(n) \) such that

\[
S_1' = f_2hf_1.
\]

That is, \( h \) and \( h' \) must belong to the same double coset of \( \mathcal{K}(n) \) modulo \( \mathcal{F}(n) \). Condition (2) states algebraically the geometric condition that there is an equivalence from \( M(h) \) to \( M(h') \) that restricts to an equivalence from \( \text{Bd } U \) onto itself. Note that isotopic changes in \( h \) do not alter the equivalence class of a Heegaard splitting \( S(h) \); hence the splitting \( S(h) \) is determined up to equivalence if instead of \( h \) one specifies just the induced automorphism \( h_\ast \) on \( \pi_1(\text{Bd } U) \). This follows from the fact that each automorphism of \( \pi_1(\text{Bd } U) \) is induced by a unique isotopy class of homeomorphisms of \( \text{Bd } U \) (see [N1]). Consider then, for each \( n > 1 \), the automorphisms \( s_\ast = s_\ast^{(n)} \) of \( \pi_1(\text{Bd } U) \) that is given with respect to the standard basis by:

\[
s_\ast = s_\ast^{(n)}: \omega_j \to \omega_j\omega_{n+j}\omega_j^{-1}, \quad 1 \leq j \leq n,
\]

\[
\omega_j \to \omega_j^{-1}, \quad n + 1 \leq j \leq 2n.
\]

Let \( s \) be an element of \( \mathcal{K}(n) \) that induces the automorphism \( s_\ast \). Then \( S(s) \) is a standard Heegaard splitting of the 3-sphere \( \Sigma \) since each curve \( \omega_j^{-1} \), \( n + 1 \leq j \leq 2n \), bounds a disk in \( \Sigma - U \).

We now wish to describe, in map language, a method for taking sums of Heegaard splittings which is consistent with the usual notion of connected sums for manifolds. Let \( D(n) \) be a disk in \( \text{Bd } U(n) \). For a pair \((m, n)\) we form the boundary sum \( U(m) \#_b U(n) \) and identify it with \( U(m + n) \) as follows: Choose an orientation-reversing homeomorphism \( g: D(m) \to D(n) \) and take \( U(m) \#_b U(n) \) to be the identification space \( U(m) +_g U(n) \). Now identify \( U(m) \#_b U(n) \) with \( U(m + n) \) by some orientation-preserving homeomorphism \( g' \). Given two Heegaard splittings \( S(h) \) and \( S(h') \) of genus \( m \) and \( n \) respectively we may, without changing the equivalence classes of \( S(h) \) and \( S(h') \), isotopically modify \( h \) and \( h' \) so that they are the identity on \( D(m) \) and \( D(n) \) respectively. The homeomorphism \( g' \) now specifies a unique homeomorphism \( h \# h' \) in \( \mathcal{K}(m + n) \) corresponding to the homeomorphism
of Bd(U(m) # b U(n)) that is defined by restrictions of h and h'. The sum \( S(h) \# S(h') \) is defined to be the Heegaard splitting \( S(h \# h') \). The manifold \( M(h \# h') \) then automatically defines the connected sum \( M(h) \# M(h') \).

The homeomorphism \( h \# h' \) in \( S(h \# h') \) depends upon the choices of \( g, g' \) and the isotopies used to modify \( h \) and \( h' \), but the double coset of \( h \# h' \) in \( J(m + n) \) modulo \( F(m + n) \) is independent of these choices. Thus the construction above leads to a Heegaard splitting \( S(h \# h') \) that is unique up to the equivalence defined in (2).

Specializing the operation above leads to stabilization of a Heegaard splitting by the convention \( S(h) \rightarrow S(h \# s^{(1)}) = S(h \# s) \). Note that \( M(h \# s) \) is homeomorphic to \( M(h) \). The sum operation will be used in a second way: to form the sum of a map \( h \in J(n) \) with \( id \in J(1) \) and so describe a "canonical extension" of an element of \( J(n) \) to an element of \( J(n + 1) \).

Our next task will be to interpret certain topological properties of a manifold \( M(h) \) that are exhibited in the symplectic groups by means of the matrix \( \eta(h) = L(h) \) and its mod 2 reduction. The first result follows from a simple application of the Mayer-Vietoris sequence:

**Lemma 2.** Let \( h \in J(n) \) and let \( L(h) \) be given by the symplectic matrix \( \| \begin{array}{c} S \\ 0 \end{array} \| \) with respect to the standard basis.

Then \( M(h) \) is a \( Z \)-homology sphere if and only if \( P \) is unimodular over \( Z \), and \( M(h) \) is a \( Z/2Z \)-homology sphere if and only if \( P \) (mod 2) is unimodular over \( Z/2Z \). \( \square \)

The second result which we will need is proved in \( \S 3 \) of [Br, EH]. We repeat the proof here because it is brief and because it illustrates a technique that will be used repeatedly later.

**Lemma 3.** Let \( h \) and \( h' \) be elements of \( J(n) \), and suppose that \( M(h) \) and \( M(h') \) are \( Z/2Z \)-homology spheres.

Then there are elements \( f_1 \) and \( f_2 \) in \( F(n) \) such that the splitting \( S(f_2h'f_1) \) is equivalent to \( S(h') \) and \( L(f_2h'f_1) \equiv L(h) \) (mod 2).

Moreover, if \( M(h) \) and \( M(h') \) are both \( Z \)-homology spheres, then \( f_1 \) and \( f_2 \) can be chosen so that \( L(f_2h'f_1) = L(h) \).

**Proof.** Consider first the special case of the lemma where \( h = s \) and where \( M(h') \) is a \( Z \)-homology sphere. Let \( L(h') = \| \begin{array}{c} S \\ 0 \end{array} \| \). By Lemma 2, the matrix \( P \) is unimodular. Also, as a consequence of the symplectic condition (1), the matrices \( P'R \) and \( QP' \) are symmetric. Let \( L_1 \) and \( L_2 \) be elements of \( Sp(2n, Z) \) defined by

\[ L_1 = F(-P'R)D(-P^{-1}) \quad \text{and} \quad L_2 = F(-P^{-1}Q). \]
Then \( L_1L(h^i)L_2 \) has the form \( \frac{0}{\partial X} \), and (1) now implies that \( X = I \). Since, by Lemma 1, \( L_1 \) and \( L_2 \) belong to \( \mathcal{F}(n) \), we may find elements \( f_1 \) and \( f_2 \) in \( \mathcal{F}(n) \) such that \( L_i = L(f_i) \), \( i = 1, 2 \). Then we have \( L(f_2hf_1) = L(s) \) as promised. The equivalence of \( S(h') \) and \( S(f_2h'f_1) \) follows from the definition of equivalence (2).

Next we change the special case by allowing \( h \) to be any element of \( \mathcal{H}(n) \) that defines a \( \mathcal{Z} \)-homology sphere \( M(h) \). From the special case we can find \( f_3, f_4, f_5, f_6 \) in \( \mathcal{F}(n) \) such that \( L(f_4hf_5) = L(f_6h'f_5) = L(s) \). But then \( L(f_4^{-1}f_6h'f_5f_3^{-1}) = L(h) \) so we can take \( f_1 \) and \( f_2 \) to be \( f_5f_3^{-1} \) and \( f_4^{-1}f_6 \) respectively to obtain the desired equivalence.

The case for \( \mathcal{Z}/2\mathcal{Z} \)-homology spheres is done in an entirely similar manner. We first locate the appropriate matrices over \( \mathcal{Z}/2\mathcal{Z} \), since in this case we only know that \( \det P \) is odd, and then we use Lemma 1 to lift these matrices back to elements of \( \mathcal{F}(n) \).

### 2.4 Map Pairs and 4-Manifolds.

The map pair theory described below comes from applying the first author's mapping class formalism (see [Br, EH]) to rewrite a generalized Heegaard theory developed by the second author (see [Cr, HS] and [Cr, FH]).

A map pair is an element \( (h_2, h_3) \in \mathcal{H} \times \mathcal{H} \). Each map pair defines a triple of 3-manifolds \( (M(h_3), M(h_2), M(h_3h_2^{-1})) \) which will be called the fundamental triple for the map pair \( (h_2, h_3) \). We will show, in the next paragraph, how to associate a 4-manifold \( N = N(h_2, h_3) \) with the map pair \( (h_2, h_3) \) so that \( \text{Bd} N \) is the disjoint union \(-M(h_3) + M(h_2) + M(h_3h_2^{-1})\).

![Figure 2.2](image)

Form three copies \( N_1, N_2, N_3 \) of the 4-manifold \( U \times [-1, 1] \), and let
\( e_j : U \times [-1, 1] \rightarrow N_j, \quad j = 1, 2, 3, \)

denote the corresponding identity maps. Orient the \( N_j \)'s so that \( U \rightarrow U \times 1 \rightarrow N_j \) is an orientation-preserving homeomorphism of \( U \) into \( \text{Bd} \ N_j \) for \( j = 1, 2 \) and is an orientation-reversing homeomorphism for \( j = 3 \). Define an equivalence relation \( \sim \) on the points in the 3-manifolds \( e_j(\text{Bd} \ U) \times [-1, 1] \) by
\[
e_1(x, t) = e_2(h_2(x), -t), \quad e_1(x, -t) = e_3(h_3(x), -t), \quad e_2(x, t) = e_3(h_3 h_2^{-1}(x), t), \quad x \in \text{Bd} \ U, \quad t \in [0, 1].
\]
Set \( N = (N_1 + N_2 + N_3)/\sim \), the disjoint union of the \( N_j \)'s modulo \( \sim \). See Figure 2.2. Then \( N \) is an oriented 4-manifold, and its oriented boundary is naturally identified with \( -M(h_3) + M(h_2) + M(h_3 h_2^{-1}) \) as indicated in Figure 2.2. We say that \( N \) is the 4-manifold associated with \((h_2, h_3)\).

