

Nonorientable surfaces in homology cobordisms

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We investigate constraints on embeddings of a nonorientable surface in a 4–manifold with the homology of $M \times I$, where M is a rational homology 3–sphere. The constraints take the form of inequalities involving the genus and normal Euler class of the surface, and either the Ozsváth–Szabó d –invariants or Atiyah–Singer ρ –invariants of M . One consequence is that the minimal genus of a smoothly embedded surface in $L(2k, q) \times I$ is the same as the minimal genus of a surface in $L(2k, q)$. We also consider embeddings of nonorientable surfaces in closed 4–manifolds.

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1 Introduction

Although a nonorientable surface cannot embed in the 3–sphere, an orientable 3–manifold M can contain nonorientable surfaces as long as $H_1(M; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ is nonzero. A classic paper of Bredon and Wood [8] determines the minimal genus of such a surface in a lens space $L(2k, q)$, where the genus h of a connected, nonorientable surface F is defined as $h = b_1(F) = 2 - \chi(F)$. We extend this investigation, using both classical techniques and Heegaard Floer gauge theory, to the setting where the surface is embedded in the interior of a homology cobordism W between rational homology 3–spheres ($\mathbb{Q}HS^3$) M_0 and M_1 . This of course includes the special case of a product $W = M^3 \times I$ for M a $\mathbb{Q}HS^3$, and the special case when M is a lens space is of particular interest in light of the Bredon–Wood results. The technique we employ to bound the genus via the G –signature theorem stems from Massey’s paper [40]; our use of gauge theory is related to the paper of T Lawson [31] and can be used to reproduce and extend the results of that paper. A similar combination of techniques appears in the recent preprint of Batson [3], which investigates the nonorientable 4–ball genus of a knot in the 3–sphere.

Two differences between the 4–dimensional setting and the 3–dimensional one are worth noting. The first is that since $\mathbb{R}P^2$ embeds in 4–space, there is no lower bound

for the genus of an embedding in an arbitrary 4–manifold without some additional hypothesis. Unless explicitly stated to the contrary, we henceforth assume that our embeddings are *essential* in the sense that

(*) the inclusion map $j_*: H_2(F; \mathbb{Z}_2) \rightarrow H_2(W; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ is nontrivial.

The second is that the normal bundle of an embedding in a 4–manifold is not determined by the homology class that it carries. The normal bundle is determined by the normal Euler class, which is an integer that we denote by e ; see Section 2 below for details. For instance, there are two standard embeddings of $\mathbb{R}P^2$ in S^4 , with Euler classes ± 2 . Except in Sections 2, 8 and 9, which apply equally to locally flat embeddings in topological manifolds, all manifolds and embeddings will be assumed to be smooth.

Our main result gives a bound for the genus of an essential surface in a homology cobordism W between rational homology spheres M_0 and M_1 . It is stated in terms of the d –invariants defined by Ozsváth and Szabó [47]; these are a collection of rational numbers associated to spin^c structures on a rational homology sphere. Equation (*) implies that the homology class $j_*([c]) \in H_1(W) = H_1(M_0)$ is nontrivial, where $[c]$ is the unique torsion class in $H_1(F)$. The Poincaré dual of this class is a 2–torsion class $\varphi \in H^2(M_0)$. Recalling that the 2–dimensional cohomology acts on the set of spin^c structures on M_0 , we define

$$\Delta = \Delta(M_0, \varphi) = \max\{d(M_0, \mathfrak{s} + \varphi) - d(M_0, \mathfrak{s}) \mid \mathfrak{s} \in \text{Spin}^c(M_0)\},$$

which is an element of $\frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$.

We prove the following, our main result, in Section 6.

Theorem A *Suppose that W is a homology cobordism between rational homology spheres M_0 and M_1 , and that $F_h \subset W$ is essential and has normal Euler number e . Let $\Delta = \Delta(M_0, \varphi)$. Then*

$$h \geq 2\Delta, \quad |e| \leq 2h - 4\Delta, \quad e \equiv 2h - 4\Delta \pmod{4}.$$

For a lens space $L(2k, q)$, there is only one choice for the class φ , and the invariant Δ turns out to be equal to one-half of the minimal genus function $N(2k, q)$ determined by Bredon and Wood. (This follows from the work of Ni and Wu on rational genus [45], as described in Section 7; a purely number-theoretic proof appears in the appendix to this paper, written by Ira Gessel.) Thus Theorem A implies that the minimum genus problem in $L(2k, q) \times I$ is the same as that in $L(2k, q)$. More precisely, we have:

Corollary B *Let W be any homology cobordism from $L(2k, q)$ to itself (for example $W = L(2k, q) \times I$). Let $N = N(2k, q)$. There is an essential embedding of F_h in W with normal Euler number e if and only if*

$$h \geq N, \quad |e| \leq 2(h - N), \quad e \equiv 2(h - N) \pmod{4}.$$

In other words, F_h has the same genus and normal Euler number as the connected sum of an embedded, nonorientable surface in $L(2k, q) \times \{\frac{1}{2}\}$ with zero or more copies of $\mathbb{RP}^2 \subset S^4$.

See Corollary 7.3 below for a more general statement.

The idea of twisting a spin^c structure also works in a closed definite 4–manifold, and we obtain bounds for the genus of a smoothly embedded surface F in terms of the Euler class and mod 2 homology class carried by F . In the special case that the surface is Poincaré dual to w_2 , we get such bounds without the assumption that the manifold be definite, using Furuta’s 10/8 theorem [16].

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we explain the basic topological mechanism (‘twisting’) behind our obstructions and establish a useful congruence for the genus. We give a brief exposition of the Heegaard Floer correction terms associated to torsion spin^c structures on a 3–manifold with $b_1 > 0$ in Section 3. In Section 4, we obtain obstructions to embeddings involving the values of these correction terms for circle bundles with orientable total space over nonorientable surfaces, which are then computed in Section 5. We assemble these ingredients in Section 6 to prove Theorem A. In Section 7, we explain the connection of our work with that of Ni and Wu [45] on rational genus, leading to the proof of Corollary B. In Section 8 we show how twisting combines with classical topological techniques stemming from the G –signature theorem to give further embedding obstructions in homology cobordisms, and then in Section 9 construct some locally flat embeddings that cannot be realized smoothly. We extend our results to the setting of closed 4–manifolds in Section 10. The appendix by Ira Gessel provides a number-theoretic proof that the invariant Δ for lens spaces agrees with the Bredon–Wood minimal genus function.

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2 Topological preliminaries

We will denote by $F = F_h$ the connected sum of h copies of $\mathbb{R}P^2$; the integer h is often referred to as the genus in this setting. If $j: F \rightarrow X$ is an embedding into an oriented manifold, then the normal bundle $\nu(F)$ satisfies the relation $\nu(F) \oplus TF \cong j^*TX$, and hence $w_1(\nu(F)) = w_1(F)$. Applying the Whitney sum formula yields that $w_2(\nu) + w_1(F)^2 + w_2(F) = j^*w_2(X)$. But it is well known that $w_1(F)^2 + w_2(F) = 0$ for any surface, and so $w_2(\nu) = j^*w_2(X)$.

Since the normal bundle is nonorientable, it has no Euler class in the usual sense. On the other hand, a choice of orientation for a fiber of $\nu(F)$ at a point $x \in F$ determines an orientation for $T_x(F)$. This implies that one can define an integer-valued normal Euler number $e = e(F, X)$ of F in X by summing the local intersection numbers of F with a nearby transverse copy of F . The normal Euler class (and hence, number) may equally be defined as a twisted cohomology class, as detailed in [40, Appendix 1]. The mod 2 reduction of e agrees with the second Stiefel–Whitney number of the normal bundle, because $\langle w_2(\nu), [F] \rangle$ may be computed as a mod 2 intersection number. Consequently, if X is spin, as is the case for the homology cobordisms we consider, the Euler number of ν is even.

We adopt the following notational conventions. W will always denote an oriented homology cobordism with boundary components rational homology spheres, oriented so that $\partial W = M_1 \sqcup -M_0$. Unless it is needed for clarity, we usually do not mention the inclusion j and simply write $[F] \in H_2(W; \mathbb{Z}_2)$. The homology and cohomology groups of M_0 , M_1 , and W are isomorphic, and we generally use the same letter to indicate elements in these groups that correspond under the inclusion maps. The same convention will apply to spin^c structures and their associated d -invariants. The notation PD will represent the Poincaré duality isomorphism, with a subscript indicating the manifold as necessary.

There is a unique \mathbb{R}^2 bundle over $F = F_h$ with $w_1 = w_1(F)$ and Euler number e ; its total space is an oriented manifold. The associated disk bundle will be denoted $P = P_{h,e}$, and its oriented boundary will be denoted $Q = Q_{h,e}$. The complement of the interior of the normal bundle of F in W will be denoted V ; keeping track of orientations we have that $\partial V = M_1 - M_0 - Q$. We will need some basic topological properties of Q .

Lemma 2.1 *Let $Q = Q_{h,e}$ be the circle bundle over F_h with $w_1 = w_1(F)$ and Euler number e . Then there is a short exact sequence*

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2[f] \rightarrow H_1(Q; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_1(F; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow 0,$$

where $[f]$ represents the class of the fiber circle. It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} H_1(Q; \mathbb{Z}) &\cong \mathbb{Z}_2[f] \oplus H_1(F; \mathbb{Z}) && \text{for } e \text{ even,} \\ H_1(Q; \mathbb{Z}) &\cong \mathbb{Z}_4 \oplus H_1(F; \mathbb{Z})/\text{Tors} && \text{for } e \text{ odd,} \end{aligned}$$

where in the latter case $[f]$ represents twice the generator of the torsion subgroup.

Proof We first compute the cohomology of Q over \mathbb{Z}_2 . The Gysin sequence for the projection $\pi: Q \rightarrow F$ reads:

$$(2-1) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & H^1(F; \mathbb{Z}_2) & \xrightarrow{\pi^*} & H^1(Q; \mathbb{Z}_2) & \xrightarrow{S} & H^0(F; \mathbb{Z}_2) \\ & & \underset{\sim}{\xrightarrow{w_2}} & & \xrightarrow{\pi^*} & & \xrightarrow{S} & H^1(F; \mathbb{Z}_2) & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

The map $S: H^1(Q; \mathbb{Z}_2) \rightarrow H^0(F; \mathbb{Z}_2) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$ is given by evaluation of a cohomology class on the circle fiber. If e is even, then $w_2 = 0$ and the sequence splits into two short exact sequences showing that $H^1(Q; \mathbb{Z}_2) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2^{h+1}$. If e is odd, then multiplication by w_2 is an isomorphism and $H^1(Q; \mathbb{Z}_2) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2^h$.

The long exact sequence (now with integer coefficients) of the pair (P, Q) reduces to

$$0 \longrightarrow H_2(P, Q) \longrightarrow H_1(Q) \longrightarrow H_1(F) \longrightarrow 0,$$

where the image of $H_2(P, Q) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$ is the \mathbb{Z}_2 class f carried by the fiber. Comparing, via the universal coefficient theorem, this result and the calculation of the \mathbb{Z}_2 cohomology implies that for e even this sequence splits. Similarly, for e odd we get a \mathbb{Z}_4 extension of the two torsion groups with $\mathbb{Z}_2[f]$ representing a subgroup. \square

An important part of the information about the embedding of F in W we use to obtain constraints on such embeddings is the existence of a “twisting” cohomology class on the complement of the surface, established in Proposition 2.3 below. To state this, recall that the torsion subgroup of $H_1(F)$ contains one nontrivial element (of order 2) that we will denote by c ; the image of c in $H_1(W)$ (and the corresponding elements of $H_1(M_i)$) will be denoted by $[c]$. The coefficient exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2 \rightarrow 0$ determines a Bockstein homomorphism $\beta: H_2(\cdot; \mathbb{Z}_2) \rightarrow H_1(\cdot; \mathbb{Z})$ and a corresponding Bockstein in cohomology, also denoted by β .

Lemma 2.2 *Let $F \subset W$ be essentially embedded in the homology cobordism W . Then $\beta([F]) = [c]$ in $H_1(W; \mathbb{Z})$ and the restriction homomorphism*

$$H^2(W; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^2(P; \mathbb{Z}) \cong H^2(F; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$$

is given by reduction modulo 2 and evaluation on $[F] \in H_2(W; \mathbb{Z}_2)$.

Proof Note that $\beta: H_2(F; \mathbb{Z}_2) \rightarrow H_1(F; \mathbb{Z})$ sends $[F]$ to c . Comparing the Bockstein sequences in homology for F and W

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & H_2(F; \mathbb{Z}_2) & \xrightarrow{\beta} & H_1(F; \mathbb{Z}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & H_2(W; \mathbb{Z}_2) & \xrightarrow{\beta} & H_1(W; \mathbb{Z}) \end{array}$$

(where we have used that $H_2(W; \mathbb{Z}) = H_2(M_0; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$) gives that $\beta([F]) = [c]$ and that the torsion subgroup of $H_1(F; \mathbb{Z})$ injects into $H_1(W; \mathbb{Z})$.

Comparing the Bockstein sequences in cohomology gives

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^2(W; \mathbb{Z}) & \xrightarrow{\text{mod } 2} & H^2(W; \mathbb{Z}_2) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ H^2(F; \mathbb{Z}) & \xrightarrow[\cong]{\text{mod } 2} & H^2(F; \mathbb{Z}_2) \end{array}$$

which proves the statement about the restriction $H^2(W; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^2(P; \mathbb{Z})$. □

Proposition 2.3 *There is an element $\gamma \in H^2(V, M_0; \mathbb{Z})$ of order two that restricts to $\text{PD}_{M_1}([c])$ in $H^2(M_1; \mathbb{Z})$ and to $\text{PD}(\tilde{c})$ in $H^2(Q; \mathbb{Z})$, where $\tilde{c} \in H_1(Q; \mathbb{Z})$ maps to $c \in H_1(P; \mathbb{Z})$.*

We will refer to γ as the *twisting class* of the embedding.

Proof Consider the inclusion homomorphism $H_1(Q; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_1(V; \mathbb{Z})$. The Mayer-Vietoris sequence (with integer coefficients) for $W = V \cup_Q P$ gives a short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow H_1(Q) \longrightarrow H_1(V) \oplus H_1(P) \longrightarrow H_1(W) \longrightarrow 0.$$

Using the above splitting of $H_1(Q)$ we conclude that the torsion generator \tilde{c} maps nontrivially into $H_1(W)$ (through P) and hence also into $H_1(V)$. It follows that $H_1(V)$ is an extension of $H_1(M)$ by $\mathbb{Z}_2[f]$.

Now use the long exact sequence of the triple $(V, \partial V, M_0)$, taking into account that $H^*(\partial V, M_0) \cong H^*(Q \sqcup M_1)$:

$$(2-2) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} H^2(V, \partial V) & \longrightarrow & H^2(V, M_0) & \longrightarrow & H^2(Q \sqcup M_1) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & H^3(V, \partial V) \\ & & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & & & H_1(Q \sqcup M_1) & \longrightarrow & H_1(V) \end{array}$$

The vertical maps are given by the Poincaré–Lefschetz duality. By the above the classes $\tilde{c} \in H_1(Q)$ and $[c] \in H_1(M_1)$ map nontrivially to $H_1(V)$ which by exactness implies the existence of γ . □

2.1 A congruence for the normal Euler number

Whitney showed [60] that the normal Euler number of an embedded $F_h \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ is constrained by the congruence $e \equiv 2h \pmod{4}$; a similar congruence was given in higher dimensions by Mahowald [38] and Massey [39]. We will make use of a similar congruence in deriving an embedding obstruction that involves the twisting element $\gamma \in H^2(V, M_0; \mathbb{Z})$ from Proposition 2.3. Denote by lk_M the linking form on the torsion subgroup of $H_1(M) = H^2(M)$. In terms of cohomology, the linking of elements $x, y \in H^2(M)$ is given by $\text{lk}_M(x, y) = \langle x \smile z, [M] \rangle \in \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$, where $\delta z = y$ and δ is the Bockstein coboundary associated to the exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 0$.

For an essential embedding of F in a rational homology cobordism W , the twisting class γ is an element of order 2, so we can replace δ by the Bockstein β , writing $\gamma = \beta\tau$. Then the self-linking

$$(2-3) \quad \text{lk}_M(\gamma, \gamma) = \langle \gamma \smile \tau, [M] \rangle \in (\frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z})/\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$$

is of the form $k_{[c]}/2$, where $k_{[c]} = 2 \text{lk}_M(\gamma, \gamma) = 2 \text{lk}_M([c], [c])$ is either 0 or 1. The following lemma is standard, and is proved using the naturality of the Bockstein β and cup product.

Lemma 2.4 *Let M be a closed, oriented 3–manifold, let $b \in H^1(M; \mathbb{Z}_2)$, and let $a \in H^1(\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^3; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ be the generator. Then there is a map $\psi: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^3$ such that $\psi^*a = b$. Moreover, the degree of ψ is given, modulo 2, by $\langle b \smile \beta b, [M] \rangle$, and any degree satisfying this congruence is realized by some map ψ .*

Proposition 2.5 *Let W be a homology cobordism from M_0 to M_1 , where M_i is a rational homology sphere, and let $F_h \subset W$ be an essential embedding with normal Euler number e . Then*

$$(2-4) \quad e \equiv 2k_{[c]} + 2h \pmod{4}.$$

Proof We make use of an extension, due to B-H Li [35], of the congruence of Whitney and Mahowald to the case of an embedding in an arbitrary oriented manifold. In the case of an embedding $F_h \subset W$ of a surface in an oriented 4–manifold W , it reads

$$(2-5) \quad e \equiv \langle \tilde{\mathcal{P}}(\text{PD}([F])), [W, \partial W] \rangle + 2w_1(v(F))^2 \pmod{4}.$$

Here $\tilde{\mathcal{P}}$ denotes the Pontryagin square [52], a cohomology operation

$$H^2(X, Y; \mathbb{Z}_2) \longrightarrow H^4(X, Y; \mathbb{Z}_4)$$

defined for any pair of spaces (X, Y) . If W is orientable, then $w_1(v(F)) = w_1(F)$, and there is the well-known relation $w_1(F)^2 + w_2(F) = 0$. Since $w_2(F)$ is the Euler characteristic mod 2, and the Euler characteristic in turn is just $2 - h$, we have that $2w_1(v(F))^2 \equiv 2h \pmod{4}$. The other term takes a bit more work; we will compute it for $(W, \partial W)$ by comparison with the special case when $W = \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^3 \times I$.