For a 4-manifold \( N \) let \( \varphi_N \) denote the homology intersection form
\[
\varphi_N : H_2(N)/\text{Torsion} \times H_2(N)/\text{Torsion} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z},
\]
and let \( \tau \) denote the signature of \( \varphi_N \). Recall that the \( \mu \)-invariant was described in the introduction. (The reader is directed to [EK], [HNK], [GA], [Gd], [CS] for more information about the \( \mu \)-invariant and its computation.) Two properties of the \( \mu \)-invariant that we will use here are,
\begin{align}
\mu(M \# M') & \equiv \mu(M) + \mu(M') \pmod{1}, \\
\mu(-M) & \equiv -\mu(M) \pmod{1}.
\end{align}

For the 4-manifold \( N = N(h_2, h_3) \) the relationship between the signature \( \tau \) of \( \varphi_N \) and the \( \mu \)-invariants of the boundary components of \( N \) is expressed by the following lemma:

**Lemma 4.** Let \( N = N(h_2, h_3) \) be the 4-manifold associated with the map pair \((h_2, h_3)\). Suppose that \( \varphi_N \) has even type, i.e. the quadratic values \( \varphi_N(\beta, \beta) \) are all even, and suppose that \( M(h_3), M(h_2), \) and \( M(h_3 h_2^{-1}) \) are all \( \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \)-homology spheres.

Then the signature \( \tau \) of \( \varphi_N \) satisfies the congruence,
\[
-\mu(M(h_3)) + \mu(M(h_2)) + \mu(M(h_3 h_2^{-1})) \equiv -\tau/16 \pmod{1}.
\]

**Proof.** It is first necessary to verify that \( H_1(N; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) = 0 \). Since each 1-cycle is homologous to a boundary cycle, this follows from the fact that the boundary components of \( N \) are \( \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \)-homology spheres. Now drilling holes in \( N \) to reduce the number of boundary components to one does not change either the form \( \varphi_N \) or the fact that \( H_1(N) \) has no 2-torsion. The boundary of the drilled 4-manifold is equivalent to the connected sum of the boundary components of \( N \). By the definition of the \( \mu \)-invariant (see [EK] or [HNK, §7]) the \( \mu \)-invariant of the boundary of the drilled manifold is \(-\tau/16 \pmod{1}\). Now apply equations (4) and (5) to get the congruence (6). □

Two map pairs \((h_2, h_3)\) and \((h'_2, h'_3)\) are defined to be *equivalent* if there are
elements $f_1, f_2, f_3$ in the group $\mathcal{F}$ such that
\[
(7) \quad h'_j = f_j h_j f_1, \quad j = 2, 3.
\]
This provides that $h'_3 (h'_2)^{-1} = f_3 h_3 h_2^{-1} f_2^{-1}$. From condition (2) on the equivalence of Heegaard splittings, we find that equivalent map pairs $(h_2, h_3)$ and $(h'_2, h'_3)$ define equivalent Heegaard splittings of the corresponding manifolds in the fundamental triples $(M(h_3), M(h_2), M(h_3 h_2^{-1}))$ and $(M(h'_3), M(h'_2), M(h'_3 h'_2^{-1}))$. Moreover, these equivalences are interdependent. Algebraically, this definition of equivalence says that $h_j$ and $h'_j$, $j = 2, 3$, must lie in the same double coset of modulo $\mathcal{F}$ and there must be a common right coset representative in the two equivalences.

A little reflection should convince the reader that map pairs $(h_2, h_3)$ and $(h'_2, h'_3)$ are equivalent if and only if the 4-tuples $(N, N_1, N_2, N_3)$ and $(N', N'_1, N'_2, N'_3)$ are equivalent where $N = N(h_2, h_3)$ and $N' = N(h'_2, h'_3)$. Thus our rather peculiar definition of equivalence in (7) will turn out to be exactly the one that is needed to preserve the signature formula (6) and thus to obtain information about the $\mu$-invariants of the manifolds in a fundamental triple.

An obvious problem arises about how to represent conveniently the bilinear form $\varphi_N$ and thus calculate its signature and type. With the goal of representing $\varphi_N$ in mind, we introduce two natural definitions. Let $(h_2, h_3)$ be a map pair. Then $(\eta(h_2), \eta(h_3))$ is defined to be an abelianized map pair and $(\varepsilon(h_2), \varepsilon(h_3))$ to be the mod 2 reduction of the abelianized map pair. The equivalence relation (7) goes over in a natural way to equivalence relations on abelianized map pairs and their mod 2 reductions: Instead of double cosets of $\mathcal{K}$ mod $\mathcal{F}$, equivalence classes are represented by double cosets of $\hat{\mathcal{K}}$ mod $\hat{\mathcal{F}}$ and of $\hat{\mathcal{K}}$ mod $\hat{\mathcal{F}}$.

**Lemma 5.** Let $(h_2, h_3)$ be a map pair with associated 4-manifold $N$. Suppose that $H_1(M(h_3); \mathbb{Z}) = 0$.

(i) The map pair $(h_2, h_3)$ is equivalent to a map pair $(h'_2, h'_3)$ whose abelianization has the normal form:
\[
(8) \quad (L(h'_2), L(h'_3)) = \begin{bmatrix} R_2 & S_2 \\ P_2 & Q_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I \\ -I & 0 \end{bmatrix}.
\]

(ii) For the normal form (8), the submatrix $P_2 R_2$ is a symmetric matrix and it represents the bilinear form $\varphi_{N(h'_2, h'_3)}$ which is equivalent to $\varphi_N$.

(iii) If further, $H_1(M(h_2); \mathbb{Z}) = 0$, then $(h_2, h_3)$ is equivalent to a map pair $(h^*_2, h^*_3)$ whose abelianization has the normal form
\[
(9) \quad (L(h^*_2), L(h^*_3)) = \begin{bmatrix} W & I \\ -I & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I \\ -I & 0 \end{bmatrix},
\]
where $W$ is a symmetric matrix such that $-W$ represents the bilinear form.
\( \varphi_N(h_2^*, h_3^*) \approx \varphi_N \). Moreover, \( H_1(M(h_3, h_2^{-1}); \mathbb{Z}) = 0 \) if and only if \( \det W = \pm 1 \).

**Proof.** Since by hypothesis \( H_1(M(h_3); \mathbb{Z}) = 0 \), we may, by Lemma 3, find an equivalent splitting \( S(h_3^*) \) for \( M(h_3) \) such that \( L(h_3^*) \) has the normal form given in (8). Now, there exist \( f_1, f_3 \in \mathcal{F} \) such that \( h_3^* = f_3 h_3 f_1 \). Define \( h_2^* \) to be \( h_2 f_1 \). Then \( (h_2^*, h_3^*) \approx (h_2, h_3) \) by condition (7), and \( (L(h_2^*), L(h_3^*)) \) has the normal form (8) promised by the lemma. This establishes (i).

The matrix \( P_2^* \) is symmetric because \( L(h_2^*) \) is symplectic, and hence satisfies (1). The 4-manifolds \( N = N(h_2, h_3) \) and \( N' = N(h_2', h_3') \) are homeomorphic under an orientation-preserving homeomorphism, so \( \varphi_N \approx \varphi_{N'} \). Thus to establish (ii) it is enough to show that \( P_2^* R_2 \) represents \( \varphi_{N'} \). We first identify \( \varphi_{N'} \) with a linking form for \( M(h_3^*) \). Let \( \theta : \text{Bd } U \to \text{Int } U \) be a homeomorphism that translates points of \( \text{Bd } U \) along the fibers of a collar on \( \text{Bd } U \) in \( U \). Let \( B \) denote the subgroup of \( H_1(\text{Bd } U; \mathbb{Z}) \) generated by the set \( \{ h_2^{-1}(\omega_{i+n}); i < n \} \). Now regard \( U \) as the first handlebody in \( M(h_3^*) = U +_{\text{int}} (-U) \) and consider the linking form

\[
L : B \times B \to \mathbb{Z}, \quad L(\beta, \beta') = \text{lk}(\theta_*(\beta), \beta'),
\]

where \( \text{lk} \) denotes linking number over \( \mathbb{Z} \) in \( M(h_3^*) \). Linking numbers are well defined in \( M(h_3^*) \) since \( H_1(M(h_3^*); \mathbb{Z}) = 0 \). Moreover the bilinear form \( L \) is symmetric because linking numbers are symmetric in 3-manifolds. In the next paragraph we relate \( L \) with \( \varphi_{N'} \) by identifying a handle decomposition for \( N' \).

Consider the submanifold \( (N_1' + N_2') / \sim \) in \( N' \). It is homeomorphic, by an orientation-preserving homeomorphism, to \( M(h_3^*) \times [0, 1] \) where \( M(h_3^*) \times [0, 1] \) is oriented so that \( \text{Bd}(M(h_3^*) \times [0, 1]) = M(h_3^*) \times 1 \cup -M(h_3^*) \times 0 \). This homeomorphism sends the component of \( \text{Bd } N' \) identified with \( -M(h_3^*) \) to \( -M(h_3^*) \times 0 \). The homeomorphism may be presumed to preserve the sides of \( M(h_3^*) \) in the correspondence and to send \( \text{Bd}(U \times 0) \) to \( (N_1' + N_2') / \sim \) to \( \text{Bd}(U) \times 1 \) in \( M(h_3^*) \times [0, 1] \) so that \( (x, 0) \to (x, 1) \). Choose a complete system of meridional disks \( D_1, \ldots, D_n \) in \( U \) and thicken these disks slightly to disjoint 3-balls \( C_1, \ldots, C_n \) that are regular neighborhoods of the disks \( D_i \) in \( U \). Let \( C_0 \) denote the 3-ball \( (U \setminus \bigcup_i C_i) \). Now regard the disks \( D_1, \ldots, D_n \) and the 3-balls \( C_0, \ldots, C_n \) as sitting in the 0-section of the 4-manifold \( N_2' \). Then \( N_2' = \bigcup \{ C_i \times [-1, 1]; 0 < i < n \} \), and \( N' \) has a handle decomposition as the sum of \( M(h_3^*) \times [0, 1] \) (identified with \( (N_1' + N_2') / \sim \)), \( n \) 2-handles, \( C_1 \times [-1, 1], \ldots, C_n \times [-1, 1] \), and one 3-handle, \( C_0 \times [-1, 1] \).

Each of the disks \( D_i \) is an attaching disk for the 2-handle \( C_i \times [-1, 1] \). Its boundary is attached to \( M(h_3^*) \times 1 \) as \( h_3^{-1}(\text{Bd } D_i \times 1) \), where \( h_2^{-1}(\text{Bd } D_i) \) is considered to be a subset of the first side of \( M(h_3^*) \). Associate with each \( h_2^{-1}(\text{Bd } D_i) \) the homology class \( \beta_i \in H_1(\text{Bd } U; \mathbb{Z}) \) of a 1-cycle that is represented by some orientation of \( h_2^{-1}(\text{Bd } D_i) \). Now \( \{ \beta_1, \ldots, \beta_n \} \) is a free basis
for the subgroup $B$ of $H_1(Bd \ U; \ Z)$. Also $H_2(N; Z)$ is free on $n$ generators, and a free basis for $H_2(N; Z)$ can be constructed by orienting each $D_i$ and capping it off with a relative 2-cycle in $M(h'_2) \times [0, 1]$. By choosing the orientations properly we can identify the intersection numbers of pairs of these 2-cycles with the values of $L$ on the corresponding pairs of elements in \{ $\beta_1, \ldots, \beta_n$ \}. Thus $L$ is equivalent to $\varphi_N$.

To complete the verification of (ii) we show that the matrix $P'_2R_2$ represents the linking form $L$. Now $L(h_2^{-1})$ is given by

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_2 & S_2 \\ P_2 & Q_2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} O'_2 & -S'_2 \\ -P'_2 & R'_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

so $B$ is freely generated by the elements,

$$\beta_j = h_2^{-1}(\omega_{n+j}) = \sum_{i=1}^n -p_{ij} \omega_i + \sum_{i=1}^n r_{ik} \omega_{i+n}.$$ 

The matrix $\| L(\beta_j, \beta_k) \|$ represents $L$, and the $(j, k)$th entry of this matrix is given by,

$$\text{lk}(\theta_*(\beta_j), \beta_k) = \text{lk}(\theta_*(\sum -p_{ij} \omega_i + \sum r_{ik} \omega_{i+n}), \sum -p_{ik} \omega_i + \sum r_{ik} \omega_{i+n})$$

$$= -\text{lk}(\theta_*(\sum p_{ij} w_i), \sum r_{ik} \omega_{i+n}) = -\sum p_{ij} \text{lk}(\theta_*(\omega_i), \sum r_{ik} \omega_{i+n})$$

$$= -\sum p_{ij} r_{ik} \text{lk}(\theta_*(\omega_i), \omega_{i+n}) = -\sum p_{ij} r_{ik} (-1) = \sum_{i=1}^n p_{ij} r_{ik}.$$ 

But $\sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij} r_{ik}$ is the $(j, k)$th entry in the matrix $P'_2R_2$, so $P'_2R_2$ represents $L$, and hence $\varphi_N$, and the verification of (ii) is now complete.

Consider (iii). Suppose that $H_1(M(h_2); Z) = 0$. Then by Lemma 2, the matrix $P_2$ in $L(h_2)$ is unimodular. We may then find unimodular matrices $V_1, V_2$ such that $V_1P_2V_2 = -I$. From equation (1) it follows that $V_1Q_2(V_2')^{-1}$ is symmetric. We may thus define the abelian map pair equivalence:

$$D(V_1)L(h_2)D\left((V_2')^{-1}\right)F(V_1Q_2(V_2')^{-1}) = \begin{bmatrix} W & S_2 \\ -I & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$ 

$$D(V_1)L(h_2)D(V_1') = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I \\ -I & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$ 

The symplectic condition (1) now implies that $W$ is symmetric and that $S_2 = I$, and we have the desired normal form at the abelian level. Since $\eta: \mathcal{F} \to \hat{\mathcal{F}}$ is surjective, we can lift the matrices $D(\cdot)$ and $F(\cdot)$ to elements of $\mathcal{F}$ and so convert the equivalence to an equivalence $(h_2, h_3) \approx (h_2, h_3)$ so that $(L(h_2), L(h_3))$ has the normal form just described.

By (7), $S(h_2h_2^{-1}) \approx S(h_3(h_2h_2^{-1})$. Moreover
\[ L(h'_2(h_2)^{-1}) = L(h_2)^{-1}L(h'_3) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -I \\ I & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} W & I \\ -I & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ W & I \end{bmatrix}. \]

By part (ii) of this lemma, \(-W = (-I)^tW\) represents the form \(\varphi_{N(h_2^*h_3^*)} \approx \varphi_N\). It follows from Lemma 2 that

\[ H_1\left(M(h_3h_2^{-1}); Z\right) = H_1\left(M(h_3^*(h_2^*)^{-1}); Z\right) = 0 \]

if and only if \(\text{det} \ W = \pm 1\). This completes the proof of the lemma. \(\square\)

Lemma 5 tells us how to obtain information about \(\varphi_N\) from the abelianization of a map pair. Our next lemma completes the picture by relating equivalence of abelianized map pairs to equivalence of the associated bilinear forms.

**Lemma 6.** Let \((h_2, h_3)\) and \((h'_2, h'_3)\) be map pairs with associated 4-manifolds \(N\) and \(N'\). Suppose that \(M(h_2)\) and \(M(h'_2)\) are \(Z\)-homology spheres.

(i) If the abelianized map pairs \((\eta(h_2), \eta(h_3))\) and \((\eta(h'_2), \eta(h'_3))\) are equivalent, then the forms \(\varphi_N\) and \(\varphi_{N'}\) are equivalent. Moreover, if \(M(h_2), M(h_3), M(h'_2), M(h'_3)\) are all \(Z\)-homology spheres then the converse holds: The equivalence of \(\varphi_N\) and \(\varphi_{N'}\) implies the equivalence of \((\eta(h_2), \eta(h_3))\) and \((\eta(h'_2), \eta(h'_3))\).

(ii) If the mod 2 reductions \((\epsilon_2(h_2), \epsilon_2(h_3))\) and \((\epsilon_2(h'_2), \epsilon_2(h'_3))\) are equivalent, then the mod 2 reductions of \(\varphi_N\) and \(\varphi_{N'}\) are equivalent and thus \(\varphi_N\) and \(\varphi_{N'}\) are either both of even type or both of odd type. \(\square\)

**Proof.** Suppose first that \((\eta(h_2), \eta(h_3))\) and \((\eta(h'_2), \eta(h'_3))\) are equivalent. By Lemma 5 we may suppose that \((L(h'_2), L(h'_3))\) has the normal form (8), so that \(\varphi_{N'}\) is represented by \(P_2R_2\). The equivalence of \((\eta(h_2), \eta(h_3))\) and \((\eta(h'_2), \eta(h'_3))\) implies the existence of elements \(f_j, j = 1, 2, 3\) in \(F\) such that

\[ L(h'_j) = L(f_1)L(h_j)L(f_j), \quad j = 2, 3. \]

But then \((f_2h_2f_1, f_3h_3f_1)\) is equivalent to \((h_2, h_3)\), so by part (ii) of Lemma 5, \(P_2R_2\) also represents \(\varphi_N\) and we conclude that \(\varphi_N\) and \(\varphi_{N'}\) are equivalent.

Suppose that \(M(h_3)\) and \(M(h'_3)\) are \(Z\)-homology spheres. Then by part (ii) of Lemma 5 we may suppose that \((L(h_2), L(h_3))\) has the normal form (9), and \((L(h'_2), L(h'_3))\) has this same normal form with \(W'\) in place of \(W\). Then \(-W\) and \(-W'\) represent the bilinear forms \(\varphi_N\) and \(\varphi_{N'}\). If \(\varphi_N\) and \(\varphi_{N'}\) are equivalent, then for some unimodular matrix \(U\) we have \(W' = UWU'\). But then

\[ (L(h'_2), L(h'_3)) = (D(U')L(h_2)D(U), D(U')L(h_3)D(U)) \]

so \((L(h_2), L(h_3))\) and \((L(h'_2), L(h'_3))\) are equivalent as desired.

The proof of (iii) is similar and is obtained by reducing mod 2 in Lemma 5 and the first two parts of the lemma. The final assertion in (iii) follows from the fact that when \(\varphi_N\) and \(\varphi_{N'}\) are equivalent, \(\varphi_N\) has an odd quadratic value.
\( \varphi_N(\beta, \beta) \) for some \( \beta \) if and only if \( \varphi_N \) has an odd quadratic value \( \varphi_N(\beta', \beta') \) for some \( \beta' \).