For any space X , the Pontryagin square $\tilde{\mathcal{P}}$ on $H^2(X \times I, X \times \{0, 1\}; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ is equivalent to another cohomology operation P , the Postnikov square [53] defined on $H^1(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ via the following commutative diagram (see Whitehead [59, Equation 5.5]), where the vertical maps are isomorphisms coming from the long exact sequence of the triple $(X \times I, X \times \{0, 1\}, X \times \{0\})$:¹

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^2(X \times I, X \times \{0, 1\}; \mathbb{Z}_2) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\mathcal{P}}} & H^4(X \times I, X \times \{0, 1\}; \mathbb{Z}_4) \\ \cong \downarrow & & \cong \downarrow \\ H^1(X; \mathbb{Z}_2) & \xrightarrow{P} & H^3(X; \mathbb{Z}_4) \end{array}$$

It is possible, although tedious, to calculate the Postnikov square for $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^3$ directly in terms of a simplicial decomposition (the result is stated in [59] without proof), so we take an indirect but more efficient route. The embedding $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^2 \subset \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^3 \times \frac{1}{2} \subset \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^3 \times I$ has normal Euler number 0, so Li’s congruence together with the above relation between $\tilde{\mathcal{P}}$ and P implies that $P(a) = 2 \pmod{4}$, where $a \in H^1(\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^3; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ is the generator. Let $A \in H^2(\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^3 \times I, \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^3 \times \{0, 1\}; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ be the image of a under the coboundary map of the long exact sequence of the pair $(\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^3 \times I, \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^3 \times \{0, 1\})$. It follows that $\tilde{\mathcal{P}}(A)$ is the element $2 \in H^4(\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^3 \times I, \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^3 \times \{0, 1\}; \mathbb{Z}_4) \cong \mathbb{Z}_4$.

Now we turn to the evaluation of $\tilde{\mathcal{P}}$ on W . Because W is a homology cobordism, there is a unique class $(x_0, x_1) \in H^1(M_0 \sqcup M_1; \mathbb{Z}_2) \cong H^1(M_0; \mathbb{Z}_2) \oplus H^1(M_1; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ such that $(x_0, 0)$ and $(0, x_1)$ are mapped to $\text{PD}_W([F])$ under the coboundary map in the long exact sequence of the pair $(W, M_0 \sqcup M_1)$. By Lemma 2.4, the class $x_i \in H^1(M_i; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ produces a map $\psi_i: M_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^3$, and it is straightforward to see that these maps have the same mod 2 degree, given by $\langle x_i \smile \beta x_i, [M_i] \rangle$. Hence we may modify one of them so that $\text{deg}(\psi_0) = \text{deg}(\psi_1)$. A simple obstruction theory argument produces a map

$$\Psi: (W, M_0, M_1) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^3 \times I, \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^3 \times \{0\}, \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^3 \times \{1\})$$

¹We are grateful to Nikolai Saveliev for pointing out that this construction is given as an exercise in Postnikov’s Russian translation [44] of [43] Mosher and Tangora’s book on cohomology operations.

extending the ψ_i , with $\deg(\Psi) = \deg(\psi_i)$.

Since, by construction, $\psi_0^*(a) = x_0$, it follows that $\Psi^*(A) = \text{PD}_W([F])$, and hence $\tilde{\mathcal{P}}(\text{PD}_W([F])) = \deg(\Psi)\tilde{\mathcal{P}}(A) = 2 \deg(\psi_0) \pmod{4}$. Equation (2-3) and naturality of the cup product and Bockstein imply that ψ_0 has degree congruent to $k_{[c]} \pmod{2}$. So $\tilde{\mathcal{P}}(\text{PD}_W([F])) \equiv 2k_{[c]} \pmod{4}$ and the proposition follows from (2-5). \square

3 Heegaard Floer correction terms for manifolds with $b_1 > 0$

In this section, we review some facts about the Ozsváth–Szabó correction terms for 3–manifolds with positive first Betti number. Many of these results are straightforward generalizations of the corresponding results for rational homology spheres given in [47] and are familiar to experts. For a more complete treatment by the first and second authors, see [34].

Let Y be a closed, oriented 3–manifold. We write $H_1^T(Y)$ for $H_1(Y; \mathbb{Z})/\text{Tors}$. Note that $H_1^T(Y)$ and $H^1(Y)$ are canonically dual to one another. Therefore, the exterior algebra $\bigwedge^* H_1^T(Y)$ acts canonically on $\bigwedge^* H^1(Y)$, taking

$$\bigwedge^k H_1^T(Y) \otimes \bigwedge^\ell H^1(Y) \rightarrow \bigwedge^{\ell-k} H^1(Y).$$

The kernel of this action (ie the set of elements of $\bigwedge^* H^1(Y)$ annihilated by all of $H_1^T(Y)$) is $\bigwedge^0 H^1(Y) \cong \mathbb{Z}$, while the top exterior power $\bigwedge^{b_1(Y)} H^1(Y)$ maps isomorphically to the cokernel of the action (ie $\bigwedge^* H^1(Y)/(H_1^T(Y) \cdot \bigwedge^* H^1(Y))$). Furthermore, the action satisfies the following useful property. If $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_k$ are elements of a basis for $H_1^T(Y)$, and $\omega \in \bigwedge^\ell H^1(Y)$ is an element such that

$$(\gamma_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \gamma_k) \cdot \omega = 0,$$

then there exists $\omega' \in \bigwedge^{\ell+k} H^1(Y)$ such that $(\gamma_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \gamma_k) \cdot \omega' = \omega$.

Definition 3.1 Let Y be a closed, oriented 3–manifold. We say that $\text{HF}^\infty(Y)$ is *standard* if for each torsion spin^c structure \mathfrak{t} (ie with torsion $c_1(\mathfrak{t})$) on Y , we have

$$(3-1) \quad \text{HF}^\infty(Y, \mathfrak{t}) \cong \bigwedge^* H^1(Y; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes \mathbb{Z}[U, U^{-1}]$$

as a relatively graded $\bigwedge^* H_1^T(Y) \otimes \mathbb{Z}[U, U^{-1}]$ –module.

By the above discussion, when $\text{HF}^\infty(Y)$ is standard, the kernel and cokernel of the action of $\bigwedge^* H_1^T(Y)$ on $\text{HF}^\infty(Y, \mathfrak{t})$ are each isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}[U, U^{-1}]$.

Theorem 3.2 *If Y is a closed oriented 3–manifold such that the triple cup product map*

$$H^1(Y; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^1(Y; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^1(Y; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

given by

$$\alpha \otimes \beta \otimes \gamma \mapsto \langle \alpha \smile \beta \smile \gamma, [Y] \rangle$$

vanishes identically, then $\text{HF}^\infty(Y)$ is standard.

Proof This is essentially a result of Lidman [36]; the one thing to note is that the isomorphisms described in Lidman’s paper all respect the H_1 action. \square

Definition 3.3 Let Y be a closed, oriented 3–manifold with standard HF^∞ , and let \mathfrak{t} be a torsion spin^c structure on Y . The *bottom correction term* (or *bottom d –invariant*) $d_{\text{bot}}(Y, \mathfrak{t})$ is the minimal grading in which the restriction of the map $\pi: \text{HF}^\infty(Y, \mathfrak{t}) \rightarrow \text{HF}^+(Y, \mathfrak{t})$ to the kernel of the H_1 action on $\text{HF}^\infty(Y, \mathfrak{t})$ is nontrivial. The *top correction term* (or *top d –invariant*) $d_{\text{top}}(Y, \mathfrak{t})$ is the minimal grading in which the induced map

$$\bar{\pi}: \text{HF}^\infty(Y, \mathfrak{t}) / (H_1^T(Y) \cdot \text{HF}^\infty(Y, \mathfrak{t})) \rightarrow \text{im}(\pi) / (H_1^T(Y) \cdot \text{im}(\pi))$$

is nontrivial.

Note that when Y is a rational homology sphere, the H_1 action is trivial, so we have $d_{\text{bot}}(Y, \mathfrak{t}) = d_{\text{top}}(Y, \mathfrak{t}) = d(Y, \mathfrak{t})$.

Example 3.4 For any $n \geq 0$, consider the manifold $\#^n S^1 \times S^2$, with its unique torsion spin^c structure \mathfrak{s}_0 . As shown by Ozsváth and Szabó, the group

$$\text{HF}^{\leq 0} \left(\#^n S^1 \times S^2, \mathfrak{s}_0 \right) \subset \text{HF}^\infty \left(\#^n S^1 \times S^2, \mathfrak{s}_0 \right)$$

has a canonical top-dimensional generator (up to sign), which we denote by Θ_n^{top} . Also, let Δ be a generator of $\wedge^n H_1(\#^n S^1 \times S^2; \mathbb{Z})$, and let $\Theta_n^{\text{bot}} = \Delta \cdot \Theta_n^{\text{top}}$, again defined up to sign. Note that

$$\text{gr}(\Theta_n^{\text{top}}) = n/2 \quad \text{and} \quad \text{gr}(\Theta_n^{\text{bot}}) = -n/2.$$

It is well known that $\pi(\Theta_n^{\text{top}})$ and $\pi(\Theta_n^{\text{bot}})$ are both nonzero in $\text{HF}^+(\#^n S^1 \times S^2, \mathfrak{s}_0)$ and are in the kernel of U . Furthermore, $\pi(\Theta_n^{\text{top}})$ survives in the cokernel of the H_1 action on HF^+ , and $\pi(\Theta_n^{\text{bot}})$ is in the kernel of the H_1 action. Thus,

$$d_{\text{top}} \left(\#^n S^1 \times S^2, \mathfrak{s}_0 \right) = n/2 \quad \text{and} \quad d_{\text{bot}} \left(\#^n S^1 \times S^2, \mathfrak{s}_0 \right) = -n/2.$$

Lemma 3.5 For any closed, oriented 3–manifold Y with standard HF^∞ and any torsion spin^c structure \mathfrak{t} on Y , we have

$$d_{\text{bot}}(Y, \mathfrak{t}) \geq d_{\text{top}}(Y, \mathfrak{t}) - b_1(Y) \quad \text{and} \quad d_{\text{bot}}(Y, \mathfrak{t}) \equiv d_{\text{top}}(Y, \mathfrak{t}) - b_1(Y) \pmod{2\mathbb{Z}}.$$

Proof Write $d = d_{\text{bot}}(Y, \mathfrak{t})$, and let $\xi \in \text{HF}_d^\infty(Y, \mathfrak{t})$ be an element of the kernel of the H_1 action whose image $\pi(\xi) \in \text{HF}^+(Y, \mathfrak{t})$ is nonzero. Choose a basis $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n$ for $H_1^T(Y)$, where $n = b_1(Y)$. Because HF^∞ is standard, we may find $\eta \in \text{HF}_{d+n}^\infty(Y, \mathfrak{s})$ such that $(\gamma_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \gamma_n) \cdot \eta = \xi$. Then the class of $\pi(\eta)$ modulo the H_1 action is nonzero, so

$$d_{\text{top}}(Y, \mathfrak{s}) \leq \text{gr } \pi(\eta) = \text{gr } \xi + n = d_{\text{bot}}(Y, \mathfrak{s}) + n.$$

Moreover, since $\text{HF}^\infty(Y, \mathfrak{t}) / (H_1^T(Y) \cdot \text{HF}^\infty(Y, \mathfrak{t})) \cong \mathbb{Z}[U, U^{-1}]$, any other nonzero element η' of this module must have $\text{gr}(\eta') \equiv \text{gr}(\eta) \pmod{2}$, which gives the second statement. □

Proposition 3.6 (Conjugation invariance) Let Y be a closed, oriented 3–manifold with standard HF^∞ , let \mathfrak{s} be a torsion spin^c structure on Y and let $\bar{\mathfrak{s}}$ denote the conjugate spin^c structure. Then $d_{\text{bot}}(Y, \mathfrak{s}) = d_{\text{bot}}(Y, \bar{\mathfrak{s}})$ and $d_{\text{top}}(Y, \mathfrak{s}) = d_{\text{top}}(Y, \bar{\mathfrak{s}})$.

Proof This follows immediately from the conjugation invariance of Heegaard Floer homology. □

Proposition 3.7 (Duality) Let Y be a closed, oriented 3–manifold with standard HF^∞ , and let \mathfrak{s} be a torsion spin^c structure on Y . Then $d_{\text{bot}}(Y, \mathfrak{s}) = -d_{\text{top}}(-Y, \mathfrak{s})$ and $d_{\text{top}}(Y, \mathfrak{s}) = -d_{\text{bot}}(-Y, \mathfrak{s})$.

Proof This is a straightforward adaptation of [47, Proposition 4.2], making use of the isomorphism between the Heegaard Floer homology of Y and the Heegaard Floer cohomology of $-Y$, along with the fact that dualizing interchanges the roles of the kernel and cokernel of the H_1 action. □

Proposition 3.8 (Additivity) Let Y and Z be closed, oriented 3–manifolds with standard HF^∞ , and let \mathfrak{t} and \mathfrak{u} be torsion spin^c structures on Y and Z , resp. Then

$$\begin{aligned} d_{\text{bot}}(Y \# Z, \mathfrak{t} \# \mathfrak{u}) &= d_{\text{bot}}(Y, \mathfrak{t}) + d_{\text{bot}}(Z, \mathfrak{u}), \\ d_{\text{top}}(Y \# Z, \mathfrak{t} \# \mathfrak{u}) &= d_{\text{top}}(Y, \mathfrak{t}) + d_{\text{top}}(Z, \mathfrak{u}). \end{aligned}$$

Proof Consider the map

$$\iota^Y : \text{HF}^{\leq 0}(Y, \mathfrak{t}) \rightarrow \text{HF}^\infty(Y, \mathfrak{t}).$$

It is not hard to show that $d_{\text{bot}}(Y, \mathfrak{t})$ is equal to the maximal degree in which the restriction of ι^Y to the kernel of the H_1 action is nonzero, and $d_{\text{top}}(Y, \mathfrak{t})$ is the maximal degree in which the map on cokernels induced by ι^Y is nonzero. By the connected sum formula for Heegaard Floer homology, there are graded isomorphisms making the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_*(\text{CF}^{\leq 0}(Y, \mathfrak{t}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[U]} \text{CF}^{\leq 0}(Z, \mathfrak{u})) & \xrightarrow[\cong]{F_{Y\#Z}^-} & \text{HF}^{\leq 0}(Y \# Z, \mathfrak{t}\#\mathfrak{u}) \\ \downarrow (\iota^Y \otimes \iota^Z)_* & & \downarrow \iota^{Y\#Z} \\ H_*(\text{CF}^\infty(Y, \mathfrak{t}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[U, U^{-1}]} \text{CF}^\infty(Z, \mathfrak{u})) & \xrightarrow[\cong]{F_{Y\#Z}^\infty} & \text{HF}^\infty(Y \# Z) \end{array}$$

commute. Furthermore, identifying $\bigwedge^* H_1^T(Y \# Z)$ with $\bigwedge^* H_1^T(Y) \otimes \bigwedge^* H_1^T(Z)$, the horizontal maps respect the H_1 action. Combining this result with the algebraic Künneth theorem and the fact that Y , Z , and $Y \# Z$ have standard HF^∞ , we have a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \text{HF}^{\leq 0}(Y, \mathfrak{t}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[U]} \text{HF}^{\leq 0}(Z, \mathfrak{u}) & \xrightarrow{F_{Y\#Z}^{\leq 0}} & \text{HF}^{\leq 0}(Y \# Z, \mathfrak{t}\#\mathfrak{u}) & \longrightarrow & T \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow \iota^Y \otimes \iota^Z & & \downarrow \iota^{Y\#Z} & & \\ & & \text{HF}^\infty(Y, \mathfrak{t}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[U]} \text{HF}^\infty(Z, \mathfrak{u}) & \xrightarrow[\cong]{F_{Y\#Z}^\infty} & \text{HF}^\infty(Y \# Z, \mathfrak{t}\#\mathfrak{u}) & & \end{array}$$

where T is a torsion $\mathbb{Z}[U]$ -module and the top row is exact. Some diagram-chasing then shows that

$$\begin{aligned} d_{\text{bot}}(Y \# Z, \mathfrak{t}\#\mathfrak{u}) &\leq d_{\text{bot}}(Y, \mathfrak{t}) + d_{\text{bot}}(Z, \mathfrak{u}), \\ d_{\text{top}}(Y \# Z, \mathfrak{t}\#\mathfrak{u}) &\leq d_{\text{top}}(Y, \mathfrak{t}) + d_{\text{top}}(Z, \mathfrak{u}). \end{aligned}$$

Applying the same reasoning to $-(Y \# Z)$, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} d_{\text{bot}}(-(Y \# Z), \mathfrak{t}\#\mathfrak{u}) &\leq d_{\text{bot}}(-Y, \mathfrak{t}) + d_{\text{bot}}(-Z, \mathfrak{u}), \\ d_{\text{top}}(-(Y \# Z), \mathfrak{t}\#\mathfrak{u}) &\leq d_{\text{top}}(-Y, \mathfrak{t}) + d_{\text{top}}(-Z, \mathfrak{u}). \end{aligned}$$

The desired result then follows from Proposition 3.7. □

The key property of the d_{bot} and d_{top} invariants is their behavior with respect to negative semidefinite 4-manifolds bounding a given 3-manifold:

Theorem 3.9 [47, Theorem 9.15] *Let Y be a closed, oriented 3–manifold with standard HF^∞ , equipped with a torsion spin^c structure \mathfrak{t} . If X is a negative semidefinite 4–manifold bounded by Y such that the restriction map $H^1(X; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^1(Y; \mathbb{Z})$ is trivial, then for each spin^c structure \mathfrak{s} on X that restricts to \mathfrak{t} , we have*

$$c_1(\mathfrak{s})^2 + b_2^-(X) + 4b_1(X) \leq 4d_{\text{bot}}(Y, \mathfrak{t}) + 2b_1(Y).$$

Moreover, the two sides of this inequality are congruent modulo 8.

Proof Let X' be obtained from X by deleting a 4–ball and surgering out curves representing a basis for $H_1(X)$, and view X' as a cobordism from S^3 to Y . Consider the commutative diagram

$$\begin{CD} \text{HF}^\infty(S^3) @>F_{X',\mathfrak{s}}^\infty>> \text{HF}^\infty(Y, \mathfrak{t}) \\ @V\pi^{S^3}VV @VV\pi^YV \\ \text{HF}^+(S^3) @>F_{X',\mathfrak{s}}^+>> \text{HF}^+(Y, \mathfrak{t}). \end{CD}$$

Using the fact that X' is negative semidefinite, the argument in [47, Section 9] can be generalized to show that $F_{X',\mathfrak{s}}^\infty$ is injective, with image equal to the kernel of the H_1 action on $\text{HF}^\infty(Y, \mathfrak{t})$. Furthermore, the horizontal maps shift the grading by

$$D = \frac{c_1(\mathfrak{s})^2 - 2\chi(X') - 3\sigma(X')}{4} = \frac{c_1(\mathfrak{s})^2 + b_2^-(X) - 2b_1(Y)}{4},$$

since $\chi(X') = b_2(X) = b_2^-(X) + b_1(Y)$ and $\sigma(X') = -b_2^-(X)$. Let $d = d_{\text{bot}}(Y, \mathfrak{t})$, and let $\xi \in \text{HF}_d^\infty(Y, \mathfrak{t})$ be an element in the kernel of the H_1 action such that $\pi^Y(\xi) \neq 0$. There exists some $\eta \in \text{HF}_{d-D}^\infty(S^3)$ such that $F_{X',\mathfrak{s}}^\infty(\eta) = \xi$. Commutativity of the diagram shows that $\pi^{S^3}(\eta) \neq 0$, so $d - D \geq 0$ and $d - D \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$. The result then follows. \square

Theorem 3.10 *Let Y_0 and Y_1 be closed, oriented manifolds with standard HF^∞ , equipped with torsion spin^c structures \mathfrak{t}_0 and \mathfrak{t}_1 , respectively. If W is a negative-semidefinite cobordism from Y_0 to Y_1 such that the restriction maps $H^1(W) \rightarrow H^1(Y_0)$ and $H^1(W) \rightarrow H^1(Y_1)$ are isomorphisms, and \mathfrak{s} is a spin^c structure on W that restricts to \mathfrak{t}_0 on Y_0 and to \mathfrak{t}_1 on Y_1 , then*

$$\begin{aligned} d_{\text{bot}}(Y_0, \mathfrak{t}_0) &\leq d_{\text{bot}}(Y_1, \mathfrak{t}_1) - \frac{1}{4}(c_1(\mathfrak{s})^2 + b_2^-(W)), \\ d_{\text{top}}(Y_0, \mathfrak{t}_0) &\leq d_{\text{top}}(Y_1, \mathfrak{t}_1) - \frac{1}{4}(c_1(\mathfrak{s})^2 + b_2^-(W)). \end{aligned}$$

In particular, if (W, \mathfrak{s}) is a spin^c rational homology cobordism, then

$$d_{\text{bot}}(Y_0, \mathfrak{t}_0) = d_{\text{bot}}(Y_1, \mathfrak{t}_1) \quad \text{and} \quad d_{\text{top}}(Y_0, \mathfrak{t}_0) = d_{\text{top}}(Y_1, \mathfrak{t}_1).$$

Proof This follows from the usual argument and observing (using [47, Section 9])

$$F_{W, \mathfrak{s}}^\infty : \text{HF}^\infty(Y_0, \mathfrak{t}_0) \rightarrow \text{HF}^\infty(Y_1, \mathfrak{t}_1)$$

is an isomorphism that respects the H_1 action. □

Corollary 3.11 *Let Y be a closed, oriented 3-manifold with standard HF^∞ , equipped with a torsion spin^c structure \mathfrak{t} , and let $b = b_1(Y)$. If X is an oriented 4-manifold bounded by Y such that $b_1(X) = b$ and $b_2(X) = b_3(X) = 0$, and \mathfrak{t} extends over W , then $d_{\text{bot}}(Y, \mathfrak{t}) = -b/2$ and $d_{\text{top}}(Y, \mathfrak{t}) = b/2$.*

Proof Deleting a regular neighborhood of a bouquet of circles representing a basis for $H_1(X; \mathbb{Q})$ yields a spin^c rational homology cobordism from $(\#^b S^1 \times S^2, \mathfrak{s}_0)$ to (Y, \mathfrak{t}) ; apply Theorem 3.10 and Example 3.4. □

4 Nonorientable genus bounds from the correction terms

Let W be a homology cobordism between rational homology spheres M_0 and M_1 , and suppose $F = F_h \subset W$ is an essential nonorientable surface of genus h with normal Euler number e . Recall that we denote the normal disk bundle of F in W by $P = P_{h,e}$ and its boundary by $Q = Q_{h,e}$. We orient Q as the boundary of P . Let $V = W \setminus \text{int } P$; with this convention, $\partial V = -M_0 \sqcup -Q \sqcup M_1$.

Theorem 4.1 *Let W be a homology cobordism between rational homology spheres M_0 and M_1 and suppose that $F_h \subset W$ is essential and has normal Euler number e . Then for each $\mathfrak{s} \in \text{Spin}^c(M_0)$, we have*

$$(4-1) \quad d_{\text{top}}(Q_{h,e}, \mathfrak{t}_\mathfrak{s}) - \frac{h-1}{2} \leq d(M_1, \mathfrak{s} + \varphi) - d(M_0, \mathfrak{s}) \leq d_{\text{bot}}(Q_{h,e}, \mathfrak{t}_\mathfrak{s}) + \frac{h-1}{2}.$$

Moreover, the three quantities in (4-1) are congruent modulo 2.

Proof Let V' be obtained from V by deleting neighborhoods of an arc connecting M_0 and Q and an arc connecting Q to M_1 ; thus, $\partial V' = -M_0 \# -Q \# M_1$. We denote the restriction of $\tilde{\mathfrak{s}}$ to V' by $\tilde{\mathfrak{s}}$. Note that the intersection form on $H_2(V')$ is zero, since all of $H_2(V')$ comes from the boundary, hence $c_1(\tilde{\mathfrak{s}})^2 = 0$. Furthermore, it is easy to see (cf the proof of Proposition 2.3) that $b_1(V) = b_1(V') = 0$ and $b_2(V) = b_2(V') = h - 1$.

Applying Theorem 3.9 to $(V', \tilde{\mathfrak{s}})$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq 4d_{\text{bot}}(\partial V', \tilde{\mathfrak{s}}) + 2b_1(\partial V) \\ &= 4(d(-M_0, \mathfrak{s}) + d_{\text{bot}}(-Q, \mathfrak{t}_\mathfrak{s}) + d(M_1, \mathfrak{s} + \varphi)) + 2(h - 1), \end{aligned}$$

so

$$d(M_1, \mathfrak{s} + \varphi) - d(M_0, \mathfrak{s}) \geq -d_{\text{bot}}(-Q, \mathfrak{t}_{\mathfrak{s}}) - \frac{h-1}{2} = d_{\text{top}}(Q, \mathfrak{t}_{\mathfrak{s}}) - \frac{h-1}{2}$$

using Proposition 3.7. Likewise, applying Theorem 3.9 to $(-V', \tilde{\mathfrak{s}})$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq 4d_{\text{bot}}(\partial(-V'), \tilde{\mathfrak{s}}) + 2b_1(\partial V) \\ &= 4(d(M_0, \mathfrak{s}) + d_{\text{bot}}(Q, \mathfrak{t}_{\mathfrak{s}}) + d(-M_1, \mathfrak{s} + \varphi)) + 2(h-1), \end{aligned}$$

so

$$d(M_1, \mathfrak{s} + \varphi) - d(M_0, \mathfrak{s}) \leq d_{\text{bot}}(Q, \mathfrak{t}_{\mathfrak{s}}) + \frac{h-1}{2}.$$

Moreover, in each of these inequalities, the two sides are congruent modulo 2. □

5 Circle bundles over nonorientable surfaces

Let $P_{h,e}$ and $Q_{h,e}$ denote the orientable disk bundle and circle bundle over F_h of Euler number e , respectively. We orient $Q_{h,e}$ as the boundary of $P_{h,e}$. The goal of this section is to determine the correction terms d_{bot} and d_{top} for the torsion spin^c structures on $Q_{h,e}$.

Note that the torsion spin^c structures on $Q_{h,e}$ are in one-to-one correspondence with the torsion part of $H^2(Q_{h,e})$, which by Lemma 2.1 is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$ when e is even and \mathbb{Z}_4 when e is odd. In either case, two of the torsion spin^c structures on $Q_{h,e}$ extend over $P_{h,e}$ and two do not. Using a precise notational convention established below, we label the two extendible spin^c structures by $u_0^{h,e}, u_1^{h,e}$ and the two nonextendible ones by $t_0^{h,e}, t_1^{h,e}$. (We omit h and e when they are clear from the context.) The rest of this section is devoted to the proof of the following theorem:

Theorem 5.1 *Let $h > 0$ and $e \in \mathbb{Z}$. For $a = 0, 1$, the correction terms of $Q_{h,e}$ in the nonextendible spin^c structures are given by*

$$d_{\text{bot}}(Q_{h,e}, t_a^{h,e}) = d_{\text{top}}(Q_{h,e}, t_a^{h,e}) = \frac{e-2}{4} + a$$

for h odd, and by

$$d_{\text{bot}}(Q_{h,e}, t_a^{h,e}) = d_{\text{top}}(Q_{h,e}, t_{1-a}^{h,e}) = \frac{e-2}{4} + a$$

for h even. The correction terms in the extendible spin^c structures are given by

$$d_{\text{bot}}(Q_{h,e}, u_a^{h,e}) = -\frac{h-1}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad d_{\text{top}}(Q_{h,e}, u_a^{h,e}) = \frac{h-1}{2}.$$

We may obtain $Q_{h,e}$ as surgery on a knot in $\#^h S^1 \times S^2$, namely the connected sum of h copies of a knot in $S^1 \times S^2$ representing twice the generator of first homology. By [47, Proposition 9.3], we see that $Q_{h,e}$ has standard HF^∞ ; thus, the aforementioned correction terms are actually defined. Let $R_{h,e}$ denote the 2–handle cobordism corresponding to the surgery, and note that $P_{h,e} = (\natural^h S^1 \times B^3) \cup R_{h,e}$.

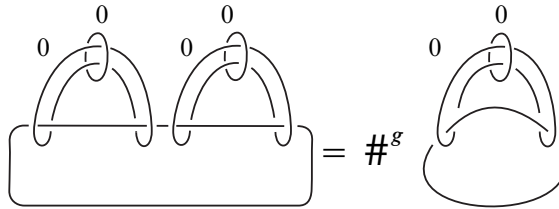


Figure 1: The Borromean knot

Denote by $M_{g,e}$ the oriented circle bundle of Euler number e over an orientable surface of genus g . (Note that $M_{0,e}$ is the lens space $L(e, 1)$.) The manifold $M_{g,e}$ is obtained by surgery with coefficient e on the “Borromean” knot $B_g \subset \#^{2g} S^1 \times S^2$, drawn on the left in Figure 1; let $V_{g,e}$ denote the corresponding 2–handle cobordism from $\#^{2g} S^1 \times S^2$ to $M_{g,e}$.

Let $\Sigma \subset \#^{2g} S^1 \times S^2$ be a genus- g Seifert surface for B_g , which can be capped off to give a closed surface $\widehat{\Sigma}_e \subset V_{g,e}$ with $[\widehat{\Sigma}_e]^2 = e$. Let $\widetilde{\mathfrak{s}}_i^{g,e} \in \text{Spin}^c(V_{g,e})$ denote the spin^c structure that restricts to the unique torsion spin^c structure on $\#^{2g} S^1 \times S^2$ (for $i \in \mathbb{Z}$) and satisfies

$$\langle c_1(\widetilde{\mathfrak{s}}_i^{g,e}), [\widehat{\Sigma}_e] \rangle + e = 2i.$$

Let $\mathfrak{s}_i^{g,e}$ be the restriction of $\widetilde{\mathfrak{s}}_i^{g,e}$ to $M_{g,e}$; this depends only on the class of i modulo e . (We may omit g and e when they are understood from context.)

When $h = 2g + 1$, the nonorientable surface F_h can be viewed as a connected sum of g tori and a copy of $\mathbb{R}P^2$. Similarly, when $h = 2g + 2$, F_h is a connected sum of g tori and two copies of $\mathbb{R}P^2$. Therefore, the surgery diagram in Figure 2 represents $Q_{2g+2,e}$, whereas the same diagram without the rightmost 0–framed surgery curve represents $Q_{2g+1,e+2}$.

We set up some notation used in the proof of the theorem. Let $X = X_{g,e}$ be the cobordism from $\#^{2g} S^1 \times S^2$ obtained by attaching five 2–handles h_0, \dots, h_4 , as shown in Figure 3.

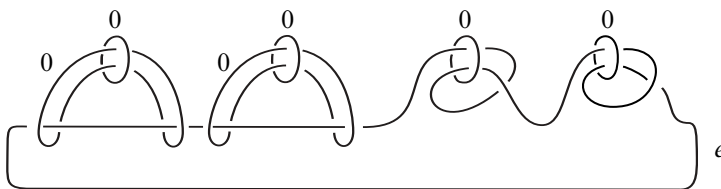


Figure 2: Surgery description of $Q_{h,e}$ for h even; omitting the right-most 0-framed surgery curve gives $Q_{h-1,e+2}$. Note that the two crossings of the component with framing e have opposite signs.

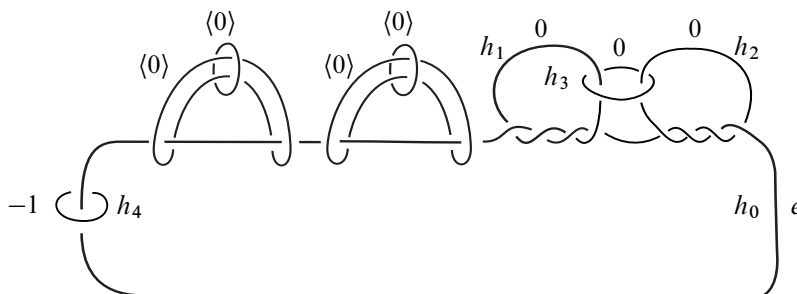


Figure 3: The composite cobordism $X_{g,e}$

We will use various subcobordisms of X to relate the d -invariants of different 3-manifolds. The interesting part, where h_1 was already attached, is shown in the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \#^{2g+1} S^1 \times S^2 & \xrightarrow{h_2} & \#^{2g+2} S^1 \times S^2 & \xrightarrow{h_3} & \#^{2g+1} S^1 \times S^2 \\
 \downarrow h_0 \quad R_{2g+1,e+2} & & \downarrow h_0 \quad R_{2g+2,e} & & \downarrow h_0 \quad V_{g,e} \natural \mathbb{I} \\
 (5-1) \quad Q_{2g+1,e+2} & \xrightarrow[h_2]{W_2} & Q_{2g+2,e} & \xrightarrow[h_3]{W_3} & M_{g,e} \# S^1 \times S^2 \\
 \downarrow h_4 \quad W_4 & & \downarrow h_4 \quad W'_4 & & \\
 Q_{2g+1,e+3} & \xrightarrow{h_2} & Q_{2g+2,e+1} & &
 \end{array}$$

Here, \mathbb{I} denotes the product cobordism $(S^1 \times S^2) \times I$.

Note that all of the 2-handles in X are attached to $\#^{2g} S^1 \times S^2$ along nullhomologous curves. Thus, $H_2(X) \cong H_2(\#^{2g} S^1 \times S^2) \oplus \mathbb{Z}^5$, where the generators A_ℓ , $\ell = 0, \dots, 4$ of \mathbb{Z}^5 represent classes given by h_ℓ with the exception of A_2 , which represents the sum of h_1 and h_2 (corresponding to sliding h_2 across h_1). This generator is represented by

a sphere of square zero and has vanishing intersection number with the other generators. The intersection form of X relative to A_0, A_1, A_3 and A_4 is given by

$$\begin{bmatrix} e & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

A spin^c structure on X is specified by its restriction to $\#^{2g} S^1 \times S^2$ and the evaluation of its first Chern class on the A_ℓ . Specifically, for integers i, j, k, l , let $\mathfrak{v}_{i,j,k,l} \in \text{Spin}^c(X)$ be the spin^c structure that restricts to the unique torsion spin^c structure on $\#^{2g} S^1 \times S^2$ and satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} \langle c_1(\mathfrak{v}_{i,j,k,l}), A_0 \rangle + e &= 2i, & \langle c_1(\mathfrak{v}_{i,j,k,l}), A_1 \rangle &= 2j, \\ \langle c_1(\mathfrak{v}_{i,j,k,l}), A_2 \rangle &= 0, & \langle c_1(\mathfrak{v}_{i,j,k,l}), A_3 \rangle &= 2k, & \langle c_1(\mathfrak{v}_{i,j,k,l}), A_4 \rangle - 1 &= 2l. \end{aligned}$$

By considering the presentations for H^2 of the various 3-manifolds given by the intersection forms of subcobordisms of X , we observe the following facts:

- The restriction of $\mathfrak{v}_{i,j,k,l}$ to $\#^{2g+1} S^1 \times S^2$ is torsion if and only if $j = 0$.
- If e is even, then $\mathfrak{v}_{i,j,k,l}|_{Q_{2g+1,e+2}} = \mathfrak{v}_{i',j',k',l'}|_{Q_{2g+1,e+2}}$ if and only if $i \equiv i' \pmod{2}$ and $j \equiv j' \pmod{2}$.

Similarly, if e is odd, then $\mathfrak{v}_{i,j,k,l}|_{Q_{2g+1,e+2}} = \mathfrak{v}_{i',j',k',l'}|_{Q_{2g+1,e+2}}$ if and only if $2i - j \equiv 2i' - j' \pmod{4}$. The same is true for the restrictions to $Q_{2g+2,e}$.

- If e is even, then $\mathfrak{v}_{i,j,k,l}|_{Q_{2g+1,e+3}} = \mathfrak{v}_{i',j',k',l'}|_{Q_{2g+1,e+3}}$ if and only if $2i - j + 2l \equiv 2i' - j' + 2l' \pmod{4}$.

Similarly, if e is odd, then $\mathfrak{v}_{i,j,k,l}|_{Q_{2g+1,e+3}} = \mathfrak{v}_{i',j',k',l'}|_{Q_{2g+1,e+3}}$ if and only if $j \equiv j' \pmod{2}$ and $i + l \equiv i' + l' \pmod{2}$. The same is true for the restrictions to $Q_{2g+2,e+1}$.

Thus, for each $(h, f) \in \{(2g + 1, e + 2), (2g + 1, e + 3), (2g + 2, e), (2g + 2, e + 1)\}$, we pin down the labeling of the four torsion spin^c structures on $Q_{h,e}$ by setting

$$\begin{aligned} u_0^{h,f} &= \mathfrak{v}_{g+e,0,0,0}|_{Q_{h,f}}, & u_1^{h,f} &= \mathfrak{v}_{g+e+1,0,0,0}|_{Q_{h,f}}, \\ t_0^{h,f} &= \mathfrak{v}_{g+e,1,0,0}|_{Q_{h,f}}, & t_1^{h,f} &= \mathfrak{v}_{g+e+1,1,0,0}|_{Q_{h,f}}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that $u_0^{h,f}$ and $u_1^{h,f}$ extend over the disk bundle $P_{h,f}$, while $t_0^{h,f}$ and $t_1^{h,f}$ do not.