2.5 A TECHNICAL LEMMA ABOUT MAP PAIRS. The lemma proved below translates into map pair language a weak version of the fact that 3-manifolds bound parallelizable 4-manifolds.

**Lemma 7.** Let \( S(h) \) be a Heegaard splitting of even genus for a \( \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \)-homology sphere \( M(h) \).

Then there exists a map pair \( (h, h') \) with the following properties:

(i) The bilinear form \( \varphi_N \) for the 4-manifold \( N = N(h, h') \) has even type.

(ii) In the fundamental triple \( (M(h'), M(h), M(h'h^{-1})) \) for \( (h, h') \) the manifolds are all three \( \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \)-homology spheres and in addition \( M(h'h^{-1}) \) is the 3-sphere.

**Proof.** We will prove the lemma by first constructing a map pair \( (h_0, h_1) \) with a nice fundamental triple so that \( \varphi_{N(h_0,h_1)} \) has even type and so that \( L(h_0) \equiv L(h) \pmod{2} \). We will then make some substitutions to obtain the desired map pair \( (h, h') \).

Let \( W \) be the \( n \times n \) matrix which is the direct sum of \( n/2 \) copies of the \( 2 \times 2 \) matrix \( \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \). Consider the symplectic matrices

\[
(L_3, L_4) = \begin{pmatrix} W & I \\ -I & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad L_5 = L_3^{-1} L_4 = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ -W & I \end{pmatrix}.
\]

Choose maps \( h_3, h_5 \) such that \( L_3 = L(h_3) \) and \( L_5 = L(h_5) \). Since \( W \) is unimodular, Lemma 2 shows that \( M(h_3) \) and \( M(h_5) \) are \( \mathbb{Z} \)-homology spheres. From Lemma 3 we may further assume that the lift \( h_5 \) has been chosen so that \( M(h_5) \) is the 3-sphere. Next, define a lift \( h_4 \) of \( L_4 \) by \( h_4 = h_3 h_5 \). Then \( L(h_4) = L_3 L_5 = L_4 \) so (by a second application of Lemma 2) the manifold \( M(h_4) \) is also a \( \mathbb{Z} \)-homology sphere.

By Lemma 5, the bilinear form \( \varphi_{N(h_3,h_4)} \) is represented by the matrix \( -W \) and since \( W \) has even diagonal entries this form has even type.

By Lemma 3, there are elements \( f_1, f_2 \) in \( \mathcal{G}(n) \) such that \( L(f_2 h_3 f_1) \equiv L(h) \pmod{2} \). Define \( h_0 = f_2 h_3 f_1 \) and \( h_1 = h_4 f_1 \). Then \( (h_0, h_1) \) and \( (h_3, h_4) \) are equivalent map pairs so the manifolds in the fundamental triples are equivalent and the associated bilinear forms are equivalent (Lemma 6). Define \( h' = h_1 h_0^{-1} h_4 \). Then, since \( L(h_0) \equiv L(h) \pmod{2} \), it follows that \( L(h') \equiv L(h_1) \pmod{2} \).

The mod 2 reductions of \( (L(h), L(h')) \) and \( (L(h_3), L(h_4)) \) are now seen to be equivalent. Therefore, by Lemma 6, the bilinear form \( \varphi_N \) for \( N = N(h, h') \) has even type. Now \( L(h') \equiv L(h_1) \pmod{2} \), so by Lemma 2 and our previous observations, \( M(h') \) is a \( \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \)-homology sphere. Finally, \( h'h^{-1} = h_1 h_0^{-1} \), and since \( S(h_1 h_0^{-1}) \approx S(h_4 h_5^{-1}) \) we find that \( M(h'h^{-1}) \approx M(h_4 h_5^{-1}) \approx M(h_3) \).
But $h_5$ was chosen so that $M(h_3)$ is the 3-sphere; thus $M(h'h^{-1})$ is the 3-sphere. □

3. Representations of $\mathcal{K}$ onto $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$. This section contains the main results of the paper. It studies how the $\mu$-invariant for 3-manifolds implies group theoretic properties of the class of groups $\{\mathcal{K}(n), n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots \}$. In §4 the reverse problem will be studied: how topological invariants of 3-manifolds can be obtained from group theoretic properties of the class $\{\mathcal{K}(n)\}$.

Consider a Heegaard splitting $S(h_2h_1)$ of a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$-homology sphere $M(h_2h_1)$ where $h_1$ and $h_2$ are elements of $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}(n)$. From Lemma 2 we know that if $S(h')$ is another Heegaard splitting of genus $n$ such that $L(h') = L(h_2h_1)$, then $M(h')$ is also a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$-homology sphere. But $L(h') = L(h_2h_1)$ if and only if $h' = h_2kh_1$ for some $k \in \mathcal{K}(n)$. Thus, for $k \in \mathcal{K}(n)$, we can ask about the change in the $\mu$-invariant, $\mu(M(h_2kh_1)) - \mu(M(h_2h_1))$. We will show in Theorem 8 that this change is quite regular and that it leads to representations of $\mathcal{K}(n)$ onto $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ for $n \geq 2$.

3.1 Main Theorem. A finite sequence $\langle h_p, \ldots, h_1 \rangle$ of maps in $\mathcal{K}(n)$ will be said to be admissible if $M(h_p \cdots h_1)$ is a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$-homology sphere. We will be interested chiefly in the case $p = 2$ and we have chosen the term "sequence" to diminish confusion with map pairs. Note that if $\langle h_2, h_1 \rangle$ is an admissible sequence, then $\langle h_2, k, h_1 \rangle$ is also an admissible sequence for each $k \in \mathcal{K}(n)$ (Lemma 2).

Theorem 8. For an admissible sequence $\langle h_2, h_1 \rangle$ in $\mathcal{K}(n)$, $n \geq 2$, let $\rho_{h_2,h_1}$ be the set function from $\mathcal{K}(n)$ to $\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$ defined by the rule,

$$\rho_{h_2,h_1}(k) \equiv \mu(M(h_2kh_1)) - \mu(M(h_2h_1)) \pmod{1}, k \in \mathcal{K}(n).$$

These set functions have the following properties:

(i) Each function $\rho_{h_2,h_1}$ is a homomorphism from $\mathcal{K}(n)$ onto the additive group $\{0, \frac{1}{2}\} \pmod{1} \approx \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$.

(ii) If $\langle h_2, h_1 \rangle$ and $\langle t_2, t_1 \rangle$ are admissible sequences with $L(t_i) \equiv L(h_i) \pmod{2}$, $i = 1, 2$, then $\rho_{h_2,h_1} = \rho_{t_2,t_1}$.

(iii) Let $\mathcal{K}_{h_2,h_1}$ denote kernel $\rho_{h_2,h_1}$. Let $\mathcal{L}(n)$ denote the collection of groups $\{\mathcal{K}_{h_2,h_1}\}$ as $\langle h_2, h_1 \rangle$ ranges over all admissible sequences of length 2 in $\mathcal{K}(n)$. Then $\mathcal{L}(n)$ is a complete conjugacy class\(^{(2)}\) of subgroups of $\mathcal{K}(n)$.

Proof. The proof of Theorem 8 is long and is divided into several parts. We will first consider the special case where $h_2 = \text{id}$ and $t_2 = \text{id}$. We will establish (i) and (ii), and instead of (iii) we will show that the groups $\mathcal{K}_{\text{id},h_1}$ are conjugates of each other by elements of $\mathcal{F}(n)$. With these results we will then establish the theorem in the general case.

\(^{(2)}\) Finite upper and lower bounds on the order of $\mathcal{L}(n)$ will be given in Theorem 9.
Special case \((h_2 = \text{id}, t_2 = \text{id})\). The key to dealing with this case is to first establish that (ii) holds for the special set functions. The trick used in the proof of Lemma 7 to turn one nice map pair into another one will be instrumental in establishing (ii). To simplify notation in this case we will replace \(h_1\) and \(t_1\) by \(h\) and \(t\).

Consider then elements \(h\) and \(t\) in \(\mathbb{H}(n)\) such that \(L(h) \equiv L(t) \pmod{2}\) and such that \(M(h)\) is a \(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}\)-homology sphere. Let \(k \in \mathbb{H}(n)\). If \(n\) is odd, we immediately replace, \(h, t, k\), by \(h \# s^{(1)}, t \# s^{(1)}\), and \(k \# \text{id}\) as indicated in \(\S 2.3\). Because stabilization by \(s^{(1)}\) corresponds to the formation of the connected sum of a manifold with \(\Sigma\), we have \(M(h \# s^{(1)}) \cong M(h)\) and \(M((k \# \text{id})(h \# s^{(1)})) \cong M((kh) \# s^{(1)})) \cong M(kh)\). Similar equivalences hold for \(t\). Thus the values of \(\rho_{\text{id}, t}(k)\) and \(\rho_{\text{id}, h}(k)\) remain unchanged, and we may assume that \(n\) is even.

By Lemma 7 there is a map pair \((h, h')\) such that \(M(h')\) is a \(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}\)-homology 3-sphere, \(M(h'h^{-1})\) is the 3-sphere, and the bilinear form \(\varphi_{N(h, h')}\) has even type. At this point we apply the trick from Lemma 7 and define \(t' = h'h^{-1}t\) to obtain another map pair \((t, t')\). Note that \(t't^{-1} = h'h^{-1}\). Because \(L(h) \equiv L(t) \pmod{2}\), it follows that \(L(h') \equiv L(t') \pmod{2}\). Thus from Lemma 2, \(M(t')\) is a \(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}\)-homology sphere. By definition \(M(t't^{-1})\) is the 3-sphere, and by Lemma 6, the form \(\varphi_{N(t, t')})\) has even type.