Remark 5.2 We must verify that this labeling of the spin^c structures on $Q_{2g+1,e+3}$ and $Q_{2g+2,e+2}$ is consistent with the labeling obtained by considering $X_{g,e+1}$ in place of $X_{g,e}$. To see this, let Z be the manifold obtained by adding an additional -1 -framed handle h_5 to X along a meridian of h_0 , and let $A_5 \in H_2(Z)$ be the element of square -1 represented by this handle. We may alternately decompose Z as

$$Z = (\mathbb{I} \# \overline{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2}) \cup X_{g,e+1},$$

where the first stage corresponds to adding the handle h_4 to $\mathbb{I} = (\#^{2g} S^1 \times S^2) \times I$, and the second stage corresponds to adding h_0, h_1, h_2, h_3 and h_5 . Denote by A'_0, \dots, A'_4 the classes in this $H_2(X_{g,e+1})$ corresponding to A_0, \dots, A_4 in the original definition; in $H_2(Z)$, we have $A'_0 = A_0 + A_4, A'_1 = A_1, A'_2 = A_2, A'_3 = A_3$ and $A'_4 = A_5$. Observe that $Q_{2g+1,e+3}$ and $Q_{2g+2,e+1}$ sit inside both $X_{g,e}$ and $X_{g,e+1}$.

Let $v'_{i,j,k,l}$ denote the spin^c structure on $X_{g,e+1}$ that is defined (through its evaluations on A'_0, \dots, A'_4) analogously to $v_{i,j,k,l}$. For $a, b \in \{0, 1\}$, let $w_{a,b}$ be the extension of $v_{g+e+a,b,0,0}$ to Z satisfying

$$\langle c_1(w_{a,b}), A_5 \rangle - 1 = 0.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \langle c_1(w_{a,b}|_{X_{h,e+1}}), A'_0 \rangle + e + 1 &= \langle c_1(v_{g+e+a,b,0,0}), A_0 + A_4 \rangle + e + 1 \\ &= (-e + 2(g + e + a)) + (1 + 0) + e + 1 \\ &= 2(g + e + 1 + a), \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle c_1(w_{a,b}|_{X_{h,e+1}}), A'_1 \rangle = 2b,$$

which implies that the restriction of $w_{a,b}$ to $X_{g,e+1}$ is $v'_{g+e+1+a,b,0,0}$. It follows that the two naming conventions for spin^c structures on $Q_{2g+1,e+3}$ and $Q_{2g+2,e+2}$ agree. \square

Additionally, we determine the restriction of $v_{i,j,k,l}$ to $M_{g,e} \# S^1 \times S^2$. Observe that the image of a generator of $H_2(V_{g,e})$ in $H_2(X)$ is equal to $A_0 + 2A_3$. Since

$$\langle c_1(v_{i,j,k,l}), A_0 + 2A_3 \rangle + e = 2(i + 2k),$$

it follows that $v_{i,j,k,l}|_{M\#S^1 \times S^2} = \widehat{s}_{i+2k}$, where \widehat{s}_{i+2k} restricts to s_{i+2k} on $M_{g,e}$ and to the unique torsion spin^c structure on $S^1 \times S^2$.

Lemma 5.3 For even large negative e , the d_{bot} invariants of the two torsion spin^c structures on $Q_{h,e}$ that do not extend over the disk bundle $P_{h,e}$ satisfy

$$d_{\text{bot}}(Q_{h,e}, t_a) \leq \frac{e-2}{4} + a, \quad a = 0, 1.$$

Proof To simplify the notation, we write Q for $Q_{2g+1,e+2}$, Q' for $Q_{2g+2,e}$, and M for $M_{g,e}$. We also write t_a for $t_a^{2g+1,e+2}$ and t'_a for $t_a^{2g+2,e}$. For $a = 0, 1$, let v'_a and v''_a be the restrictions of $v_{g+a,1,0,0}$ to W_2 and W_3 , respectively. Since e is even, note that $v_{g+a,1,0,0}|_Q = v_{g+e+a,1,0,0}|_Q = t_a$ and $v_{g+a,1,0,0}|_{Q'} = v_{g+e+a,1,0,0}|_{Q'} = t'_a$. Consider the induced maps

$$\mathrm{HF}^\circ(Q, t_a) \xrightarrow{F_{W_2, v'_a}^\circ} \mathrm{HF}^\circ(Q', t'_a) \xrightarrow{F_{W_3, v''_a}^\circ} \mathrm{HF}^\circ(M \# S^1 \times S^2, \widehat{\mathfrak{s}}_{g+a}).$$

The image of a generator of $H_2(W_2)$ in $H_2(X)$ is A_2 , which has square 0. Since the handle was attached along a nullhomologous knot, the map $F_{W_2, v'}^\infty$ is an isomorphism onto the kernel of the action by the new free generator of $H_1(Q')$ (see [47, Proposition 9.3]). In particular, F_{W_2, v'_a}^∞ maps the bottom tower in $\mathrm{HF}^\infty(Q, t_a)$ isomorphically to the bottom tower in $\mathrm{HF}^\infty(Q', t'_a)$. The grading shift of this map is $-\frac{1}{2}$, hence

$$(5-2) \quad d_{\mathrm{bot}}(Q, t_a) - \frac{1}{2} \leq d_{\mathrm{bot}}(Q', t'_a).$$

The image G of a generator of $H_2(W_3)$ in $H_2(X)$ is $G = A_0 + (e/2)A_1 + 2A_3$ and has square $G^2 = e$, so this cobordism is negative definite for negative e . Since

$$\langle c_1(v_{i,j,k,l}), G \rangle = 2i + e(j - 1) + 4k,$$

the grading shift of F_{W_3, v''_a}^∞ is

$$\delta = \frac{(g+a)^2}{e} + \frac{1}{4}.$$

Since F_{W_3, v''_a}^∞ is an isomorphism (by [47, Proposition 9.4]), we have

$$d_{\mathrm{bot}}(Q', t'_a) + \delta \leq d_{\mathrm{bot}}(M \# S^1 \times S^2, \widehat{\mathfrak{s}}_{g+a}) = d_{\mathrm{bot}}(M, \mathfrak{s}_{g+a}) - \frac{1}{2},$$

using Proposition 3.8. If $e \leq -2g$, the same argument in [47, Lemma 9.17] shows that

$$d_{\mathrm{bot}}(M, \mathfrak{s}_{g+a}) = \frac{e+1}{4} + a + \frac{(g+a)^2}{e},$$

so

$$d_{\mathrm{bot}}(Q', t'_a) \leq \frac{e-2}{4} + a$$

which when combined with (5-2) gives the result for Q as well. □

We now show that the d -invariants of the torsion spin^c structures on $Q_{h,e}$ that do not extend over $P_{h,e}$ are linear in e .

Proposition 5.4 *For any $h > 0$, $e \in \mathbb{Z}$, and $a \in \{0, 1\}$, we have*

$$d_{\mathrm{bot}}(Q_{h,e+1}, t_a^{h,e+1}) = d_{\mathrm{bot}}(Q_{h,e}, t_a^{h,e}) + \frac{1}{4}.$$

Proof We begin by considering the case where $h = 2g + 1$. For conciseness, we write $Q = Q_{2g+1,e+2}$ and $Q' = Q_{2g+1,e+3}$, and likewise write $t_a = t_a^{2g+1,e+2}$ and $t'_a = t_a^{2g+1,e+3}$. Note that the cobordisms $W_0 = R_{2g+1,e+2}$ and W_4 , shown in the left-hand column of (5-1), give consecutive maps in the long exact sequence for $(\infty, e, e + 1)$ surgery on the attaching circle for h_0 . Let Z denote the third cobordism in the sequence, gotten by attaching a -1 -framed 2 -handle along a meridian of the attaching circle for h_4 . Thus, the following sequence is exact:

$$(5-3) \quad \dots \xrightarrow{F_Z^+} \text{HF}^+ \left(\#^{2g+1} S^1 \times S^2 \right) \xrightarrow{F_{W_0}^+} \text{HF}^+(Q) \xrightarrow{F_{W_4}^+} \text{HF}^+(Q') \xrightarrow{F_Z^+} \dots$$

Any spin^c structure on W_0 that restricts to either t_0 or t_1 must restrict to a nontorsion spin^c structure on $\#^{2g+1} S^1 \times S^2$, since otherwise we could extend it over $\natural^{2g+1} S^1 \times B_3$ to get a spin^c structure on $P_{2g+1,e+2}$ extending t_i , a contradiction. The same is true for spin^c structures on Z .

The group $H_2(W_4)$ is generated by an element G whose image in $H_2(X)$ is $A_1 + 2A_4$ and whose self-intersection is -4 . For $a \in \mathbb{Z}_2$ and $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, let $\mathfrak{r}_{a,m}$ denote the spin^c structure on W_4 that restricts to t_a on Q and satisfies

$$\langle c_1(\mathfrak{r}_{a,m}), G \rangle - 4 = 2m.$$

It is easy to verify that the restriction of $\mathfrak{r}_{a,m}$ to Q' is t'_{a+m} .

Since the summand of $\text{HF}^+(\#^{2g+1} S^1 \times S^2)$ in any nontorsion spin^c structure is zero, we see from (5-3) that $F_{W_4}^+$ restricts to an isomorphism

$$\text{HF}^+(Q, t_0) \oplus \text{HF}^+(Q, t_1) \rightarrow \text{HF}^+(Q', t'_0) \oplus \text{HF}^+(Q', t'_1).$$

Since W_4 is a negative-definite 2 -handle addition, each map $F_{W_4, \mathfrak{r}_{a,m}}^\infty$ is an isomorphism, so $F_{W_4, \mathfrak{r}_{a,m}}^+$ takes the bottom tower in $\text{HF}^+(Q, t_a)$ surjectively to the bottom tower in $\text{HF}^+(Q', t'_{a+m})$. The grading shift of $F_{W_4, \mathfrak{r}_{a,m}}^+$ is

$$\frac{c_1(\mathfrak{r}_{a,m})^2 - 2\chi(W_4) - 3\sigma(W_4)}{4} = \frac{-(m+2)^2 + 1}{4}.$$

Since $F_{W_4, \mathfrak{r}_{a,-2}}^+$ lowers the grading the least among all the maps $F_{W_4, \mathfrak{r}_{a,m}}^+$, its restriction is injective. Thus

$$d_{\text{bot}}(Q', t'_a) = d_{\text{bot}}(Q', t_a) + \frac{1}{4}$$

as required.

The case where $h = 2g + 2$ proceeds in the exact same manner, making use of the cobordisms in the middle column of (5-1). □

Combining results of Lemma 5.3 and Proposition 5.4 about the d -invariants of the torsion spin^c structures on $Q_{h,e}$ with some known embeddings into lens spaces we are able to compute the d -invariants in these spin^c structures.

Proof of Theorem 5.1 Recall from [8] that $M = L(2k, 1)$ contains an (essential) embedding of F_k . This can be easily described as follows. Let α and β be sides of a square describing a genus-1 Heegaard diagram for S^3 and let γ be the linear slope representing the homology class $\alpha + 2k\beta$; label the intersections between α and γ by $0, 1, \dots, 2k - 1$. Then (α, γ) is a Heegaard diagram for $L(2k, 1)$. An embedding of F_k can be constructed by starting with the core of the 2-handle, attaching to its boundary k nonorientable 1-handles (which lie in the Heegaard surface and connect arcs on γ labeled $2j$ and $2j + 1$ for $j = 0, \dots, k - 1$), and capping the resulting boundary off with the cocore of the 1-handle. As an embedding in $M \times I$ this surface has vanishing normal Euler number, $e = 0$. The case of a Klein bottle ($h = 2$) embedded in $L(4, 1)$ is illustrated in Figure 4.

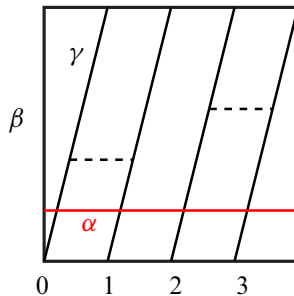


Figure 4: Lens space $L(4, 1)$

We will apply Theorem 4.1 to this embedding. Recall from [47, Proposition 4.8] that the spin^c structures on $L(2k, 1)$ can be labeled $\mathfrak{s}_0, \dots, \mathfrak{s}_{2k-1}$ so the d -invariants are

$$d(M, \mathfrak{s}_s) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{(s-k)^2}{2k},$$

and the relevant differences of these invariants are

$$d(M, \mathfrak{s}_{s+k}) - d(M, \mathfrak{s}_s) = \frac{1}{2}k - s, \quad s = 0, \dots, k - 1.$$

The maximal difference is attained for the spin^c structure \mathfrak{s}_0 , and the right-hand inequality in (4-1) then gives $d_{\text{bot}}(Q_{k,0}, \mathfrak{t}_{\mathfrak{s}_0}) \geq \frac{1}{2}$. Combining the bound of Lemma 5.3 with the linearity result of Proposition 5.4, we get that

$$d_{\text{bot}}(Q_{k,0}, \mathfrak{t}_0^{k,0}) \leq -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad d_{\text{bot}}(Q_{k,0}, \mathfrak{t}_1^{k,0}) \leq \frac{1}{2}.$$

This implies that $t_{s_0} = t_1^{k,0}$ and $d_{\text{bot}}(Q_{k,0}, t_1^{k,0}) = \frac{1}{2}$. Another application of linearity gives $d_{\text{bot}}(Q_{k,e}, t_1^{k,e}) = (e + 2)/4$.

By Proposition 2.3, $t_{s_1} \neq t_{s_0}$, so $t_{s_1} = t_0^{k,0}$. Thus, (4-1) gives $d_{\text{bot}}(Q_{k,0}, t_0) \geq -\frac{1}{2}$, which in combination with the upper bound and linearity gives $d_{\text{bot}}(Q_{k,e}, t_0^{k,e}) = (e - 2)/4$.

To determine $d_{\text{top}}(Q_{k,e}, t_a)$, first note that there is an orientation-reversing diffeomorphism between $Q_{h,e}$ and $Q_{h,-e}$. By Proposition 3.7, for $a = 0, 1$, we either have

$$(5-4) \quad d_{\text{top}}(Q_{h,e}, t_a^{h,e}) = -d_{\text{bot}}(Q_{h,-e}, t_a^{h,-e}) = \frac{e+2}{4} - a, \quad \text{or}$$

$$(5-5) \quad d_{\text{top}}(Q_{h,e}, t_a^{h,e}) = -d_{\text{bot}}(Q_{h,-e}, t_{1-a}^{h,-e}) = \frac{e+2}{4} + a - 1,$$

depending on how the diffeomorphism acts on the set of spin^c structures. Also, by Lemma 3.5, we have

$$d_{\text{top}}(Q_{h,e}, t_a^{h,e}) \equiv d_{\text{bot}}(Q_{h,e}, t_a^{h,e}) - h + 1 \pmod{2}.$$

Thus, (5-4) holds when h is even, and (5-5) holds when h is odd, as required.

The final statement in the theorem follows immediately from Corollary 3.11. □

6 Proof of Theorem A

Theorem 4.1, which provides genus bounds for surfaces in a homology cobordism (W, M_0, M_1) with the M_i rational homology spheres, is most effective when we apply it to the spin^c structure that maximizes the value of the differences of d -invariants appearing in the statement of the theorem. This motivates the following definition.

Definition 6.1 Let M be a rational homology sphere and $\varphi \in H^2(M; \mathbb{Z})$ a nontrivial class of order 2. Define

$$\Delta = \Delta(M, \varphi) = \max\{d(M, \mathfrak{s} + \varphi) - d(M, \mathfrak{s}) \mid \mathfrak{s} \in \text{Spin}^c(M)\}.$$

By the homology cobordism invariance of d -invariants, Δ is also a homology cobordism invariant. In particular, if W is a homology cobordism between M_0 and M_1 , the spin^c structures on the ends are canonically identified, and $\Delta(M_0, \varphi) = \Delta(M_1, \varphi)$.

Recall from Proposition 2.3 that if $F \subset W$ is an essential embedding in a homology cobordism, then a curve in F representing the torsion generator $c \in H_1(F; \mathbb{Z})$ represents a nontrivial class $[c] \in H_1(W; \mathbb{Z})$. It is the Poincaré dual of this class, $\varphi = \text{PD}([c])$, that appears in the bound of Theorem 4.1. For the reader's convenience, we restate Theorem A from the introduction, with a slight refinement.

Theorem 6.2 *Suppose that (W, M_0, M_1) is a homology cobordism between rational homology spheres, and that $F_h \subset W$ is essential and has normal Euler number e . Let $\Delta = \Delta(M_0, \varphi)$. Then*

$$h \geq 2\Delta.$$

Furthermore, if h is even and the restriction of φ to F_h is nontrivial, or if h is odd and the restriction of φ to F_h is trivial, then

$$h \geq 2\Delta + 1.$$

Additionally,

$$|e| \leq 2h - 4\Delta \quad \text{and} \quad e \equiv 2h - 4\Delta \pmod{4}.$$

Proof Let $\mathfrak{s} \in \text{Spin}^c(M_0)$ be a spin^c structure on M_0 (and hence on W and M_1) such that $d(M_1, \mathfrak{s} + \varphi) - d(M_0, \mathfrak{s}) = \Delta$. Let $\mathfrak{t} = \mathfrak{t}_{\mathfrak{s}}$ and $\mathfrak{t}' = \mathfrak{t}_{\mathfrak{s} + \varphi}$. Note that $\mathfrak{t} = \mathfrak{t}'$ if and only if the restriction of φ to Q is trivial. From (4-1) we have

$$(6-1) \quad d_{\text{top}}(Q, \mathfrak{t}) - \frac{h-1}{2} \leq \Delta \leq d_{\text{bot}}(Q, \mathfrak{t}) + \frac{h-1}{2}.$$

Note that since φ is of order 2, replacing \mathfrak{s} by $\mathfrak{s} + \varphi$ in (4-1) changes the sign of the middle term, thus giving

$$(6-2) \quad d_{\text{top}}(Q, \mathfrak{t}') - \frac{h-1}{2} \leq -\Delta \leq d_{\text{bot}}(Q, \mathfrak{t}') + \frac{h-1}{2}.$$

Subtracting the two inequalities yields

$$2\Delta \leq d_{\text{bot}}(\mathfrak{t}) - d_{\text{top}}(\mathfrak{t}') + h - 1.$$

By Theorem 5.1, we have $d_{\text{bot}}(\mathfrak{t}) - d_{\text{top}}(\mathfrak{t}') \leq 1$, implying that $h \geq 2\Delta$. Furthermore, if h is even and $\mathfrak{t} \neq \mathfrak{t}'$, or if h is odd and $\mathfrak{t} = \mathfrak{t}'$, then $d_{\text{bot}}(\mathfrak{t}) = d_{\text{top}}(\mathfrak{t}')$, implying that $h \geq 2\Delta + 1$.

To get the bounds on the normal Euler number, use (6-1) combined with the facts that $d_{\text{bot}}(\mathfrak{t}) \leq (e + 2)/4$ and $d_{\text{top}}(\mathfrak{t}) \geq (e - 2)/4$. Finally, reducing the congruence condition in Theorem 4.1 modulo 1 yields the congruence condition on e . □

More can be said for embeddings of the projective plane in a homology cobordism W .

Corollary 6.3 *If $\mathbb{R}P^2 \subset W$ is essential, then the Euler number of the embedding must be 0 and φ restricts nontrivially to $\mathbb{R}P^2$. Let K be the kernel of the restriction homomorphism $H^2(W; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^2(\mathbb{R}P^2; \mathbb{Z})$. Then there exists $\mathfrak{s}_0 \in \text{Spin}^c(M_0)$ such that*

$$d(M_0, \mathfrak{s} + \varphi) - d(M_0, \mathfrak{s}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

for each $\mathfrak{s} \in \mathfrak{s}_0 + K$. (That is, the d -invariants of M_0 are the same as those of a manifold with an $\mathbb{R}P^3$ summand.)

Proof In the special case where $h = 1$, (4-1) becomes

$$\Delta(\mathfrak{s}) = d(M, \mathfrak{s} + \varphi) - d(M, \mathfrak{s}) = d(Q, \mathfrak{t}_{\mathfrak{s}})$$

for any $\mathfrak{s} \in \text{Spin}^c(M)$. Using $\mathfrak{s} + \varphi$ in place of \mathfrak{s} gives

$$-\Delta(\mathfrak{s}) = d(Q, \mathfrak{t}_{\mathfrak{s} + \varphi}),$$

and the two combine to

$$d(Q, \mathfrak{t}_{\mathfrak{s} + \varphi}) = -d(Q, \mathfrak{t}_{\mathfrak{s}})$$

for all $\mathfrak{s} \in \text{Spin}^c(M)$. If the restriction of φ to the surface were trivial, this would imply

$$\frac{e-2}{4} = -\frac{e-2}{4} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{e+2}{4} = -\frac{e+2}{4},$$

which is a contradiction. Hence φ restricts nontrivially to the surface and

$$\frac{e-2}{4} = -\frac{e+2}{4}$$

holds, implying $e = 0$.

Now choosing \mathfrak{s}_0 such that $d(Q, \mathfrak{t}_{\mathfrak{s}_0}) = \frac{1}{2}$ gives the result. □

7 Connections with rational genus

For a knot K representing a torsion homology class of order $p \geq 1$ in a 3-manifold M , the *rational genus* of K is defined as

$$g_r(K) = \min_G \frac{-\chi(G)}{2p},$$

where the minimum is taken over all properly embedded, connected, oriented surfaces G in $M \setminus N$ such that ∂G is homologous to p times K in the interior N of a small tubular neighborhood of K . Such surfaces G are called *rational Seifert surfaces*.² Following Ni and Wu [45], for a torsion class $x \in H_1(M; \mathbb{Z})$, define

$$\Theta(x) = 2 \min_{K \subset M \mid [K]=x} g_r(K).$$

This notion, for order-2 homology classes x , is closely connected with the embedding problem studied in the present paper, as we now explain.

²Note that this definition differs slightly from the standard one given by Turaev [57] and Calegari and Gordon [10] in that we do not exclude disks. Specifically, if there is a disk $G \subset M \setminus N$ whose boundary winds along K p times, then $g_r(K) = -1/(2p)$ according to our definition, whereas ordinarily the rational genus of such a knot is defined to be zero. Of course, in this case, K must be contained in an $L(p, q)$ summand of M .

As in the introduction, if M is a rational homology sphere and $\varphi \in H^2(M; \mathbb{Z})$, define

$$\Delta(M, \varphi) = \max\{d(M, \mathfrak{s} + \varphi) - d(M, \mathfrak{s}) \mid \mathfrak{s} \in \text{Spin}^c(M)\}.$$

Also, recall that M is an L -space if $\widehat{\text{HF}}(M, \mathfrak{s}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ for each spin^c structure \mathfrak{s} on M . A knot K in an L -space M (which need not be nullhomologous) is called *Floer-simple* if $\widehat{\text{HFK}}(M, K, \mathfrak{s}) \cong \widehat{\text{HF}}(M, \mathfrak{s}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ for each \mathfrak{s} . For example, lens spaces are L -spaces, and every homology class in a lens space can be represented by a Floer-simple knot; see Hedden [25] and Rasmussen [54].

In [45, Theorem 1.1], Ni and Wu proved that for any rational homology sphere M and any $x \in H_1(M; \mathbb{Z})$,

$$(7-1) \quad \Delta(M, \text{PD}(x)) \leq 1 + \Theta(x).$$

Furthermore, if M is an L -space and K is a Floer-simple knot, then K minimizes genus in its homology class, and the bound (7-1) is an equality [45, Theorem 1.2 and Proposition 5.1].

For a rational homology sphere M , let $\beta: H_2(M; \mathbb{Z}_2) \rightarrow H_1(M; \mathbb{Z})$ denote the connecting homomorphism in the Bockstein sequence associated to $0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2 \rightarrow 0$. Note that β is an injection whose image consists of all 2-torsion elements in $H_1(M)$.

Lemma 7.1 *Let M be a rational homology sphere, and let $a \in H_2(M; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ be a nonzero homology class. Then the minimum genus of any connected, nonorientable surface representing a is equal to $2 + 2\Theta(\beta(a))$.*

Proof Suppose that $F = F_h \subset M$ is a minimal-genus embedded surface representing a . As discussed in Section 2, F represents a nontrivial class in $H_2(M; \mathbb{Z}_2)$, and the torsion class in $H_1(F; \mathbb{Z})$ maps to $\beta(a)$. Let $C \subset F$ be an embedded curve representing this homology class, which we may view as a knot in M , and let N be a regular neighborhood of C . Removing the neighborhood N yields a properly embedded, orientable surface $F' \subset M \setminus N$ with the Euler characteristic $\chi(F') = \chi(F) = 2 - h$, and hence

$$1 + \Theta(\beta(a)) \leq 1 + 2g_r(C) = 1 + \frac{h-2}{2} = \frac{h}{2}.$$

Conversely, suppose K is a genus-minimizing knot representing the class $\beta(a)$, and F' is a rational Seifert surface so that $-2\chi(F') = \Theta(\beta(a))$. The boundary of F' is a $(2, m)$ cable of K , which we can fill in with either an annulus (if m is even) or a Möbius band (if m is odd) to obtain a closed, nonorientable surface F representing a , with genus

$$h = 2 - \chi(F) = 2 - \chi(F') = 2 + 2\Theta(\beta(a)). \quad \square$$

The work of Ni and Wu, combined with Lemma 7.1, implies the following.

Theorem 7.2 *Let M be a rational homology sphere, and let $a \in H_2(M; \mathbb{Z}_2)$. If F_h embeds into M representing the class a , then*

$$(7-2) \quad h \geq 2\Delta(M, \text{PD}(\beta(a))).$$

Furthermore, if M is an L space and $\beta(a)$ is represented by a Floer-simple knot, then there exists an embedding of F_h representing a with

$$h = 2\Delta(M, \text{PD}(\beta(a))).$$

Corollary 7.3 *Let M be an L -space, and suppose $a \in H_2(M; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ is a class such that $\beta(a)$ is represented by a Floer-simple knot. Let $\Delta = \Delta(M, \text{PD}(\beta(a)))$. For any homology cobordism W with one boundary M (eg $W = M \times I$), there is an embedding of F_h in W with normal Euler number e representing a if and only if*

$$(7-3) \quad h \geq 2\Delta, \quad |e| \leq 2h - 4\Delta \quad \text{and} \quad e \equiv 2h - 4\Delta \pmod{4}.$$

Proof The “only if” direction follows immediately from Theorem A. For the “if” direction, the second half of Theorem 7.2 implies that there exists an embedding of $F_{2\Delta}$ in W with Euler number 0. For any (h, e) satisfying (7-3), we can construct an embedding of F_h with Euler number e as follows. Let $\ell = h - 2\Delta$. The congruence conditions for genus 2Δ with Euler class 0 and genus h with Euler class e imply that $e \equiv 2\ell \pmod{4}$. Then an embedding of F_h into W can be constructed from that of $F_{2\Delta}$ by taking the pairwise connected sum with $(2\ell + e)/4$ copies of an embedding of $\mathbb{R}P^2$ in S^4 with Euler number $+2$ and $(2\ell - e)/4$ copies of an embedding of $\mathbb{R}P^2$ in S^4 with Euler number -2 . □

We now consider several classes of manifolds to which the results of this section may be applied.

7.1 Lens spaces

For any $1 \leq q \leq k$ with q relatively prime to $2k$, Bredon and Wood [8] showed using elementary geometric techniques that the minimal genus of a nonorientable surface embedded in the lens space $L(2k, q)$ is equal to $N(2k, q)$, where the function N is defined recursively by:

- $N(2, 1) = 1$.
- $N(2k, q) = N(2(k - q), q') + 1$, where $q' \equiv \pm q \pmod{2(k - q)}$ and $1 \leq q' \leq k - q$.

Because lens spaces contain Floer-simple knots in each homology class, it follows from Theorem 7.2 that $N(2k, q) = 2\Delta(L(2k, q), \varphi)$, where

$$\varphi = k \in H^2(L(2k, q); \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}_{2k}$$

is the unique element of order 2.

It is worth noting that the differences of d -invariants that go into the definition of Δ can be computed quite explicitly for lens spaces using a formula of Lee and Lipshitz [32] for the relative grading between two generators of the Heegaard Floer complex of a Heegaard diagram. Specifically, Ozsváth and Szabó [47, Section 4.1] give a particular labeling of the spin^c structures on $L(p, q)$ by $\mathfrak{s}_0, \dots, \mathfrak{s}_{p-1}$, where under a certain identification of $H_1(L(p, q); \mathbb{Z})$ with \mathbb{Z}_p , we have $\mathfrak{s}_i + j = \mathfrak{s}_{i+j}$. The Heegaard Floer complex associated to the standard Heegaard diagram for $-L(p, q)$ has exactly p generators x_0, \dots, x_{p-1} , where x_i represents \mathfrak{s}_i . Thus, $d(-L(p, q), \mathfrak{s}_i) = \widetilde{\text{gr}}(x_i)$. By [32, Corollary 5.2], we have

$$(7-4) \quad d(-L(p, q), \mathfrak{s}_{i+q}) - d(-L(p, q), \mathfrak{s}_i) = \widetilde{\text{gr}}(x_{i+q}) - \widetilde{\text{gr}}(x_i) = \frac{1}{p}(p - 1 - 2i).$$

For $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, let $[j]$ be the integer congruent to j modulo p satisfying $0 \leq [j] \leq p - 1$. Now let $p = 2k$, and note that $kq \equiv k \pmod{2k}$. Applying (7-4) k times gives

$$(7-5) \quad d(-L(2k, q), \mathfrak{s}_{i+k}) - d(-L(2k, q), \mathfrak{s}_i) = \frac{2k-1}{2} - \frac{1}{k} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} [i + qj].$$

Denote the function on the right-hand side of (7-5) by $g(2k, q, i)$, or by $g(i)$ if k and q are understood from context. Setting

$$G(2k, q) = \max\{g(2k, q, i) \mid i \in \mathbb{Z}_{2k}\},$$

it follows that

$$\Delta(L(2k, q), \varphi) = \Delta(-L(2k, q), \varphi) = G(2k, q).$$

In the appendix, we present a number-theoretic proof by Ira Gessel that $2G(2k, q)$ satisfies the same recursion relation as $N(2k, q)$, and thus that the two quantities are equal for all (k, q) . Combined with Theorem A, this provides a new proof (independent of [8; 45]) that $N(2k, q)$ gives a lower bound on the genera of nonorientable surfaces in $L(2k, q)$.

7.2 Strong L -spaces

A Heegaard diagram $\mathcal{H} = (\Sigma, \alpha, \beta)$ for a rational homology sphere M is called *strong* if the rank of the associated Heegaard Floer complex $\widehat{\text{CF}}(\mathcal{H})$ is equal to $|H_1(M; \mathbb{Z})|$;

we call M a *strong L -space* if it admits a strong Heegaard diagram (see Levine and Lewallen [33]). Suppose that M admits a strong diagram of genus 2. Greene and the second author [22, Proposition 6.1] have shown that every class in $H_1(M; \mathbb{Z})$ can be represented by a Floer-simple knot. (Furthermore, such M must be a graph manifold with two Seifert fibered pieces, each of which fibers over a disk with two exceptional fibers.) By Corollary 7.3, the minimal genus problem for nonorientable surfaces in any homology cobordism from M to itself is the same as the minimal genus problem in M . Additionally, just as in the previous section, $\Delta(M, \varphi)$ can be easily determined from the strong Heegaard diagram using the Lee–Lipshitz formula. The authors do not know whether these results can be extended to arbitrary strong L -spaces.

7.3 Homology classes that do not contain Floer-simple knots

In the opposite direction, Theorem 7.2 can be used to prove that not every homology class in an L -space can be represented by a Floer-simple knot.

Proposition 7.4 *There is a rational homology sphere Y with $H_1(Y) = \mathbb{Z}_6$ that is an L -space, but for which there is no Floer-simple knot in the nontrivial order 2 homology class.*

Proof Let Y be the Seifert-fibered space $M(-1; (3, 2), (4, 1), (6, 1))$ (we follow notation in Orlik [46]), whose homology is easily computed to be \mathbb{Z}_6 . This manifold can be verified to be an L -space using the criterion of Lisca and Stipsicz [37]. (This was independently confirmed by a computer calculation of Jonathan Hanselman based on bordered Floer homology.) Computing the d -invariants of Y via the Ozsváth–Szabó algorithm [48] yields that $\Delta(Y) = \frac{1}{2}$. If Y contained a Floer-simple knot, then Theorem 7.2 would give rise to an embedded $\mathbb{R}P^2$ carrying the nontrivial class in $H_2(Y; \mathbb{Z}_2)$. But the existence of an embedded $\mathbb{R}P^2$ would imply that Y is a connected sum $\mathbb{R}P^3 \# Y'$, where $H_1(Y') \cong \mathbb{Z}_3$. But Y , being a Seifert-fibered space whose base is hyperbolic (see Scott [55, Section 3]), is irreducible, so this cannot happen. \square

7.4 Mappings versus embeddings

One striking consequence of Gabai’s work relating foliations and the Thurston norm [17] is that the Thurston norm of an integral homology class (roughly, the minimal genus of an embedded representative) is the same as the singular Thurston norm (the minimal genus of any surface that maps to M in the given homology class) [17, Corollary 6.18]. Since the projection $M \times I \rightarrow M$ induces an isomorphism on homology, this means that one cannot lower the genus by embedding in $M \times I$ instead of embedding in M .

The results of this paper give evidence for a nonorientable analogue of Gabai's result, that the minimal genus of a nonorientable representative of a homology class in $M \times I$ is the same as the minimal genus in M .

However, the following proposition implies that such a result cannot be proved by looking at nonorientable surfaces mapping to M , as in the orientable case:

Proposition 7.5 *For any k and q , there is a map from \mathbb{RP}^2 to $L(2k, q)$ inducing the nontrivial map in \mathbb{Z}_2 homology.*

Proof View $L(2k, q)$ as usual as the union $S^1 \times D^2 \cup_{\varphi} D^2 \times S^1$, where $\varphi(\partial D^2 \times p)$ is a $(2k, q)$ curve K on $\partial(S^1 \times D^2)$. Assume K is the standard $(2k, q)$ torus knot, given by parametrization $S^1 \rightarrow S^1 \times \partial D^2$, $\zeta \mapsto (\zeta^{2k}, \zeta^q)$. Then an immersed Möbius band β with boundary K in $S^1 \times D^2$ is constructed by connecting points (z, w) and $(z, -w)$ on K by a line segment in $\{z\} \times D^2$. By adding the 2-cell of $L(2k, q)$ to β we obtain an immersed \mathbb{RP}^2 that carries the \mathbb{Z}_2 homology of the lens space. \square

The relation between the singular Thurston norm and the fundamental group of M is also discussed in [10, Section 4].

8 Genus bounds from the ρ -invariants

The twisting of spin^c structures described in Proposition 2.3 gives rise to embedding obstructions stated in terms of classical Atiyah–Singer invariants arising from the G -signature theorem [2]. The idea is similar to the classic paper of Massey [40]; one considers a branched cover and compares the result of the G -signature theorem with a Smith-theory estimate of the equivariant signature. Both the genus and the Euler class appear in the bounds, so Theorem 8.4 below can be read as providing a restriction on the genus for fixed Euler class (or vice versa). These obstructions differ from the bounds in Theorem 4.1 and are generally not as strong as those arising from considerations of d -invariants. For instance, as we will see in Example 8.6, we cannot recover the results on surfaces in lens spaces via the signature obstructions. On the other hand, we will also give an example where Theorem 8.4 gives a stronger embedding restriction than the d -invariant bound. Because the G -signature theorem holds in the locally flat setting, Theorem 8.4 applies to topologically locally flat embeddings. Hence, for this section, the homology cobordism W is allowed to be merely a topological manifold, and the surface F is allowed to be merely locally flat rather than requiring it to be smooth.

To construct the branched cover, we begin by reinterpreting Proposition 2.3 in terms of $U(1)$ representations. Let $\gamma \in H^2(V, M_0; \mathbb{Z})$ be the class constructed in the proof of

Proposition 2.3. Since γ is a 2-torsion class, there is a class $\tau \in H^1(V, M_0; \mathbb{Z}_2)$, easily seen to be unique, with $\beta(\tau) = \gamma$. Then τ may be viewed as a $U(1)$ representation taking values in the $\mathbb{Z}_2 = \{\pm 1\}$ subgroup of $U(1)$; by naturality of the Bockstein, the restriction of τ to M_1 and to the homology class of the fiber in Q is nontrivial.

Now for any $U(1)$ representation $\alpha: \pi_1(M) \rightarrow U(1)$, we can get a new representation

$$\alpha^\tau: \pi_1(V) \rightarrow U(1)$$

by extending α to W , restricting to V , and then defining

$$\alpha^\tau(g) = \alpha(g) \cdot \tau(g).$$

By construction, $\alpha^\tau|_{M_0} = \alpha|_{M_0}$, but the restrictions to M_1 and Q of α^τ are different from the restrictions of the extension of α . For instance, if the image of $\alpha|_{M_0}$ has odd order, say m , then the image of $\alpha^\tau|_{M_1}$ has order $2m$. We will refer to a representation $\pi_1(Q) \rightarrow U(1)$ whose value on the homology class f of the fiber of Q is -1 as a *twisted* representation; by construction $\alpha^\tau|_Q$ is twisted.