Consider the modified map pairs \((kh, h')\) and \((kt, t')\) obtained by replacing \(h\) and \(t\) by \(kh\) and \(kt\). The abelianizations of the new map pairs are identical with the old ones so by another application of Lemma 6, we find that the bilinear forms \(\varphi_{N(h, h')}\) and \(\varphi_{N(kh, h')}\) are equivalent as are the forms \(\varphi_{N(t, t')}\) and \(\varphi_{N(kt, t')}\). In particular, then, the signatures must coincide for \(\varphi_{N(h, h')}\) and \(\varphi_{N(kh, h')}\) and similarly for \(\varphi_{N(t, t')}\) and \(\varphi_{N(kt, t')}\). The signature formula (6) of Lemma 4 then gives the congruences:

\[
- \mu(M(h)) + \mu(M(h')) + \mu(M(h'h^{-1})) \equiv - \mu(M(kh)) + \mu(M(h')) + \mu(M(h'h^{-1}k^{-1})) \pmod{1}
\]

and

\[
- \mu(M(t)) + \mu(M(t')) + \mu(M(t't^{-1})) \equiv - \mu(M(kt)) + \mu(M(t')) + \mu(M(t't^{-1}k^{-1})) \pmod{1}.
\]

Because \(M(h'h^{-1})\) is the 3-sphere, whose \(\mu\)-invariant is 0, and because \(t't^{-1}\) is defined to be equal to \(h'h^{-1}\), (11) and (12) simplify to,

\[
\mu(M(kh)) - \mu(M(h)) \equiv \mu(M(h'h^{-1}k^{-1})) \pmod{1}
\]

and

\[
\mu(M(kt)) - \mu(M(t)) \equiv \mu(M(h'h^{-1}k^{-1})) \pmod{1}.
\]
Comparison of the two congruences now reveals that $\rho_{id,h}(k) = \rho_{id,s}(k)$. Assertion (ii) has now been verified.

Because $M(h' h^{-1})$ is the 3-sphere, Lemma 2 shows that $M(h' h^{-1}k^{-1})$ is a $\mathbb{Z}$-homology sphere and thus $\mu(M(h' h^{-1}k^{-1}))$ is either 0 or $\frac{1}{2}$. The image of the set function $\rho_{id,h}$ is therefore contained in $\{0, \frac{1}{2}\} \pmod 1$, and the second part of assertion (i) has been verified.

To show that $\rho_{id,h}$ is a homomorphism we must show that $\rho_{id,h}$ converts products in $\mathcal{K}$ into sums in $\{0, \frac{1}{2}\} \pmod 1$. Let $k_1$ and $k_2$ be elements in $\mathcal{K}$. Then

$$\rho_{id,h}(k_2k_1) \equiv \mu(M(k_2k_1h)) - \mu(M(k_1h)) + \mu(M(k_1h)) - \mu(M(h)) \quad \pmod 1$$

$$\equiv \rho_{id,h}(k_2) + \rho_{id,h}(k_1).$$

But $L(k_1h) = L(h)$ so by (ii) we have $\rho_{id,k;h}(k_2) = \rho_{id,h}(k_2)$; thus $\rho_{id,h}(k_2k_1) = \rho_{id,h}(k_2) + \rho_{id,h}(k_1)$ as required.

To complete the special case, it remains to establish surjectivity of $\rho_{id,h}$ and to establish the conjugacy of the subgroups $\mathcal{K}_{id,h}$ in $\mathcal{K}$ by elements of $\mathcal{F}$. Given that $\langle id, h \rangle$ is admissible, there are, by Lemma 3, elements $f_1$ and $f_2$ in $\mathcal{F}$ such that $L(h) \equiv L(f_2sf_1) \pmod 2$. Thus $\rho_{id,h} = \rho_{id,f_2sf_1}$. By making use of the equivalence condition (2) we can rewrite (10) as

$$\rho_{id,f_2sf_1}(k) = \mu(M(f_2^{-1}kf_2sf_1)) - \mu(M(f_2sf_1))$$

$$= \mu(M(f_2^{-1}kf_2s)) - \mu(M(s)). \quad \text{(15)}$$

Because $\mathcal{K}$ is a normal subgroup of $\mathcal{K}$, it follows that

$$\rho_{id,f_2sf_1}(k) = \rho_{id,s}(f_2^{-1}kf_2). \quad \text{(16)}$$

This shows that $\rho_{id,f_2sf_1}$ is the composition of $\rho_{id,s}$ with the restriction to $\mathcal{K}$ of the inner automorphism of $\mathcal{K}$ which sends each element $x$ to $f_2^{-1}xf_2$. The relation between the subgroups $\mathcal{K}_{id,f_2sf_1}$ and $\mathcal{K}_{id,s}$ is now given by

$$\mathcal{K}_{id,f_2sf_1} = f_2^2\mathcal{K}_{id,s}f_2^{-1}. \quad \text{(17)}$$

The groups $\mathcal{K}_{id,h}$ are thus all conjugates of $\mathcal{K}_{id,s}$ by elements of $\mathcal{F}$. To establish that $\rho_{id,h}$ is in general surjective it is now sufficient to establish that $\rho_{id,s}$ is surjective.

We first show that for each value of $n > 2$, there is an element $t \in \mathcal{K}$ such that $M(t)$ is a $\mathbb{Z}$-homology sphere with $\mu(M(t)) = \frac{1}{2}$. We first establish this for $n = 2$. By [St, TR] the spherical dodecahedral space is the 2-fold covering over $\Sigma$ branched over the torus knot of type $(3, 5)$. By [Pc] this space is defined by a Heegaard splitting $S(t)$ of genus 2. By [HNK], $\mu(M(t)) = \frac{1}{2}$. Since $M(t)$ is a $\mathbb{Z}$-homology sphere, this takes care of the case $n = 2$. For $n > 2$, stabilize $S(t)$ to $S(t \# s^{(1)} \# \cdots \# s^{(1)})$ to obtain the desired $t$. 

Continuing the proof of surjectivity, we observe next that by Lemma 3, there is an element $t' \in \mathcal{X}(n)$ with $S(t') \approx S(t)$ such that $L(t') = L(s)$. Thus there is some $k \in \mathcal{X}$ such that $t' = ks$. By (2), we have $M(t') \equiv M(t)$ so $\rho_{id,s}(k) \equiv \mu(M(ks)) - \mu(M(s)) \equiv \mu(M(t)) - 0 \equiv \frac{1}{2} \pmod{1}$, and we conclude that $\rho_{id,s}$ is surjective.

This completes the special case of the theorem.

**General case.** (i) Consider the general set function $\rho_{h_2,h_1}$. Rewriting (10) we obtain

$$
\rho_{h_2,h_1}(k) \equiv \mu(M(h_2kh_2^{-1}h_2h_1)) - \mu(M(h_2h_1)) \pmod{1}
$$

(18)

$$
\equiv \rho_{id,h_2h_1}(h_2kh_2^{-1}).
$$

Thus $\rho_{h_2,h_1}$ is the composition of $\rho_{id,h_2h_1}$ with the restriction of the inner automorphism: $x \rightarrow h_2xh_2^{-1}$. The normality of $\mathcal{X}$ in $\mathcal{C}$ implies as in the special case that $\rho_{h_2,h_1}$ is a homomorphism and that, since $\rho_{id,h_2h_1}$ is surjective, $\rho_{h_2,h_1}$ is surjective.

(ii) The verification of (ii) will be based on several inversion formulas which we now give. First, for any $h \in \mathcal{X}(n)$, the manifold $M(h^{-1})$ is equivalent to $-M(h)$; that is, the obvious homeomorphism from $M(h^{-1})$ to $M(h)$ is orientation reversing. By (5) we have,

$$
\mu(M(h^{-1})) \equiv \mu(-M(h)) \equiv -\mu(M(h)) \pmod{1}
$$

(19)

and

$$
\rho_{h, id}(k) \equiv \mu(M(hk)) - \mu(M(h))
$$

(20)

$$
\equiv -\mu(M(kh_2^{-1}h^{-1})) + \mu(M(h^{-1}))
$$

$$
\equiv -\rho_{id,h^{-1}}(k) \pmod{1}.
$$

The last equality follows from the fact that squares map to 0 under $\rho$. Combining (18) and (20), we obtain the more general inversion formula,

$$
\rho_{h_2,h_1}(k) \equiv \rho_{id,h_2h_1}(h_2kh_2^{-1})
$$

(21)

$$
\equiv -\rho_{h_1^{-1}h_2, id}(h_2kh_2^{-1})
$$

$$
\equiv -\rho_{h_1^{-1}h_2^{-1}}(k) \pmod{1}.
$$

Let $\langle h_2, h_1 \rangle$ and $\langle t_2, t_1 \rangle$ be admissible sequences with $L(h_i) \equiv L(t_i) \pmod{2}$, $i = 1, 2$. Note first that $L(h_2h_1) \equiv L(h_2t_1) \pmod{2}$ so by (18) and the special case, we find that $\rho_{h_2,h_1} = \rho_{h_2,t_1}$. By (21) we have

$$
\rho_{h_2,t_1} = -\rho_{t_1^{-1}h_2^{-1}} \quad \text{and} \quad \rho_{t_2,t_1} = -\rho_{t_1^{-1}t_2^{-1}}.
$$

The same application of the special case as the one we just made now shows that $\rho_{t_1^{-1}h_2^{-1}} = \rho_{t_1^{-1},t_2^{-1}}$ and by transitivity we have that $\rho_{h_2,h_1} = \rho_{t_2,t_1}$.