This observation gives rise to obstructions expressed in terms of an invariant due to Atiyah and Singer [2]. There are many notations for this invariant; we use the version in [1].

Definition 8.1 Let M be an oriented 3-manifold, and $\alpha: H_1(M) \rightarrow U(1)$ be a representation with image in the cyclic group $\mathbb{Z}_m \subset U(1)$ generated by $\omega = \exp(2\pi i/m)$. For some $n \geq 1$, there is a 4-manifold X with $\partial X = n \cdot M$ and a representation $\alpha: H_1(X) \rightarrow U(1)$ extending α . The representation α defines a local coefficient system \mathbb{C}_α on X , and we consider the signature $\text{sign}_\alpha(X)$ defined by the intersection form on $H_2(X; \mathbb{C}_\alpha)$. Then

$$\rho_\alpha(M) = \frac{1}{n}(\text{sign}(X) - \text{sign}_\alpha(X)).$$

The Atiyah–Patodi–Singer index theorem [1] or the G -signature theorem can be used to show that $\rho_\alpha(M)$ is independent of n and the choice of X . The representation α determines covering spaces $\tilde{M} \rightarrow M$ and $\tilde{X} \rightarrow X$, with a choice T of generator of the covering transformations. With respect to that choice, the signature $\text{sign}_\alpha(X)$ is the same as the signature of the intersection form on the ω -eigenspace of T_* acting on $H_2(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{C})$.

Instead of extending $n \cdot \alpha$ over X , we can extend $\tilde{M} \rightarrow M$ to a branched covering $\tilde{Z} \rightarrow Z$, in which T acts as a covering transformation of \tilde{Z} with fixed point set a locally flat surface $\tilde{C} \subset \tilde{Z}$, and use the G -signature theorem to compute $\rho_\alpha(M)$.

In the special case that $m = 2$, this gives (compare Casson and Gordon [12] for the general case)

$$(8-1) \quad \rho_\alpha(M) = \text{sign}(Z) - \text{sign}_\alpha(Z) - \tilde{C}^2 = \text{sign}(Z) - \text{sign}_\alpha(Z) - \frac{1}{2}C^2.$$

In this special case, it is not necessary that C be orientable, as long as the self-intersection is interpreted as in Section 2.

For the proof of Theorem 8.4, we will need the ρ -invariant for a twisted representation $\alpha: \pi_1(Q_{h,e}) \rightarrow U(1)$ in the case that e is even.

Proposition 8.2 *Let e be even, and let $\alpha: H_1(Q_{h,e}) \rightarrow U(1)$ be a twisted representation. With $Q_{h,e}$ oriented as the boundary of the disk bundle $P_{h,e}$, we have*

$$(8-2) \quad \rho_\alpha(Q_{h,e}) = -\frac{1}{2}e.$$

Our proof requires a preliminary lemma concerning the $U(1)$ representation variety of $\pi_1(Q_{h,e})$. Let R^t denote the subset of twisted representations.

Lemma 8.3 *Let e be even. For any $\alpha \in R^t(Q_{h,e})$, the twisted cohomology group $H^1(Q_{h,e}; \mathbb{C}_\alpha)$ vanishes.*

Proof We give the proof—a direct calculation—when $h = 2g + 1$ is odd; the case when h is even is only slightly different and we address it at the end. We start with a standard presentation of the fundamental group

$$\pi_1(Q_{2g+1,e}) = \left\langle c, f, a_1, b_1, \dots, a_g, b_g \mid \prod_{i=1}^g [a_i, b_i] c^2 f^e, c f c^{-1} f, [a_i, f], [b_i, f] \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, g \right\rangle.$$

Abelianizing this presentation gives an alternate proof of Lemma 2.1. The coboundary operator

$$\delta_2: C^1(\pi_1(Q_{2g+1,e}); \mathbb{C}_\alpha) \rightarrow C^2(\pi_1(Q_{2g+1,e}); \mathbb{C}_\alpha)$$

may be obtained in two steps:

- (1) Take the Fox derivatives (see Fox [14] and Brown [9]) of the relations with respect to the generators in the above presentation.
- (2) Replace each generator by its image under α .

The result is displayed below for $g = 2$; the general case is similar. To simplify the notation, we have written x for $\alpha(x)$, and substituted -1 for $\alpha(f)$. The columns correspond to the generators and the rows to the relators, in the order written in the presentation:

$$\delta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1+c & 0 & 1-b_1 & a_1-1 & 1-b_2 & a_2-1 \\ 2 & c-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_1-1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b_1-1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_2-1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & b_2-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Since e is even, the generator c is of order 2 in $H_1(Q_{h,e})$, and hence $\alpha(c) = \pm 1$. It is easy to see the null space of δ_2 has dimension 1, and in fact coincides with the image of $\delta_1: C^0 \rightarrow C^1$, given by the transpose of $(c-1, f-1, a_1-1, b_1-1, a_2-1, b_2-1)$. Hence the cohomology vanishes.

If $h = 2g$ is even, then we do the same calculation, based on the presentation

$$\pi_1(Q_{2g,e}) = \left\langle f, a_1, b_1, \dots, a_g, b_g \left| a_1 b_1 a_1^{-1} b_1 \prod_{i=2}^g [a_i, b_i], \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. a_1 f a_1^{-1} f, [b_1, f], [a_i, f], [b_i, f] \text{ for } i = 2, \dots, g \right\rangle.$$

This completes the proof. □

Proof of Proposition 8.2 Again, we treat the case h odd in detail (with notation as in Lemma 8.3) and add a brief comment on h even at the end. We claim first that the representation variety $R^t(Q_{h,e})$ has two path components, R^t_{\pm} determined by the sign of $\alpha(c)$. Certainly there is no path joining an element of R^t_+ to one in R^t_- because c having order 2 implies that $\alpha(c) = \pm 1$ must be constant along any path of representations. To see that both R^t_{\pm} are connected, note that $U(1)$ is connected, and so connecting $\alpha(a_i)$ and $\alpha(b_i)$ to $1 \in U(1)$ gives a path from α to the representation α_{\pm} defined by $\alpha_{\pm}(c) = \pm 1$, $\alpha_{\pm}(f) = -1$ and $\alpha_{\pm}(a_i) = \alpha_{\pm}(b_i) = 1$.

A path α_t between two representations α_0 and α_1 defines a family of self-adjoint operators corresponding to the signature operator, and the difference in ρ -invariants, $\rho_{\alpha_1}(Q) - \rho_{\alpha_0}(Q)$ is given by the spectral flow [1] of this family; compare Kirk, Klassen and the second author [29, Theorem 7.1] for a careful discussion. However, Lemma 8.3 implies that $H^1(Q_{2g+1,e}; \mathbb{C}_{\alpha_t}) = 0$ for all t , so there is no spectral flow for the signature operator along that path, and it suffices to calculate $\rho_{\alpha_{\pm}}(Q)$.

The 2–fold covering of $Q_{2g+1,e}$ corresponding to α_+ is a fiber-preserving map $Q_{2g+1,e/2} \rightarrow Q_{2g+1,e}$, which extends to a branched covering $P_{2g+1,e/2} \rightarrow P_{2g+1,e}$. (Recall that e is even, so this makes sense.) Since $H_2(P_{2g+1,e}) = 0 = H_2(P_{2g+1,e/2})$, the signature terms in (8-1) vanish, so $\rho_{\alpha_+}(Q_{2g+1,e}) = -e/2$.

The 2–fold covering of $Q_{2g+1,e}$ corresponding to α_- also extends to a branched covering, as follows. Let \tilde{Q} be the $\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$ covering of $Q_{2g+1,e}$ corresponding to the kernel of the surjection $\Phi = (\Phi_1, \Phi_2): H_1(Q_{2g+1,e}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$ taking c to $(1, 0)$ and f to $(0, 1)$, and vanishing on the other generators in the above presentation. Write T_1 and T_2 for the generators of the covering transformations corresponding to c and f , respectively. Then \tilde{Q} can be built in two steps as the boundary of a disk bundle: first take the branched cover $P_{2g+1,e/2}$ corresponding to $\Phi_2 = \alpha_+$. Note that the composition

$$H_1(Q_{2g+1,e/2}) \rightarrow H_1(Q_{2g+1,e}) \xrightarrow{\Phi_1} \mathbb{Z}_2$$

extends over $P_{2g+1,e/2}$, giving rise to an unbranched 2–fold cover \tilde{P} . This is the disk bundle of Euler class e over the orientable double cover of F_{2g+1} . Now if we take $Q' = \tilde{Q}/(T_1 \circ T_2)$, the double cover $Q' \rightarrow Q_{2g+1,e}$ corresponds to $\Phi_1 \Phi_2 = \alpha_-$ and has covering transformation induced by T_2 .

Now $T_1 \circ T_2$ extends to a free involution on \tilde{P} with quotient the Euler class $e/2$ bundle over F , and T_2 gives an involution on this quotient with fixed point set the 0–section. So as above, the 2–fold covering of $Q_{2g+1,e}$ corresponding to α_- extends to a branched covering, and Equation (8-1) implies that $\rho_{\alpha_-}(Q_{2g+1,e}) = -e/2$.

If h is even, there are again two components R_{\pm}^t , determined by the sign of $\alpha(b_1)$. Then one has to compute two representative ρ –invariants $\rho_{\alpha_{\pm}}$, where $\alpha_{\pm}(b_1) = \pm 1$, $\alpha_{\pm}(f) = -1$ and $\alpha_{\pm}(x) = 1$ for all of the other generators. As above, each of these extends to a branched cover, and we get $\rho_{\alpha_{\pm}}(Q_{2g,e}) = -e/2$. □

The main result of this section, Theorem 8.4, makes use of branched coverings constructed via Proposition 2.3. Constraints on the Euler class and genus of an essential surface come from Smith-theory bounds on the homology of these branched coverings, and so we assume that the coverings have order a power of 2.

Theorem 8.4 *Suppose that $F_h \subset W$ is an essential embedding with normal Euler number e in a homology cobordism between M_0 and M_1 . Let $\alpha: H_1(M_0) \rightarrow U(1)$ be a representation with image \mathbb{Z}_{2^k} , and let α^τ be the associated twisted representation arising from Proposition 2.3. If $k \geq 1$, then*

$$(8-3) \quad -2^k h \leq \rho_{\alpha^\tau}(M_1) - \rho_{\alpha}(M_0) + e/2 \leq 2^k h$$

whereas if $k = 0$, then

$$(8-4) \quad -2h \leq \rho_{\alpha^\tau}(M_1) - \rho_\alpha(M_0) + e/2 \leq 2h.$$

Proof By construction, α on $H_1(M_0)$ and α^τ on $H_1(M_1)$ extend to a representation on $H_1(V)$ whose restriction (still denoted α^τ) is twisted on $Q_{h,e}$. Note that for $k = 0$ (that is, if α is the trivial representation) the image of $H_1(V)$ under α^τ is \mathbb{Z}_2 , but if $k \geq 1$, then the image is \mathbb{Z}_{2^k} . This accounts for the difference between equations (8-3) and (8-4).

Taking into consideration that $\text{sign}(V) = 0$, the Atiyah–Patodi–Singer theorem says

$$\rho_{\alpha^\tau}(M_1) - \rho_\alpha(M_0) + \rho_\alpha(Q_{h,e}) = -\text{sign}_{\alpha^\tau}(V, M_0),$$

where $Q_{h,e}$ is oriented as part of the boundary of V . Since that orientation of Q is opposite to its orientation as the boundary of P , Proposition 8.2 gives

$$\rho_{\alpha^\tau}(M_1) - \rho_\alpha(M_0) + \frac{1}{2}e = -\text{sign}_{\alpha^\tau}(V, M_0).$$

Now $\text{sign}_{\alpha^\tau}(V, M_0)$ is bounded by the rank of $H_2(V, M_0; \mathbb{C}_{\alpha^\tau})$, which according to Gilmer [19, Proposition 1.4] is bounded in turn by $2^k \text{rank } H_2(V, M_0; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ for $k \geq 1$ and $2 \text{rank } H_2(V, M_0; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ for $k = 0$. A straightforward calculation with the Mayer–Vietoris sequence for $(W, M_0) = (V, M_0) \cup_Q P$ and Lemma 2.1 show that $\text{rank } H_2(V, M_0; \mathbb{Z}_2) = h$, which implies the result. \square

As in the proof of Theorem A, we can get stronger results by varying α , although only over representations with image \mathbb{Z}_{2^k} . This includes interchanging the roles of α and α^τ . For simplicity, we give only the result for α the trivial representation.

Corollary 8.5 *Let M be a rational homology sphere. Suppose that W is a homology cobordism, and that $F_h \subset W$ is essential and has normal Euler number e , and twisting $\tau \in H^1(M_1; \mathbb{Z}_2)$. Let α denote the trivial representation. Note that $\rho_\alpha = 0$ and that the homology cobordism invariance of ρ implies that $\rho_{\alpha^\tau}(M_1) = \rho_{\alpha^\tau}(M_0)$, so we write ρ_{α^τ} for either of these. Then*

$$h \geq \frac{|\rho_{\alpha^\tau}|}{2}.$$

Moreover, $|e| \leq 4h - 2|\rho_{\alpha^\tau}|$.

Proof Apply Theorem 8.4 twice, interchanging the roles of M_0 and M_1 , to get

$$(8-5) \quad -2h \leq \rho_{\alpha^\tau} + \frac{e}{2} \leq 2h,$$

$$(8-6) \quad -2h \leq -\rho_{\alpha^\tau} + \frac{e}{2} \leq 2h.$$

The right side of (8-5) and the left side of (8-6) give $\rho_{\alpha^\tau} \leq 2h$, and the other pair give $-\rho_{\alpha^\tau} \leq 2h$. Similarly, the right hand sides of (8-5) and (8-6) give $e/2 \leq 2h - |\rho_{\alpha^\tau}|$, and the left hand sides give the same upper bound for $-e/2$. \square

8.1 Sample computations

We present a couple of examples to explain how Theorem 8.4 works and also to contrast its implications with those stemming from Theorem 4.1.

Example 8.6 According to Corollary 7.3 (as explicated in Section 7.1) there is no smooth essential embedding of $\mathbb{R}P^2$ in $L(4, 1) \times I$ with any Euler class. Let ω be a primitive fourth root of unity, and let $g \in H_1(L(4, 1))$ be a generator. We compute (following Casson and Gordon [13, page 187]) that for $\alpha_1: H_1(L(4, 1)) \rightarrow U(1)$ with $\alpha_1(g) = \omega$ we have $\rho_{\alpha_1}(L(4, 1)) = -\frac{1}{2}$. To apply Theorem 8.4, note that $\alpha_1^\tau(g) = -\omega$, so $\rho_{\alpha_1^\tau}(L(4, 1)) - \rho_{\alpha_1}(L(4, 1)) = 0$. Hence in writing the bound in the theorem we have $\epsilon = 0$ and (8-3) gives

$$-4 \leq e/2 \leq 4.$$

Recalling from Proposition 2.5 that $e \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$, we see that e could be $-6, -2, 2$, or 6 .

We obtain a stronger result by considering the representation α_2 with $\alpha_2(g) = \omega^2 = -1$, which has $\rho_{\alpha_2} = -1$. Now $\alpha_2^\tau(g) = 1$, so $\rho_{\alpha_2^\tau} = 0$. Then from (8-3),

$$-2 \leq -1 + e/2 \leq 2,$$

which rules out $e = -6$. Similarly, choosing α to be the trivial representation gives $\alpha^\tau = \alpha_2$, which rules out $e = 6$. The conclusion is that Theorem 8.4 does not obstruct the existence of a locally flat embedding of $\mathbb{R}P^2$ in $L(4, 1) \times I$ with Euler class ± 2 , although there is no such smooth embedding.

On the other hand, sometimes the ρ -invariants give stronger embedding obstructions than the d -invariants, as the following example demonstrates.

Example 8.7 Let Y be the Seifert-fibered space $M(-1; (3, 2), (4, 1), (6, 1))$ that also appeared in Proposition 7.4, where it was remarked that the maximum d -invariant difference $\Delta = 1/2$. Thus, Corollary 6.3 would in principle allow for an embedding of $\mathbb{R}P^2$ in $Y \times I$ with Euler class 0. On the other hand, Y is also the result of $+6$ surgery on the $(4, 3)$ torus knot, and this description allows us to compute $\rho_\alpha(Y)$ for a $U(1)$ representation, via [12, Lemma 3.1]. The formula gives for the nontrivial \mathbb{Z}_2 representation α that $\rho_\alpha(Y) = -2 - \text{sign}(T_{4,3}) = 4$, since the signature of the $(4, 3)$

torus knot is -6 . Applying Equation (8-3) with α equal to the trivial and nontrivial \mathbb{Z}_2 representations gives (respectively)

$$\begin{aligned} -4 - 2h &\leq \frac{1}{2}e \leq -4 + 2h, \\ 4 - 2h &\leq \frac{1}{2}e \leq 4 + 2h. \end{aligned}$$

Combining these gives $4 - 2h \leq -4 + 2h$, so $h \geq 2$. If the Euler class is 0, then the mod 4 congruence (Proposition 2.5) implies that h is odd, so $h \geq 3$. (In fact, the smallest genus that we can find for a surface with $e = 0$ is 9, which suggests that there is room for improvement in our methods.)

9 Topological embeddings

It is well known that embedding problems for smooth and topological (always meaning locally flat) surfaces may be very different. In particular, there are smooth 4-manifolds where the minimal genus of a topologically embedded surface carrying a particular integer homology class is lower than the minimal genus of a smoothly embedded surface in the same homology class. In this section, we address the analogous question for nonorientable surfaces. We give an example of a 3-manifold M and a \mathbb{Z}_2 homology class in $H_2(M; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ that is represented by a locally flat $\mathbb{R}P^2$ in a topological 4-manifold with the homology of $M \times I$, but where the minimal genus for a smoothly embedded representative in a smooth 4-manifold is 3.

If K is a knot in S^3 , let $S_r^3(K)$ denote r -framed surgery on K .

Theorem 9.1 *Suppose that the knot K is smoothly (resp. topologically) slice. Then the nontrivial homology class in $H_2(S_2^3(K); \mathbb{Z}_2)$ is represented by a smooth (resp. locally flat) embedded $\mathbb{R}P^2$ in a smooth (resp. topological) manifold W with the homology of $S_2^3(K) \times I$ and with $\partial W = -S_2^3(K) \sqcup S_2^3(K)$.*

Proof Let C be a concordance in $S^3 \times [0, \frac{1}{2}]$ between K and the unknot \mathcal{O} . Then, as in Gordon [21], one can do $+2$ surgery on C to obtain a smooth or topological homology cobordism between $S_2^3(K)$ and $S_2^3(\mathcal{O}) = L(2, 1)$. Now double this homology cobordism along $L(2, 1)$ to get the manifold W . Since $L(2, 1)$ contains an essential $\mathbb{R}P^2$, the result follows. \square

Example 9.2 Let K be the positive-clasped untwisted Whitehead double of the trefoil $T_{2,3}$, which is topologically slice; see Freedman and Quinn [15]. Hence by Theorem 9.1 there is a homology cobordism W between $S_2^3(K)$ and itself that contains a locally flat essential $\mathbb{R}P^2$. On the other hand, the following remarks will show that

there is no smooth essentially embedded $\mathbb{R}P^2$ in any such homology cobordism. Note that since the genus of K is one, there is an embedded F_3 in $S_2^3(K)$ carrying the nontrivial class in mod 2 homology.