(iii) Observe that equation (18) implies that
(22) \[ \mathcal{K}_{h_2 h_1} = h_2^{-1}(\mathcal{K}_{\text{id}, h}) h_2, \quad h = h_2 h_1. \]

Note that in (22) the map \( h_2 \) can be an arbitrary element of \( \mathcal{K} \); however \( h = h_2 h_1 \) is subject to the restriction that \( M(h) \) be a \( \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \)-homology sphere. From (17) and (22) it now follows that the collection of groups \( \mathcal{L}(n) \) is given by,

(23) \[ \mathcal{L}(n) = \left\{ (h_2^{-1} f_2)(\mathcal{K}_{\text{id}, s})(f_2^{-1} h_2) / h_2 \in \mathcal{K}, f_2 \in \mathcal{F} \right\} \]

and this is clearly a complete conjugacy class of subgroups of \( \mathcal{K} \).

This completes the proof of Theorem 8. □

3.2 Bounds on the order of \( \mathcal{L}(n) \). Theorem 8 will allow us to compute, in Theorem 9, upper and lower bounds on the order of \( \mathcal{L}(n) \). Before giving the proof of Theorem 9 we review in the next three paragraphs some material on twist maps, knot surgeries, and the Arf invariant of a knot. This is for the purpose of obtaining a lower bound for \( |\mathcal{L}(n)| \).

Let \( R \) be a simple closed curve in \( \text{Bd } U \) that separates \( \text{Bd } U \), and let \( t \) be a twist map of \( \text{Bd } U \) about \( R \). For some annulus \( A \subset \text{Bd } U \) and \( R \subset \text{Bd } A \) the map severs \( \text{Bd } U \) along \( R \), then twists \( A \) holding \( (\text{Bd } A) \setminus R \) fixed so that \( R \) is rotated a full revolution, and finally reattaches the two sides of \( R \) in \( \text{Bd } U \) by the identity map. Note that since \( R \) separates \( \text{Bd } U \) we have \( t \in \mathcal{K}(n) \). Let \( h \) be an arbitrary element in \( \mathcal{F}(n) \). Then \( t \) transforms \( M(h) \) to a new 3-manifold \( M(th) \). Lickorish observed [LK] that up to an orientation-preserving homeomorphism, \( M(th) \) results from \( M(h) \) by a knot surgery. If \( W(R) \) is a tubular neighborhood of \( R \) with \( W(R) \cap \text{Bd } U \) an annulus, then this surgery has the following description: Let \( R' \) result from one of the two curves in \( W(R) \cap \text{Bd } U \) by twisting once about a meridian in \( \text{Bd } W(R) \). (The direction of the twist is not important to us here.) Remove \( W(R) \) from \( M(h) \) and reattach \( \text{Bd } W(R) \) to \( \text{Bd } (M(h) \setminus \text{Int } W(R)) \) so that a meridian in \( \text{Bd } W(R) \) is taken to the curve \( R' \).

Results due to Gonzalez-Acuna [GA, Theorem 4] and Gordon [Gd, Theorem 2] show that if \( M(h) \) is a \( \mathbb{Z} \)-homology sphere, then the manifold \( M(th) \), obtained by the knot surgery described above, is a \( \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \)-homology sphere and its \( \mu \)-invariant is given by

(24) \[ \mu(M(th)) \equiv \mu(M(h)) + a_{M(n)}(R) \quad (\text{mod } 1) \]

where \( a_{M(n)}(R) \) denotes the Arf invariant of the knot \( R \) (to be described below).

If \( R \) is any knot in a \( \mathbb{Z} \)-homology sphere \( M(h) \), then the Arf invariant of \( R \) in \( M(h) \) is defined as follows (see [Sl, TR]): The curve \( R \) bounds an orientable surface \( Q \) in \( M(h) \). Let \( Q^+ \) and \( Q^- \) be disjoint, parallel copies of \( Q \) slightly to either side of \( Q \). There is a quadratic linking form \( \chi_Q : H_1(Q; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \) given by \( \chi_Q(\beta) = \text{lk}(\beta^+, \beta^-) \quad (\text{mod } 2) \) where \( \text{lk} \).
denotes linking number and $\beta^+$ and $\beta^-$ are the parallel copies of $\beta$ in $Q^+$ and $Q^-$. Let $\gamma_1, \ldots, \gamma_p, \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_p$ be a symplectic basis for $H_1(Q; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$; i.e. $I(\gamma_i, \gamma_j) = I(\alpha_i, \alpha_j) = 0 \pmod{2}$ and $I(\gamma_i, \alpha_j) = \delta_{ij} \pmod{2}$ where $I$ denotes intersection number. Then the Arf invariant $a_{M(n)}(R)$ of $R$ is given by
\[ a_{M(n)}(R) = \sum_{i=1}^{p} \frac{x_2(\gamma_i)x_2(\alpha_i)}{2} \pmod{1}. \tag{25} \]

**Theorem 9.** Upper and lower bounds on $|\mathcal{L}(n)|$ are given by,
\[ 2^n < |\mathcal{L}(n)| = \frac{1}{p} 2^{(n)(n+1)/2} \prod_{i=1}^{n} (2^i + 1), \]
where $p$ is an integer, $p \geq 1$.

**Proof.** According to equation (23), the group $\mathcal{K}(n)$ acts on $\mathcal{L}(n)$ by conjugation. Suppose that $g \in \ker(\eta)$. By equation (22) we have
\[ g^{-1}\mathcal{K}_{h_2,h_1} g = \mathcal{K}_{h_2^{-1}h_1^{-1}h_1} h_2 = \mathcal{K}_{h_2, h_1}^{-1}. \tag{26} \]
By Theorem 8, part (iii), the groups $\mathcal{K}_{h_2, h_1}$ and $\mathcal{K}_{h_2, h_1}$ coincide; hence the action of $g$ is trivial. Thus $\mathcal{K}(n)$ acts on $\mathcal{L}(n)$, so that $\mathcal{K}(n)$ has a representation as a group of permutations of the set $\mathcal{L}(n)$. By Theorem 8, part (iii), this action is transitive; hence $|\mathcal{L}(n)|$ divides $|\mathcal{K}(n)| = 2^{n^2}\prod_{i=1}^{n} (2^i + 1)(2^i - 1)$ (see [Nw, p. 125]).

Let $\hat{\mathcal{K}}_0 \subset \hat{\mathcal{K}}$ be the stabilizer of $K_{id,s} \in \mathcal{L}(n)$. Then $|\mathcal{L}(n)| = |\mathcal{K}|/|\mathcal{K}_0|$. Let $\hat{\mathcal{F}} \cap s\mathcal{F}s^{-1}$, and let $\hat{\mathcal{F}}_0$ be the image of $\hat{\mathcal{F}}_0$ under $\eta$. If $f \in \hat{\mathcal{F}}_0$, then we may find $f' \in \hat{\mathcal{F}}_0$ such that $f = sf^{-1}s^{-1}$, i.e. $fsf' = s$. Since $K_{id,g} = K_{id,g'}$ for each $f \in \hat{\mathcal{F}}$, equation (17) now implies
\[ fK_{id,s}f^{-1} = K_{id,fsf'^{-1}} = K_{id,fsf'} = K_{id,s}. \tag{27} \]
Thus $\hat{\mathcal{K}}_0 \subset \hat{\mathcal{K}}_0$, and $|\mathcal{L}(n)|$ divides $|\mathcal{K}|/|\mathcal{K}_0|$. Since
\[ |\mathcal{K}_0| = |\text{GL}(n, \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})| = 2^{n(n-1)/2} \prod_{i=1}^{n} (2^i - 1), \]
it follows that $|\mathcal{L}(n)|$ divides $2^{n(n+1)/2}\prod_{i=1}^{n} (2^i + 1)$. This establishes the upper bound in Theorem 9.

We will establish the lower bound by showing that the number of distinct groups of the form $K_{id,h}$ is at least $2^n$. In the verification of (iii) in Theorem 8 we noted that each group $K_{id,h}$ has the form $K_{id,f}$ for some $f \in \mathcal{F}(n)$. Consider the collection of matrices $\{ W_j = \text{diag}(e_1(j), \ldots, e_n(j))/e_j(j) = 0 \text{ or } 1 \}$. There are $2^n$ matrices in this collection. Let these be indexed so that for $j < n$ we have $e_i(j) = \delta_{ij}$. Thus $W_0 = 0$. Set $f_0 = \text{id}$. For each $1 \leq j < n$, the symplectic matrix $F(W_j)$ is equal to $L(f_j)$ for a twist map $f_j$ that performs a twist about a meridian corresponding to $\omega_{n+j}$. For $j > n$, we find that $W_j$ is a sum of the elementary matrices $W_i, i < n$. Thus we may lift $F(W_j)$ to $\mathcal{F}(n)$ so
that $F(W_j) = L(f_j)$ where $f_j$ is the composition of the elementary twists $f_i$, $i < n$, corresponding to the decomposition of $W_j$.