According to Hedden, Kim and Livingston [26, Appendix A] (compare Hedden [24]) the knot Floer chain complex for K is filtered homotopy equivalent to that of $T_{2,3}$ plus an acyclic complex. The integral surgery formula [49] implies that the Heegaard Floer homology for $S_2^3(K)$ is (\mathbb{Q} -graded) isomorphic to that of $S_2^3(T_{2,3})$. One can calculate the d -invariants of $S_2^3(T_{2,3})$ via the integer surgery formula or surgery exact sequences (note that 2 is a “large” surgery since $2 > 2g(T_{2,3}) - 1$) or by writing $S_2^3(T_{2,3})$ as a Seifert fibered space and using the algorithm of [48]. Either method yields that the two d -invariants are $-\frac{1}{4}$ and $-\frac{7}{4}$, so by Corollary 6.3, there is no smoothly embedded $\mathbb{R}P^2$ in any smooth homology cobordism from $S_2^3(K)$ to itself.

Remark 9.3 Unless K is the unknot, the manifold W constructed in the proof of Theorem 9.1 will not be homeomorphic to $M \times I$. For if it were, then W would retract onto M ; the restriction of this retraction would be a degree-one map $L(2, 1) \rightarrow M$. Such a map would be a surjection on π_1 and hence M would have fundamental group of order 2. By Perelman’s solution (see Perelman [50] and Morgan and Tian [42]) to the Poincaré conjecture, $M \cong L(2, 1)$, implying that K is the unknot; see Kronheimer, Mrowka, Ozsváth and Szabó [30]. Finding an embedding in $M \times I$ seems to be a challenging problem.

10 Embeddings in closed manifolds

In this section, we study restrictions on the genus and normal Euler number of a closed, nonorientable surface F embedded in a closed 4-manifold X with $H_1(X; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$. Our first result concerns embeddings in definite manifolds.

Theorem 10.1 *Suppose X is a closed positive definite 4-manifold with $H_1(X; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ and $b_2(X) = b$, and $F \subset X$ is a closed nonorientable surface of genus h with normal Euler number e . Denote by ℓ the minimal self-intersection of an integral lift of $[F]$. Then*

$$e \equiv \ell - 2h \pmod{4} \quad \text{and} \quad e \geq \ell - 2h.$$

Additionally, if $\ell = b$, then

$$e \leq 9b + 10h - 16.$$

In the case where $h = 1$, the first part of the theorem is a result of Lawson [31], and the second part follows from a theorem of Ue [58, Theorem 3]. Moreover, the case where

$b = 0$ was proven by Massey [40], verifying Whitney’s conjecture [60] on normal bundles for surfaces in S^4 (or more generally, any homology sphere):

Corollary 10.2 *Suppose X is a homology 4–sphere and $F \subset X$ is a closed nonorientable surface of genus h with normal Euler number e . Then*

$$e \equiv 2h \pmod{4} \quad \text{and} \quad |e| \leq 2h.$$

Proof Apply Theorem 10.1 to X with either orientation. □

The first part of Theorem 10.1 follows from Theorem 3.9 (Ozsváth and Szabó’s inequality for correction terms) combined with our computation of the correction terms for the circle bundles $Q_{h,e}$ (Theorem 5.1). The second part is a special case of a more general theorem concerning nonorientable surfaces that are characteristic for the intersection form, which follows from Rohlin’s theorem on the signature of a spin 4–manifold and Furuta’s 10/8 theorem.

Theorem 10.3 *Suppose X is a closed, nonspin 4–manifold with $H_1(X; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ and $\sigma(X) \geq 0$. Let $F \subset X$ be a closed, nonorientable surface of genus h with normal Euler number e that is characteristic (ie $[F] = \text{PD}(w_2(X))$). Then for some $k \in \{0, 1, \dots, h\}$, if we set*

$$e' = e + 2h - 4k,$$

the following hold:

(10-1)
$$e' \equiv \sigma(X) \pmod{16}.$$

(10-2)
$$e' \leq \sigma(X) + 8(b_+(X) + h - 2).$$

(10-3)
$$e' \geq \sigma(X) - 8(b_-(X) + h - 2) \quad \text{if } e' < 0.$$

(10-4)
$$0 \geq \sigma(X) - 8(b_-(X) + h - 1) \quad \text{if } e' = 0.$$

As an immediate consequence of Theorem 10.3, we have the following.

Corollary 10.4 *Under the assumptions of Theorem 10.3, we have*

$$e \equiv \sigma(X) + 2h \pmod{4},$$

$$\min\{-2h, \sigma(X) - 8(b_-(X) - 2) - 10h\} \leq e \leq \sigma(X) + 8(b_+(X) - 2) + 10h.$$

Note that the congruence in the corollary could also be deduced from the extension by Guillou and Marin [23] of Rochlin’s theorem. Indeed, the proof of (10-1), from which this congruence is deduced, could be adapted to give a proof of the Guillou–Marin result, along the lines of Matsumoto [41].

For the proof of Theorem 10.1, let $P = P_{h,e}$ be a regular neighborhood of the surface $F \subset X$, let $Q = Q_{h,e} = \partial P$, and let V be the closure of the complement of P . As a preliminary step we need to understand how spin^c structures on V restrict to Q .

Lemma 10.5 *Let X be a closed 4-manifold with $H_1(X; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ and $F \subset X$ a closed nonorientable surface. If $[F]$ is nonzero in $H_2(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$, then $H_1(V; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ and the restriction homomorphism $H^2(V; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^2(Q; \mathbb{Z})$ is surjective. If $[F]$ is trivial in $H_2(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$, then $H_1(V; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$ and the cokernel of the restriction homomorphism $H^2(V; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^2(Q; \mathbb{Z})$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}_2 .*

Proof Assume first $0 \neq [F] \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$. Consider the exact sequences for X and F corresponding to the coefficient sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2 \rightarrow 0$. Since $H^2(X; \mathbb{Z}_2) \rightarrow H^2(F; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ is onto, so is $H^2(X; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^2(F; \mathbb{Z})$. From the exact sequence of the pair (X, F) it now follows that $H^3(X, F; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$. Using excision we get $H^3(V, Q; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ (which implies the surjectivity of the restriction homomorphism) and finally using Poincaré–Lefschetz duality $H_1(V; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$.

If $0 = [F] \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ then $H^3(X, F; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$ from which the result follows in this case. □

Proof of Theorem 10.1 Recall that by Donaldson’s diagonalization theorem the intersection form of X is diagonal. Denote by x_1, \dots, x_b a basis for $H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})$ with $x_i \cdot x_j = \delta_{ij}$ for all i, j . We may relabel the generators so that the \mathbb{Z}_2 homology class of F is equal to $[F] = \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \bar{x}_i$, where \bar{x} denotes the reduction of an integral homology class x modulo 2. Assume first $\ell > 0$. Let $\xi \in H^2(V; \mathbb{Z})$ be the image of $\sum_{i=\ell+1}^b x_i^*$, where x^* denotes the hom-dual of a homology class x . Note that ξ is characteristic, but does not come from a characteristic element on X , hence the corresponding spin^c structure \mathfrak{s} on V does not extend over X . In particular the restriction \mathfrak{t} of \mathfrak{s} to Q is a torsion spin^c structure that does not extend over P . Since $-V$ is a negative definite manifold with boundary Q and $H^1(V; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ it follows from Theorem 3.9 that

$$4d_{\text{bot}}(Q, \mathfrak{t}) \geq \ell - 2(h - 1),$$

where the two sides of the inequality are congruent modulo 8. Using the values of d_{bot} from Theorem 5.1 this yields the first two conditions of the theorem. The last one follows from Corollary 10.4 after substitution $\sigma(X) = b$.

If $\ell = 0$ then by Lemma 10.5 $H^2(V; \mathbb{Z})$ contains a nontrivial element of order 2 by which we can twist the spin^c structure determined by ξ on X . Then the same argument as above applies. □

Recall that $Q_{h,e}$ may be obtained as a surgery on a knot in $\#^h S^1 \times S^2$, namely the connected sum of h copies of a knot in $S^1 \times S^2$ representing twice a generator of the first homology, as drawn below for $h = 3$.



Figure 5: Kirby diagram for $Q_{h,e}$, shown when $h = 3$

Starting from the surgery manifold we describe below spin 4–manifolds whose spin boundary is $Q_{h,e}$, equipped with one of the 2^h spin structures that do not extend over the disk bundle $P_{h,e}$. Using these in conjunction with Furuta’s 10/8 theorem [16] we get bounds of Theorem 10.3.

Lemma 10.6 *For each spin structure \mathfrak{s} on $Q_{h,e}$ that does not extend over the disk bundle $P_{h,e}$, there exist an integer $k \in \{0, 1, \dots, h\}$ and a spin 4–manifold Z with spin boundary (Q, \mathfrak{s}) such that if we define $e' = e + 2h - 4k$, then $\sigma(Z) = -e'$ and*

$$b_2(Z) = \begin{cases} h - 1 + |e'| & e' \neq 0, \\ h + 1 & e' = 0. \end{cases}$$

Proof Let Z_0 be the 4–manifold specified by the Kirby diagram as in Figure 5. We label the $(e + 2h)$ –framed component K and the 0–framed components C_1, \dots, C_h . Note that every component, as drawn in S^3 , is an unknot. We orient the link components such that $\text{lk}(K, C_i) = 2$ for $i = 1, \dots, h$. Note that $b_2(Z_0) = h + 1$ and $\sigma(Z) = 0$. The boundary of Z_0 is $Q = Q_{h,e}$. Replacing each C_i with a dotted circle (for a 1–handle addition) yields a Kirby diagram for the disk bundle $P = P_{h,e}$.

Recall that spin structures on $Q_{h,e}$ are in one-to-one correspondence with characteristic sublinks of $\{K, C_1, \dots, C_h\}$ (see Kaplan [28] and Gompf and Stipsicz [20, Section 5.7]). The 2^h spin structures on Q that do not extend over P correspond to the sublinks that include K . When e is odd, these are the only spin structures; when e is even, every sublink is characteristic, and the empty sublink corresponds to the restriction of the unique spin structure on Z_0 .

Up to reindexing, we may assume that the characteristic sublink corresponding to the given spin structure \mathfrak{s} is $\{K, C_1, \dots, C_k\}$, where $k \in \{0, \dots, h\}$. We obtain a new Kirby diagram for Z_0 by handle-sliding K over C_i for each $i = 1, \dots, k$, as shown in Figure 6, to obtain a new knot K' with framing $e' = e + 2h - 4k$. Note that K'

remains unknotted in S^3 . By [20, Theorem 5.7.14], the characteristic sublink of the new diagram corresponding to \mathfrak{s} is $\{K'\}$.

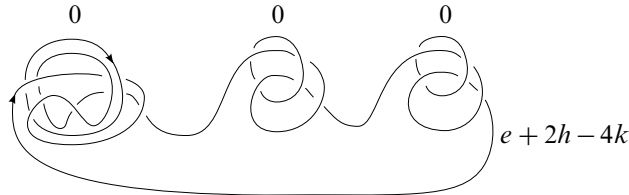


Figure 6: New Kirby diagram for $Q_{h,e}$ after performing k handle slides to change the characteristic sublink, shown when $h = 3$ and $k = 1$

We now perform a sequence of blow-ups and blow-downs to change the 4-manifold. Specifically, if $e' \neq 0$ let $\varepsilon = \pm 1$ be the sign of e' and blow up $|e'| - 1$ $(-\varepsilon)$ -framed meridians of K' . The resulting framing of K' is ε , and since K' is an unknot, we may blow it down to obtain a Kirby diagram for a spin manifold Z with $b_2(Z) = h - 1 + |e'|$ and $\sigma(Z) = -e'$. In the new diagram, the empty sublink corresponds to \mathfrak{s} , meaning that Z has spin boundary (Q, \mathfrak{s}) , as required. Likewise, if $e' = 0$, we blow up a $(+1)$ -framed meridian of K' to change the framing on K' to $+1$ and then blow down K' as before to obtain Z with $b_2(Z) = h + 1$ and $\sigma(Z) = 0$. \square

Proof of Theorem 10.3 Let V be the closure of the complement of the disk bundle P over F in X . It follows from the Mayer-Vietoris sequence for $X = P \cup_Q V$ that $b_1(V) = 0$, $b_2(V) = b_2(X) + h - 1$, and that $H_2(Q; \mathbb{Z})$ injects into $H_2(V; \mathbb{Z})$. Since F is characteristic, V is spin and it induces a spin structure \mathfrak{s} on its boundary Q . By assumption X is not spin, so \mathfrak{s} does not extend over P . Let k , Z , and e' be as in Lemma 10.6. Define $X' = Z \cup_Q V$, which is a closed spin 4-manifold with $b_1(X') = 0$ and $\sigma(X') = \sigma(X) - e'$. Rohlin's theorem implies that

$$\sigma(X) \equiv e' \pmod{16}.$$

Also, Furuta's 10/8 theorem states that

$$4b_2(X') \geq 5|\sigma(X')| + 8.$$

Suppose first that $e' \neq 0$. Then

$$b_2(X') = b_2(X) + 2(h - 1) + |e'|,$$

so

$$(10-5) \quad 4b_2(X) + 8(h - 1) + 4|e'| \geq 5|\sigma(X) - e'| + 8.$$

Recall that $\sigma(X) \geq 0$ by assumption. If $e' \geq \sigma(X)$, then (10-2) follows from (10-5); if $e' < \sigma(X)$, then (10-2) is automatic since $b_+(X) \geq 1$ and $h \geq 1$. Moreover, if $e' < 0$, then (10-3) also follows from (10-5).

Similarly, if $e' = 0$, then

$$b_2(X') = b_2(X) + 2h \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma(X') = \sigma(X),$$

which yields (10-4), as required. □

Appendix: Differences of correction terms for lens spaces

A.1 Definitions

Let k be a positive integer, let i be an arbitrary integer, and let q be an integer relatively prime to $2k$. Then we define $g(2k, q, i)$ by

$$(A-1) \quad g(2k, q, i) = \frac{1}{2}(2k - 1) - \frac{1}{k} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} [i + qj],$$

where $[m]$ is the least nonnegative residue of m modulo $2k$. Equation (7-5) expresses $g(2k, q, i)$ as a difference of d -invariants of lens spaces. Let $G(2k, q) = \max_i g(2k, q, i)$.

We note that $G(2, 1) = \frac{1}{2}$. We will show that for $q > 0$, $G(2k, q)$ satisfies the same recurrence as that given for $N(2k, q)$ in Section 7.1:

$$(A-2) \quad G(2k, q) = G(2(k - q), q') + \frac{1}{2},$$

where $q' \equiv \pm q \pmod{2(k - q)}$ and $1 \leq q' \leq k - q$.

We will prove a slightly more general recurrence from which (A-2) follows easily when combined with the observation that $G(2k, q)$ depends only on the residue of q modulo $2k$:

Proposition A.1 *Let k and q be positive integers with q relatively prime to $2k$. Then*

$$(A-3) \quad G(2k + 2q, q) = G(2k, q) + \frac{1}{2} = G(2k, -q) + \frac{1}{2}.$$

We derive Proposition A.1 from similar properties of $g(2k, q, i)$. From now on we always assume $k > 0$ and $2k$ and q are relatively prime (and thus q must be odd).

The (easy) proof of the second equality in (A-3) will be given after Lemma A.2. The key to proving the first equality is

$$(A-4) \quad g(2k + 2q, q, i) = g(2k, q, i) + \frac{1}{2},$$

where $k + q > 0$ and $-k \leq i < k + q$.

We will see that if $q > 0$, then the range of validity of (A-4) includes a maximizing value of i for each side, and thus $G(2k + 2q, q) = G(2k, q) + \frac{1}{2}$ follows. Our proof uses a formula (A-9) for $g(2k, q, i)$ as a sum involving roots of unity, similar to a Dedekind sum. In Section A.4 we describe another proof of the recurrence (A-4) based on another formula for $g(2k, q, i)$ (A-12) as a sum of powers of -1 .

Expressions for the d -invariants of lens spaces in terms of generalized Dedekind sums have also been given by Jabuka, Robins and Wang [27] and by Tange [56].

A.2 Basic properties

It is clear that $g(2k, q, i + 2k) = g(2k, q + 2k, i) = g(2k, q, i)$ for all i and q , so for fixed k , $g(2k, q, i)$ is a periodic function of both q and i of period $2k$. We can easily obtain two formulas for $g(2k, q, i + q)$ directly from the definition.

Lemma A.2 For all (allowable) k, q , and i we have

$$(A-5) \quad g(2k, -q, i) = g(2k, q, i + q + k),$$

$$(A-6) \quad g(2k, q, i) - g(2k, q, i + q) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 0 \leq [i] < k \\ -1 & \text{if } k \leq [i] < 2k \end{cases} = (-1)^{[i/k]}.$$

Proof For (A-5), we reverse the order of the sum (A-1) defining $g(2k, -q, i)$, so

$$\begin{aligned} g(2k, -q, i) &= \frac{1}{2}(2k - 1) - \frac{1}{k} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} [i - q(k - 1 - j)] \\ &= g(2k, q, i + q - qk) = g(2k, q, i + q + k), \end{aligned}$$

since $i + q - qk \equiv i + q + k \pmod{2k}$.

Equation (A-1) gives $g(2k, q, i) - g(2k, q, i + 1) = \frac{1}{k}([i + kq] - [i])$ from which (A-6) follows immediately. \square

From (A-5) we get $G(2k, -q) = G(2k, q)$, the second equality of (A-3).

By (A-6), the maximum value $\max_i g(2k, q, i)$ cannot occur at $i = q, q + 1, \dots, k + q - 1$. We will see in the next section that if $q > 0$ then the maximum of $g(2k, q, i)$ for $0 \leq i < 2k$ can only occur for $0 \leq i < q$, and must occur for some i with $0 \leq i \leq (q - 1)/2$.

A.3 Sums over roots of unity

In this section we show that $g(2k, q, i)$ can be expressed as a sum involving roots of unity, similar to a Dedekind sum.

The following two formulas are straightforward partial fraction expansions for rational functions of x .

Lemma A.3 *We have*

$$(A-7) \quad \sum_{\zeta^k=-1} \frac{\zeta^{i+1}}{\zeta-x} = \frac{kx^i}{1+x^k} \quad \text{for } 0 \leq i < k,$$

$$(A-8) \quad \sum_{\zeta^{2k}=1} \frac{\zeta^{i+1}}{\zeta-x} = \frac{2kx^i}{1-x^{2k}} \quad \text{for } 0 \leq i < 2k.$$

Our next formula is well known and can be proved in many ways; the proof we give here is essentially the one that we gave in [18, Corollary 3.2].

Lemma A.4 *Let k be a positive integer. Then for any integer i ,*

$$[i] = \frac{1}{2}(2k-1) - \sum_{\zeta^{2k}=1, \zeta \neq 1} \frac{\zeta^{i+1}}{\zeta-1}.$$

Proof Without loss of generality, we may assume that $0 \leq i < 2k$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{\zeta^{2k}=1 \\ \zeta \neq 1}} \frac{\zeta^{i+1}}{\zeta-1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\sum_{\zeta^{2k}=1} \frac{\zeta^{i+1}}{\zeta-x} - \frac{1}{1-x} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{2kx^i}{1-x^{2k}} - \frac{1}{1-x} \right) \quad (\text{by (A-8)}) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{2kx^i - (1+x+\dots+x^{2k-1})}{1-x^{2k}} \right) \\ &= \frac{2ki - (1+2+\dots+2k-1)}{-2k} \quad (\text{by l'Hôpital's rule}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(2k-1) - i. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. □

Next, we prove a useful formula for $g(2k, q, i)$.

Theorem A.5 We have

$$(A-9) \quad g(2k, q, i) = -\frac{2}{k} \sum_{\zeta^k = -1} \frac{\zeta^{i+1}}{(\zeta-1)(\zeta^q-1)}.$$

Proof Applying Lemma A.4 to (A-1) gives

$$(A-10) \quad \begin{aligned} g(2k, q, i) &= \frac{1}{2}(2k-1) - \frac{1}{k} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \left(\frac{1}{2}(2k-1) - \sum_{\zeta^{2k}=1, \zeta \neq 1} \frac{\zeta^{i+qj+1}}{\zeta-1} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{k} \sum_{\zeta^{2k}=1, \zeta \neq 1} \frac{\zeta^{i+1}}{1-\zeta} \cdot \frac{1-\zeta^{qk}}{1-\zeta^q}. \end{aligned}$$

Now if $\zeta^{2k} = 1$ then ζ^k is either 1 or -1 . If $\zeta^k = 1$ then $1 - \zeta^{qk} = 0$ and if $\zeta^k = -1$ then (since q is odd) $1 - \zeta^{qk} = 2$. Thus (A-9) follows. \square

We can also use this computation to find a simpler formula for $g(2k, q, i)$ that we will use in Section A.4 (though we will give an independent proof of this formula there). First we note that setting $x = 1$ in (A-7) gives

$$\sum_{\zeta^k = -1} \frac{\zeta^{i+1}}{\zeta-1} = \frac{k}{2}$$

for $0 \leq i < k$ and it follows that, for any i ,

$$(A-11) \quad \sum_{\zeta^k = -1} \frac{\zeta^{i+1}}{\zeta-1} = (-1)^{\lfloor i/k \rfloor} \frac{k}{2}.$$

Then since the only nonzero terms in (A-10) are those with $\zeta^k = -1$, we have

$$(A-12) \quad \begin{aligned} g(2k, q, i) &= -\frac{1}{k} \sum_{\zeta^k = -1} \frac{\zeta^{i+1}}{1-\zeta} \cdot \frac{1-\zeta^{qk}}{1-\zeta^q} = -\frac{1}{k} \sum_{\zeta^k = -1} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{\zeta^{i+qj+1}}{1-\zeta} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (-1)^{\lfloor (i+qj)/k \rfloor} \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality is by (A-11). We have a few easy consequences of Theorem A.5.

Corollary A.6 We have

$$(A-13) \quad g(2k, q, i+k) = -g(2k, q, i),$$

$$(A-14) \quad g(2k, q, i) = g(2k, q, q-1-i).$$

Proof Formula (A-13) is immediate from Theorem A.5. For (A-14), we replace ζ with ζ^{-1} in (A-9), getting

$$\begin{aligned} g(2k, q, i) &= -\frac{2}{k} \sum_{\zeta^k = -1} \frac{\zeta^{-i-1}}{(\zeta^{-1}-1)(\zeta^{-q}-1)} \\ &= -\frac{2}{k} \sum_{\zeta^k = -1} \frac{\zeta^{q-i}}{(1-\zeta)(1-\zeta^q)} = g(2k, q, q-1-i). \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. □

We note that (A-14) is equivalent to the statement that for fixed k and q , $g(2k, q, i + (q-1)/2)$ is an even function of i .

Next we find an interval containing the value of i that maximizes $g(2k, q, i)$.

Lemma A.7 For $q > 0$, there is some i with $0 \leq i \leq (q-1)/2$ satisfying $g(2k, q, i) = G(2k, q)$.

Proof As we noted earlier, by (A-6) the maximum value $\max_i g(2k, q, i)$ cannot occur at $i = q, q+1, \dots, k+q-1$. But by (A-14), $g(2k, q, i) = g(2k, q, q-1-i) = g(2k, q, q-1-i+2k)$ so the maximum cannot occur for $q \leq q-1-i+2k \leq k+q-1$, which is equivalent to $k \leq i \leq 2k-1$. Thus if $0 < q < 2k$ (which we may assume without loss of generality) then any i in $\{0, \dots, 2k-1\}$ for which $g(2k, q, i)$ attains its maximum must have $0 \leq i < q$. Moreover, by (A-14) again, since $g(2k, q, i) = g(2k, q, q-1-i)$, if $0 \leq i < q$ then there is at least one i for which $g(2k, q, i)$ attains its maximum satisfying $0 \leq i \leq (q-1)/2$. □

We now prove a fundamental recurrence for $g(2k, q, i)$.

Theorem A.8 Suppose that $k + q > 0$ and that $-k \leq i < k + q$. Then

$$(A-15) \quad g(2k + 2q, q, i) = g(2k, q, i) + \frac{1}{2}.$$

Proof Since $\zeta^k = -1$, we can write (A-9) as

$$(A-16) \quad g(2k, q, i) = \frac{2}{k} \sum_{\zeta^k = -1} \frac{\zeta^{i+1}}{(\zeta-1)(\zeta^{k+q}+1)}.$$

We first consider the case in which $-1 \leq i < k + q$, so the summand in (A-16) is a proper rational function of ζ , and therefore has the partial fraction expansion

$$(A-17) \quad \frac{\zeta^{i+1}}{(\zeta-1)(\zeta^{k+q}+1)} = \frac{1/2}{\zeta-1} - \frac{1}{k+q} \sum_{\eta^{k+q} = -1} \frac{\eta^{i+2}}{(\eta-1)(\zeta-\eta)}.$$

By (A-7) with $i = k - 1$ we have

$$(A-18) \quad \sum_{\zeta^k=-1} \frac{1}{\zeta-\eta} = -k \frac{\eta^{k-1}}{\eta^k+1}.$$

Applying (A-17) and (A-18) to (A-16) gives

$$g(2k, q, i) = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{k+q} \sum_{\eta^{k+q}=-1} \frac{\eta^{i+k+1}}{(\eta-1)(\eta^k+1)}$$

and by (A-16), this is equal to $-\frac{1}{2} + g(2k + 2q, -q, i + k)$.

Now we have

$$\begin{aligned} g(2k + 2q, -q, i + k) &= -g(2k + 2q, -q, i - q) && \text{(by (A-13))} \\ &= -g(2k + 2q, q, i + q + k) && \text{(by (A-5))} \\ &= g(2k + 2q, q, i) && \text{(by (A-13)),} \end{aligned}$$

and the conclusion follows for $-1 \leq i < k + q$.

If $-k \leq i < -1$ then the partial fraction expansion for the left side of (A-17) will have additional terms of the form $c_l \zeta^{-l}$, where $0 < l < k$, but for these values of l , $\sum_{\zeta^k=-1} \zeta^{-l} = 0$, so the formula still holds. □

Since the two sums in the proof of Theorem A.8 switch k with $k + q$, we get an equivalent version of the recurrence in the form of a traditional reciprocity theorem by taking our parameters to be k and $j = k + q$.

Theorem A.9 *Let $h(k, j, i) = g(2k, j - k, i)$, where k is positive, and j and k are relatively prime and of opposite parity. Then for $0 \leq i < j + k$ we have*

$$(A-19) \quad h(j, k, i) + h(k, j, i) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Proof Setting $q = j - k$ in the identity $g(2k, q, i) = -\frac{1}{2} + g(2k + 2q, -q, i + k)$ given in the proof of Theorem A.8 yields $h(j, k, i + k) - h(k, j, i) = \frac{1}{2}$ for $-k \leq i < j$. By (A-13), $h(k, j, i) = -h(k, j, i + k)$, so we have

$$h(j, k, i + k) + h(k, j, i + k) = \frac{1}{2}$$

for $-k \leq i < j$. Replacing i with $i - k$ gives (A-19). □

We can now finish the proof of Proposition A.1. All we need to prove is that for $q > 0$, $G(2k + 2q, q) = G(2k, q) + \frac{1}{2}$. This follows from Theorem A.8 and Lemma A.7, since (A-15) is valid for $0 \leq i \leq (q - 1)/2$.

There is also a reciprocity form of the recurrence for G . Let us define $H(k, j) = G(2k, k - j)$. Then we have

$$H(k, j) - H(j, k) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{for } k > j > 0.$$

Note Although (A-15) holds for q negative as long as $q > -k$, it is generally not true that $G(2k + 2q, q) = G(2k, q) + \frac{1}{2}$ for $q < 0$. For example, if $k = 3$ and $q = -1$ then we have

$$g(4, -1, i) = g(6, -1, i) + \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{for } -3 \leq i < 2,$$

by Theorem A.8, but the maximum value of $g(6, -1, i)$ occurs for $i = 2$, and also for $i = -4$. (Lemma A.7 guarantees us that the maximum value of $g(6, -1, i) = g(6, 5, i)$ occurs for some i with $0 \leq i \leq (5 - 1)/2 = 2$.)

It is not hard to compute an i for which $G(2k, q) = g(2k, q, i)$.

Proposition A.10 *Let us define $I(2k, q)$ for $q > 0$ by*

$$I(2k, q) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } k = q = 1, \\ I(2k, [q]) & \text{if } q > 2k, \\ I(2k - 2q, q) & \text{if } q < k, \\ I(2k, 2k - q) + q - k & \text{if } k < q < 2k. \end{cases}$$

Then $G(2k, q) = g(2k, q, I(2k, q))$.

Proof An easy induction on q shows that $0 \leq I(2k, q) \leq (q - 1)/2$. We now prove the result by induction on $k + q$. The base case, $k = q = 1$, is clear, so suppose that $k + q > 2$ and that the result holds for $I(2k', q')$ with $k' + q' < k + q$. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $1 < q < 2k$.

First suppose that $q < k$. Then by Theorem A.8, for $i < k$ we have $g(2k, q, i) = g(2k - 2q, q, i) + \frac{1}{2}$. So by Lemma A.7,

$$\begin{aligned} G(2k, q) &= \max_{0 \leq i \leq (q-1)/2} g(2k, q, i) = \max_{0 \leq i \leq (q-1)/2} g(2k - 2q, q, i) + \frac{1}{2} \\ &= g(2k - 2q, q, I(2k - 2q, q)) + \frac{1}{2} = g(2k, q, I(2k - 2q, q)). \end{aligned}$$

Next, suppose $k < q < 2q$. Then $g(2k, q, i + q - k) = g(2k, 2k - q, i)$ by (A-5), so

$$\begin{aligned} G(2k, q) &= \max_i g(2k, q, i + q - k) = \max_i g(2k, 2k - q, i) \\ &= g(2k, 2k - q, I(2k, 2k - q)) = g(2k, q, I(2k, 2k - q) + q - k). \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. □

A.4 Another approach

We now describe another approach to the fundamental recurrence (A-15) that avoids the use of roots of unity, and gives a more general result. We start by giving a direct proof of (A-12), $g(2k, q, i) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (-1)^{\lfloor (i+qj)/k \rfloor}$. By (A-6), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (-1)^{\lfloor (i+qj)/k \rfloor} &= \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (g(2k, q, i + jq) - g(2k, q, i + (j + 1)q)) \\ &= g(2k, q, i) - g(2k, q, i + kq) \\ &= g(2k, q, i) - g(2k, q, i + k) \end{aligned}$$

since $g(2k, q, i + 2k) = g(2k, q, i)$ and q is odd, so to prove (A-12), it suffices to show that $g(2k, q, i + k) = -g(2k, q, i)$ (which we proved in Corollary A.6 using roots of unity). By (A-1) we have

$$(A-20) \quad g(2k, q, i) + g(2k, q, i + k) = 2k - 1 - \frac{1}{k} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} [i + qj] - \frac{1}{k} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} [i + k + qj].$$

The numbers $i + qj$, as j runs from 0 to $2k - 1$, run through a complete residue system modulo $2k$, so

$$(A-21) \quad \sum_{j=0}^{2k-1} [i + qj] = 2k(2k - 1)/2 = k(2k - 1).$$

But

$$(A-22) \quad \begin{aligned} \sum_{j=0}^{2k-1} [i + qj] &= \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} [i + qj] + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} [i + q(j + k)] \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} [i + qj] + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} [i + qj + k], \end{aligned}$$

since q is odd and thus $qk \equiv k \pmod{2k}$. Then from (A-20), (A-21) and (A-22), it follows that $g(2k, q, i) + g(2k, q, i + k) = 0$, and this completes the proof of (A-12).

Now let us define Laurent polynomials $P(2k, q, i)$ in u by

$$(A-23) \quad P(2k, q, i) = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} u^{\lfloor (i+qj)/k \rfloor}.$$

Then we have the following generalization of Theorem A.8, to which it reduces for $u = -1$. We assume that $k > 0$ but q need not be relatively prime to $2k$.

Theorem A.11 Suppose that $k + q > 0$ and that $-k \leq i < k + q$. Then

$$(A-24) \quad P(2k + 2q, q, i) - P(2k, q, i) = \frac{1 - u^q}{1 - u}.$$

Proof First take q to be positive. We define the formal power series $R(2k, q, i)$ by

$$R(2k, q, i) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} u^{\lfloor (i+qj)/k \rfloor}.$$

It is easy to see that $R(2k; q, i) = P(2k, q, i)/(1 - u^q)$, so (A-24) is equivalent to

$$R(2k + 2q, q, i) - R(2k, q, i) = \frac{1}{1 - u}.$$

We shall prove the equivalent formula

$$(A-25) \quad \frac{R(2k + 2q, q, i)}{1 - u} - \frac{R(2k, q, i)}{1 - u} = \frac{1}{(1 - u)^2}.$$

The coefficient of u^n in $R(2k, q, i)/(1 - u)$ is the number of nonnegative integers j such that $\lfloor (i + qj)/k \rfloor \leq n$, ie $(i + qj)/k < n + 1$, which is equivalent to

$$(A-26) \quad 0 \leq j < \frac{k(n+1) - i}{q}.$$

Similarly, the coefficient of u^n in $R(2k + 2q, q, i)/(1 - u)$ is the number of integers j' such that

$$-n - 1 \leq j' - n - 1 < \frac{k(n+1) - i}{q},$$

or equivalently, the number of integers j such that

$$(A-27) \quad -n - 1 \leq j < \frac{k(n+1) - i}{q}.$$

To prove (A-25) we must show that if $n < 0$ then (A-26) and (A-27) have the same number of solutions, but if $n \geq 0$ then (A-27) has $n + 1$ more solutions than (A-26).

We first consider the case $n < 0$. If $n \leq -2$ then the first inequality in (A-26), together with the condition $i \geq -k$, gives $j < (-k - i)/q \leq 0$ so there are no solutions of (A-26) and similarly there are no solutions of (A-27). If $n = -1$ then (A-26) and (A-27) are the same.

We may now assume that $n \geq 0$. We will show that the solutions of (A-27) are those of (A-26) together with $-1, -2, \dots, -n$. It is sufficient to show that $-1, -2, \dots, -n$ are solutions of (A-27), ie that $(k(n + 1) - i)/q > -1$. But since $i < k + q$, we have

$$\frac{k(n+1) - i}{q} \geq \frac{k - i}{q} > \frac{-q}{q} = -1.$$

We can reduce the case $q < 0$ to the case $q > 0$. Reversing the order of summation in (A-23) gives

$$P(2k, q, i) = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} u^{\lfloor (i+q(k-1-j))/k \rfloor}.$$

Since

$$\left\lfloor \frac{(i+q(k-1-j))}{k} \right\rfloor = q + \left\lfloor \frac{i-q-qj}{k} \right\rfloor,$$

we have

$$(A-28) \quad P(2k, q, i) = u^q P(2k, -q, i - q).$$

Now suppose that $q < 0$ and let $k' = k + q$, $q' = -q$, and $i' = i - q$. Then the inequalities $k + q > 0$ and $-k \leq i < k + q$ give $k' > 0$ and $-k' \leq i' < k' + q'$, so by what we have already proved,

$$(A-29) \quad P(2k' + 2q', q', i') - P(2k', q', i') = \frac{1-u^{q'}}{1-u}.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} P(2k + 2q, q, i) - P(2k, q, i) &= u^q (P(2k + 2q, -q, i - q) - P(2k, -q, i - 1)) \quad (\text{by (A-28)}) \\ &= u^q (P(2k', q', i') - P(2k' + 2q', q', i')) \\ &= -u^q \frac{1-u^{q'}}{1-u} \quad (\text{by (A-29)}) \\ &= \frac{1-u^q}{1-u}. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. □

With some additional work, which we omit here, we can show that Theorem A.11 is equivalent to the following symmetric reciprocity formula generalizing Theorem A.9: For positive integers j and k define

$$Q(k, j, i) = P(2k, j - k, i) = \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} u^{\lfloor (i+jl)/k \rfloor - l}.$$

Then for $0 \leq i < j + k$ we have

$$(A-30) \quad u^{j-1} Q(j, k, i) - u^{k-1} Q(k, j, i) = \frac{u^k - u^j}{1-u}.$$

Formula (A-30) is a specialization of a result of Carlitz [11, Equation (1.16)]. A simpler derivation of Carlitz's formula was given by Berndt and Dieter [7, Corollary 5.8]. Reciprocity theorems for related polynomials have been studied by Pettet and Sitaramachandrarao [51], Beck [4], Beck, Haase and Matthews [5] and Beck and Kohl [6].

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