Notice that $F(W_j)F(-W_j) \equiv F(W_p)$ (mod 2) for some $p$ such that $W_i - W_j \equiv W_p$ (mod 2). The equality

$$\rho_{id,fs} = \rho_{id,f^{-1}s}$$

follows now from (ii) in Theorem 8. We claim that $\rho_{id,fs} = \rho_{id,f^{-1}s}$ if and only if $\rho_{id,fs} = \rho_{id,s}$. Suppose that $\rho_{id,fs} \neq \rho_{id,f^{-1}s}$. Then there is an element $k \in \mathcal{K}(n)$ such that,

$$\mu(M(kf_j s)) - \mu(M(f_j s)) \equiv \mu(M(kf_j s)) - \mu(M(f_j s)) \quad \text{(mod 1)}.$$  

Replacing $M(h)$ by $M(fh)$ for $f \in \mathcal{F}(n)$ does not change the $\mu$-invariant since by (2) the splittings $S(h)$ and $S(fh)$ are equivalent. Because of this (28) implies,

$$\mu(M((f_j^{-1} kf_j)f_j^{-1}s)) - \mu(M(f_j^{-1} f_j s))$$

$$\equiv \mu(M((f_j^{-1} kf_j)s)) - \mu(M(s)) \quad \text{(mod 1)}.$$  

Setting $k' = f_j^{-1} kf_j$, we find that $k'$ belongs to one of the subgroups $\mathcal{K}_{id,f^{-1}s}$, $\mathcal{K}_{id,s}$, but not the other. The entire argument may now be turned around to show the reverse implication.

From the preceding paragraph we see that to show that the $2^n$ subgroups $\mathcal{K}_{fs}$ are distinct, it is sufficient to show that $\mathcal{K}_{id,f^{-1}s} \neq \mathcal{K}_{id,s}$, $f \neq 0$. To show this we will make use of the Arf invariant in the way previously described. We will describe a simple closed curve $R_j$ in $\text{Bd } U(n)$ that separates $\text{Bd } U(n)$ so that $a_{M(s)}(R_j) = 0$ but $a_{M(f_j s)}(R_j) = \frac{1}{2}$. If $k_j$ is an associated twist about $R_j$, then it will follows from (24) that $\rho_{id,s}(k_j) = 0$ but $\rho_{id,f^{-1}s}(k_j) = \frac{1}{2}$ showing that the two subgroups above are not equal.

Consider $W_j = \text{diag}(\varepsilon_1(j), \ldots, \varepsilon_n(j))$, $j > 1$. By renumbering the basic elements we may assume that $\varepsilon_1(j) = 1$. We will define $R_j$ to be the boundary of a surface $Q_j$ in $\text{Bd } U(n)$. Rather than specifying $Q_j$ directly, we will first specify a symplectic basis $\{\gamma, \alpha\}$ for the first homology of $Q_j$ and then use this basis to recover the surface. We consider two cases:

$(\varepsilon_1(j) = 0)$. In this case set $\gamma = \omega_2 + \omega_{n+2}$, and $\alpha = \omega_1 + \omega_{n+2}$. The linking form $\chi$ for $\text{Bd } U(n)$ can be determined visually for $\gamma$ and $\alpha$. We have,

$$\chi(\gamma) = 1 \text{ and } \chi(\alpha) = 0 \text{ in } M(s), \ \chi(\gamma) = 1 \text{ and } \chi(\alpha) = 1 \text{ in } M(f_j s).$$

Let $R_{q_j}$ and $R_{q_j}$ be a pair of simple closed curves in $\text{Bd } U(n)$ which intersect geometrically in a single piercing point and which are geometric representatives for the classes $\gamma$ and $\alpha$. Let $Q_j$ be a regular neighborhood of $R_{q_j} \cup R_{q_j}$ in $\text{Bd } U(n)$, and take $R_j$ to be $\text{Bd } Q_j$. Formula (25) now shows that $a_{M(s)}(R_j) = 0$ and $a_{M(f_j s)}(R_j) = \frac{1}{2}$.
(ε₂(ε) = 1). This case proceeds exactly as before except that here γ is
defined to be ω₂ rather than ω₂ + ωₙ₊₂.

Remark. We were able to prove a little bit more; however we were unable
to determine the precise order of $\mathcal{E}(n)$ for arbitrary n. We showed that the
lower bound is strict. Also, we showed that the orbit of $\mathcal{K}_1$ under $\mathcal{F}$ contains
precisely $2^n$ elements. This followed from a somewhat lengthy argument, too
complicated to include in this manuscript. As a consequence, it follows that
$|\mathcal{E}(n)|$ divides $2^n \prod_{i=1}^{n}(2^i + 1)$.

3.3 Some further remarks. The results in Theorem 8 suggest a possible
means to find homotopy 3-spheres with $\mu$-invariant $\frac{1}{2}$. The method might be
described as fixing the surgery while changing the manifold that it takes place
in. Begin with a fixed element $k \in \mathcal{K}(n)$ such that $\rho_{\mu,s}(k) = \frac{1}{2}$. Then look for
a sequence of maps $h_2, \ldots, h_{1}, \ldots$ in $\mathcal{K}(n)$ such that the sum of the ranks
of $\pi_1(M(h_2))$ and $\pi_1(M(h_3))$ is a decreasing function of $i$. If such a
sequence could be found then eventually both $M(h_2)$ and $M(h_3)$ would be
homotopy 3-spheres. By (ii) in Theorem 8 each $\rho_{\mu,s}(k) = \frac{1}{2}$ so one of the two
eventual homotopy spheres $M(h)$ or $M(h_3)$ would have $\mu$-invariant $\frac{1}{2}$.

4. Normal subgroups of $\mathcal{K}(n)$ and topological invariants of 3-manifolds. The
properties exhibited by our family of groups $\mathcal{K}_{n,h}$ have an interesting
relationship to a more general phenomenon which will be described in this
section.

We would like to place an equivalence relation on maps in $\mathcal{K}(n)$ such that
$h \sim t$ if and only if $M(h) \simeq M(t)$ (recall $\simeq$ means oriented equivalence).
This may be accomplished by translating the classical Reidemeister-Singer theorem (see [Rd, ZT], [Sg], also [Cr, NP]) into an algebraic statement about
the groups $\mathcal{K}(n)$.

Lemma 10. Let $h$ and $t$ be elements of $\mathcal{K}(n)$. Then the manifolds $M(h)$ and
$M(t)$ are equivalent if and only if there exists an integer $p > 0$ and elements
$f_1$ and $f_2$ in $\mathcal{K}(n + p)$ such that if $h' = b \# ps^{(1)} \in \mathcal{K}(n + p)$ and
$t' = t \# ps^{(1)} \in \mathcal{K}(n + p)$, then $t' = f_2h'f_1$.

Proof. Replacing $h$ and $t$ by $h'$ and $t'$ is the algebraic analogue of the
stabilization process used by Reidemeister and Singer (see §2.3). The condition $t' = f_2h'f_1$ asserts that $S(h')$ and $S(t')$ are equivalent Heegaard splittings (see §2.3).

For $h \in \mathcal{K}(n)$, we will refer to the collection of maps

$$\{(f_2)(h \# ps^{(1)})(f_1)/p = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, f_1, f_2 \in \mathcal{F}(n + p)\}$$

as the stable double coset (mod $\mathcal{F}$) defined by $h$. If $h \in \mathcal{K}(n)$ and $t \in \mathcal{K}(m)$,
we define $h$ to be equivalent to $t$, written $h \sim t$, if the stable double cosets of $h$
and $t$ intersect nontrivially. This places an equivalence relation on elements in
the collection of groups \( \{ \mathcal{K}(n)/n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots \} \) such that if \([h]\) denotes the equivalence class of \(h\), then \(M(h) \approx M(t)\) if and only if \([h] = [t]\).

Recall that in §2.3 we described a procedure for "extending" a map \(b \in \mathcal{K}(n)\) to a (nonunique) map \(b' = b \not\equiv \text{id} \in \mathcal{K}(n+1)\). Suppose now, that for each \(n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots\), we are given a subgroup \(\mathcal{B}(n)\) of \(\mathcal{K}(n)\). The class of groups \(\{\mathcal{B}(n)/n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots\}\) will be said to have the nested extension property if for any \(b \in \mathcal{B}(n)\), and any extension \(b = b \not\equiv \text{id}\) to any element of \(\mathcal{K}(n+1)\), we have \(b' \in \mathcal{B}(n+1)\). Examples of classes of subgroups with this property are the collections \(\{\mathcal{T}(n)\}\) and \(\{\mathcal{K}(n)\}\) defined in §2.1. Another example is the collection of subgroups of the groups \(\mathcal{K}(n)\) generated by all twists about separating curves.

Let \(\{\mathcal{B}(n)/n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots\}\) be any class of groups which has the nested extension property and for which \(\mathcal{B}(n) \triangleleft \mathcal{K}(n)\) for each \(n\). Consider the quotient groups \(\mathcal{K}(n)/\mathcal{B}(n)\) and the natural homomorphism

\[
\varphi_n: \mathcal{K}(n) \to \mathcal{K}(n)/\mathcal{B}(n).
\]

The stable double coset of an element \(h \in \mathcal{K}(n)\) is mapped into a well-defined stable double coset in \(\mathcal{K}(n)/\mathcal{B}(n)\) because the nested extension property insures that if \(b \in \ker \varphi_n\), then any extension \(b' = b \not\equiv \text{id}\) of \(b\) is in \(\ker \varphi_{n+1}\). It therefore makes sense to speak of the equivalence relation \(\sim \varphi\) which is induced on elements of \(\mathcal{K}(n)/\mathcal{B}(n)\) by the relation \(\sim\) in \(\mathcal{K}(n)\), \(n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots\), and of equivalence classes \([h]_{\varphi}\) in \(\mathcal{K}(n)/\mathcal{B}(n)\) under the relation \(\sim \varphi\). Moreover, it is immediate that invariants of a class \([h]_{\varphi}\) are topological invariants of \(M(h)\).

An example, is perhaps, in order. Consider the collection of groups \(\{\mathcal{K}(n)/n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots\}\). Then \(\tilde{\mathcal{K}}(n) = \mathcal{K}(n)/\mathcal{K}(n)\), and corresponding to \(\varphi_n\) is the natural map

\[
\eta: \mathcal{K}(n) \to \tilde{\mathcal{K}}(n)
\]

in the notation of §2.1. Let \(h \in \mathcal{K}(n)\), and suppose that \(\eta(h)\) is represented by the symplectic matrix

\[
L(h) = \begin{bmatrix}
R & S \\
P & Q
\end{bmatrix}.
\]

One may show without difficulty that the elementary invariants of the submatrix \(P\) are invariants of \([h]_{\eta}\); these are of course topological invariants of \(M(h)\) because \(P\) is a relation matrix for \(H_1(M(h); \mathbb{Z})\). In the case when \(H_1(M(h); \mathbb{Z})\) is torsion-free, the equivalence class of \(h\) can be seen to be completely determined by the elementary invariants (the proof is a little complicated); however if torsion is present, more subtle invariants may be found for \([h]_{\eta}\) (see [Rd, HI], [Vf, VI], and [Br, EH, §4]).
We now study the analogous situation as it arises in connection with our groups $\mathcal{K}_{h_2, h_1}$.

Let $\mathcal{C}(n) = \bigcap \mathcal{K}_{h_2, h_1}$ where the intersection is taken over the finite set $\mathcal{E}(n)$ defined in §3, or equivalently the intersection is taken over all admissible sequences $\langle h_2, h_1 \rangle$. Since $\mathcal{E}(n)$ is a complete conjugacy class of subgroups of $\mathcal{K}(n)$, the group $\mathcal{C}(n)$ is normal in $\mathcal{K}(n)$, also the collection $\{\mathcal{C}(n)/n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots\}$ satisfies the nested extension property. Thus we have natural homomorphisms

$$\psi_n: \mathcal{K}(n) \to \mathcal{K}(n)/\mathcal{C}(n), \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots,$$

and any invariants of $[h]_\psi$ are topological invariants of $M(h)$.

We remark that the homomorphism $\eta$ factors through $\psi_n$ (because $\mathcal{C}(n) \subseteq \mathcal{K}(n)$); hence invariants of $[h]_\psi$ include all invariants of $[h]_\eta$. Even more, we have the following theorem:

**Theorem 11.** Let $h \in \mathcal{K}(n)$ and $t \in \mathcal{K}(m)$.

Suppose that $M(h)$ and $M(t)$ are $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$-homology spheres and that $[h]_\psi = [t]_\psi$.

Then $\mu(M(h)) = \mu(M(t))$.

**Proof.** Since $[h]_\psi = [t]_\psi$, we may find integers $p, q > 0$ with $n + p = n + q$ and maps $f_1$ and $f_2$ in $\mathcal{F}(n + p)$ such that if $h' = h \# ps^{(1)}$ and $t' = t \# qs^{(1)}$, then

$$\psi_{n+p}(t') = \psi_{n+p}(f_2 h' f_1).$$

Thus $f_2 h' f_1 = k t'$ for some $k \in \ker \psi_{n+p} = \mathcal{C}(n + p)$. Since $k \in \mathcal{C}(n + p) = \bigcap \mathcal{K}_{h_2, h_1}(n + p)$ we have that $k \in \mathcal{K}_{1d, t'}(n + p)$; hence $\mu(M(k t')) = \mu(M(t'))$. Also

$$\mu(M(k t')) = \mu(M(f_2 h' f_1)) = \mu(M(h')).$$

Therefore $\mu(M(t')) = \mu(M(h'))$. Since $M(h) \cong M(h')$ and $M(t) \cong M(t')$ our proof is complete. \(\square\)

A partial converse to Theorem 11 holds.

**Proposition 12.** Let $\{\mathcal{D}(n)\}$ be any class of nested normal subgroups of the groups $\mathcal{K}(n)$ with the two properties

P1. $\mathcal{D}(n) \subseteq \mathcal{K}(n)$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$.

P2. If $[h]_\psi = [t]_\psi$, where $\mathcal{K}(n) \to \mathcal{K}(n)/\mathcal{D}(n)$ and where $M(h)$ and $M(t)$ are $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$-homology spheres, then $\mu(M(h)) = \mu(M(t))$.

Then $\mathcal{D}(n) \subseteq \mathcal{C}(n)$ for $n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$.

**Proof.** Let $k \in \mathcal{D}(n)$ and let $\langle h_2, h_1 \rangle$ be an admissible sequence of elements of $\mathcal{K}(n)$. By hypothesis $\mu(M(h_2 h_1)) = \mu(M(h_2 h_1))$; hence $k \in \mathcal{K}_{h_2, h_1}(n)$. This holds for any admissible sequence $\langle h_2, h_1 \rangle$; therefore $k \in \mathcal{C}(n)$ and we have $\mathcal{D}(n) \subseteq \mathcal{C}(n)$. \(\square\)
REMARK. Invariants of \([h]_3\) are, of course, well defined for all manifolds \(M(h)\), not just for the class of \(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}\)-homology spheres. We conjecture that, if \(M(h)\) and \(M(t)\) are not \(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}\)-homology spheres, then \([h]_3 = [t]_3\) if and only if \([h]_\eta = [t]_\eta\), where \(\eta\) is the canonical homomorphism from \(\mathcal{K}(n)\) to \(\mathcal{K}(n)/\mathcal{K}(n)\) and \(\xi_n\) is the canonical homomorphism from \(\mathcal{K}(n)\) to \(\mathcal{K}(n)/\mathcal{D}(n)\).

The groups \(\mathcal{C}(n)\) are not given explicitly by our construction. The proposition below exhibits some nontrivial elements in these groups and gives upper bounds for the orders of the groups \(\mathcal{C}(n)\) in the groups \(\mathcal{K}(n)\).

**Proposition 13.** For each \(n \geq 2\), let \(\mathcal{K}^2(n)\) denote the subgroup of \(\mathcal{K}(n)\) consisting of elements that can be expressed in the form

\[
k = \left( k_p^2 \right)^{\delta_1} \left( k_p^{p-1} \right)^{\delta_2} \cdots \left( k_1^2 \right)^{\delta_p} \mod \left[ \mathcal{K}(n), \mathcal{K}(n) \right]
\]

where \(k_1, \ldots, k_p\) are elements of \(\mathcal{K}(n)\).

Then \(\mathcal{K}^2(n)\) is a nontrivial subgroup of \(\mathcal{K}(n)\), even when homeomorphisms isotopic to the identity are factored out.

Also, the order of \(\mathcal{C}(n)\) in \(\mathcal{K}(n)\) is bounded above by \(2^{m^2}\) where \(m\) is the order of the group \(\text{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})\).

**Proof.** It is clear from the nature of \(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}\) that \(\mathcal{K}^2(n)\) belongs to each \(\mathcal{K}_{h_2, h_1} = \ker \rho_{h_2, h_1}\). That \(\mathcal{K}^2(n)\) contains nontrivial elements, even when isotopy classes are factored out, follows from the fact that \(\mathcal{K}(n)/\text{Isotopy} \) contains no elements of finite order (Equation 6.2, page 49 of [Ni, ST]).

From Theorem 8, the group \(\mathcal{C}(n)\) is the intersection of fewer than \(m^2\) subgroups of \(\mathcal{K}(n)\), each having index 2 in \(\mathcal{K}(n)\). Therefore by a theorem due to Poincaré (see [Kr, p. 62]), \(\mathcal{C}(n)\) itself has index not greater than \(2^{m^2}\). □

One would expect that more detailed knowledge about \(\mathcal{C}(n)\) would lead to a better understanding of the \(\mu\)-invariant. One would also expect that other nested sequences of normal subgroups of \(\mathcal{K}(n)\) would yield new topological invariants of 3-manifolds.

There is an intriguing question suggested by the fact that quotient group \(\mathcal{K}(n)/\text{Isotopy}\) is a residually finite group (see [Gr]). Consider the set of all classes \(\{\mathcal{B}_i(n)\}: i \in I\) of nested normal subgroups of the groups \(\mathcal{K}(n)\) subject to the restriction that the index of each \(\mathcal{B}_i(n)\) in \(\mathcal{K}(n)\) always be finite. Let \(\varphi_{i,n}: \mathcal{K}(n) \to \mathcal{K}(n)/\mathcal{B}_i(n)\) be the natural homomorphism for each subgroup.

**Question.** If \(M(h) \cong M(t)\), does there exist some \(i \in I\) such that \([h]_{\varphi_{i,n}} \neq [t]_{\varphi_{i,n}}?\)

Another possible line of study is suggested by the “additive” structure in the collection of groups \(\{\mathcal{K}(n)\}\). Suppose that for some nested normal class
of subgroups \(\mathfrak{B}(n)\), it is possible to identify, in some natural way, the factor groups \(\mathfrak{C}(n)/\mathfrak{B}(n)\) with subgroups \(G_n\) of an abelian group \(G\). Then the addition defined in §2.3 allows us to look for another characteristic in the nesting, namely that the equivalence classes satisfy \([h \neq h']_\varphi = [h]_\varphi + [h']_\varphi\). This condition would provide a topological invariant for 3-manifolds which expressed the invariant for a connected sum of manifolds as the sum of the invariants for the components. This might be useful, for example, in attempting to get at finer invariants of homology cobordism classes of \(\mathbb{Z}\)-homology spheres than the \(\mu\)-invariant.

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