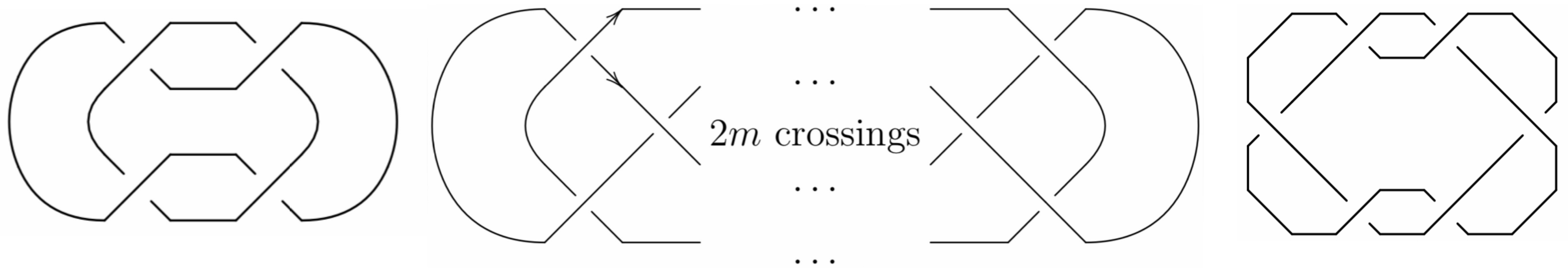


The Iwasawa-type formula of \mathbb{Z}_p^d -covers of links in homology 3-spheres



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Fix a prime number p .

Notation

For a finite group G , let

$e(G)$ = (how many times p divides the order of G).

Example

- $e(\mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z}) = 2$

- $e(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/p^3\mathbb{Z}) = 4$

Historical backgrounds

For each number field k , an abelian group called the ideal class group $Cl(k)$ is defined.

The finite number $h(k) := \#Cl(k)$ is an important algebraic invariant called the class number of k .

Theorem [Kummer, 1847]

Let ζ_p denote a p -th root of unity. If $p \neq 2$ and $p \nmid h(\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_p))$, then The Fermat Last Conjecture holds for $n = p$.

Let \mathbb{Z}_p denote the group $\varprojlim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{Z}/p^n \mathbb{Z}$.

Theorem (Iwasawa's class number formula) [Iwasawa, 1959]

Let k_∞/k be a \mathbb{Z}_p -extension and let k_{p^n}/k be the $\mathbb{Z}/p^n \mathbb{Z}$ -subextensions.

Then $\exists! \mu, \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ and $\nu \in \mathbb{Z}$, depending only on k_∞/k , such that, for every $n \gg 0$,

$$e(\text{Cl}(k_{p^n})) = \mu p^n + \lambda n + \nu.$$

Example

$$k := \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_p) \subset \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{p^2}) \subset \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{p^3}) \subset \dots \subset \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{p^n}) =: k_\infty.$$

A closed connected orientable 3-manifold M is called a rational homology 3-sphere ($\mathbb{Q}HS^3$) if $H_i(M, \mathbb{Q}) \simeq H_i(S^3, \mathbb{Q})$ for all $i \geq 0$.

Theorem [Hillman-Matei-Morishita, 2006], [Kadokami-Mizusawa, 2008], [Ueki, 2017]

Let L be a link in a $\mathbb{Q}HS^3$ M . Let $(M_{p^n} \rightarrow M)_n$ be a compatible system of $\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}$ -covers branched along L . Suppose every M_{p^n} is a $\mathbb{Q}HS^3$.

Then $\exists! \mu, \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ and $\nu \in \mathbb{Z}$, depending only on $(M_{p^n} \rightarrow M)_n$ and p , such that, for every $n \gg 0$,

$$e(H_1(M_{p^n})) = \mu p^n + \lambda n + \nu.$$

class field theory

k : number field

l : maximal unramified Galois extension of k

We have $\text{Gal}(l/k)^{\text{ab}} \cong \text{Cl}(k)$.

Hurewicz theorem

X : path-connected space

We have $\pi_1(X)^{\text{ab}} \cong H_1(X)$.

Remark

We have

M is $\mathbb{Q}HS^3 \iff H_1(M)$ is finite

M is $\mathbb{Z}HS^3 \iff H_1(M) = 0$

Hence

$S^3 \in \{\mathbb{Z}HS^3\} \subset \{\mathbb{Q}HS^3\}$

$\mathbb{Q} \in \{\text{number fields with } Cl(k) = 0\} \subset \{\text{number fields}\}$

Theorem [Cuoco-Monsky, 1981]

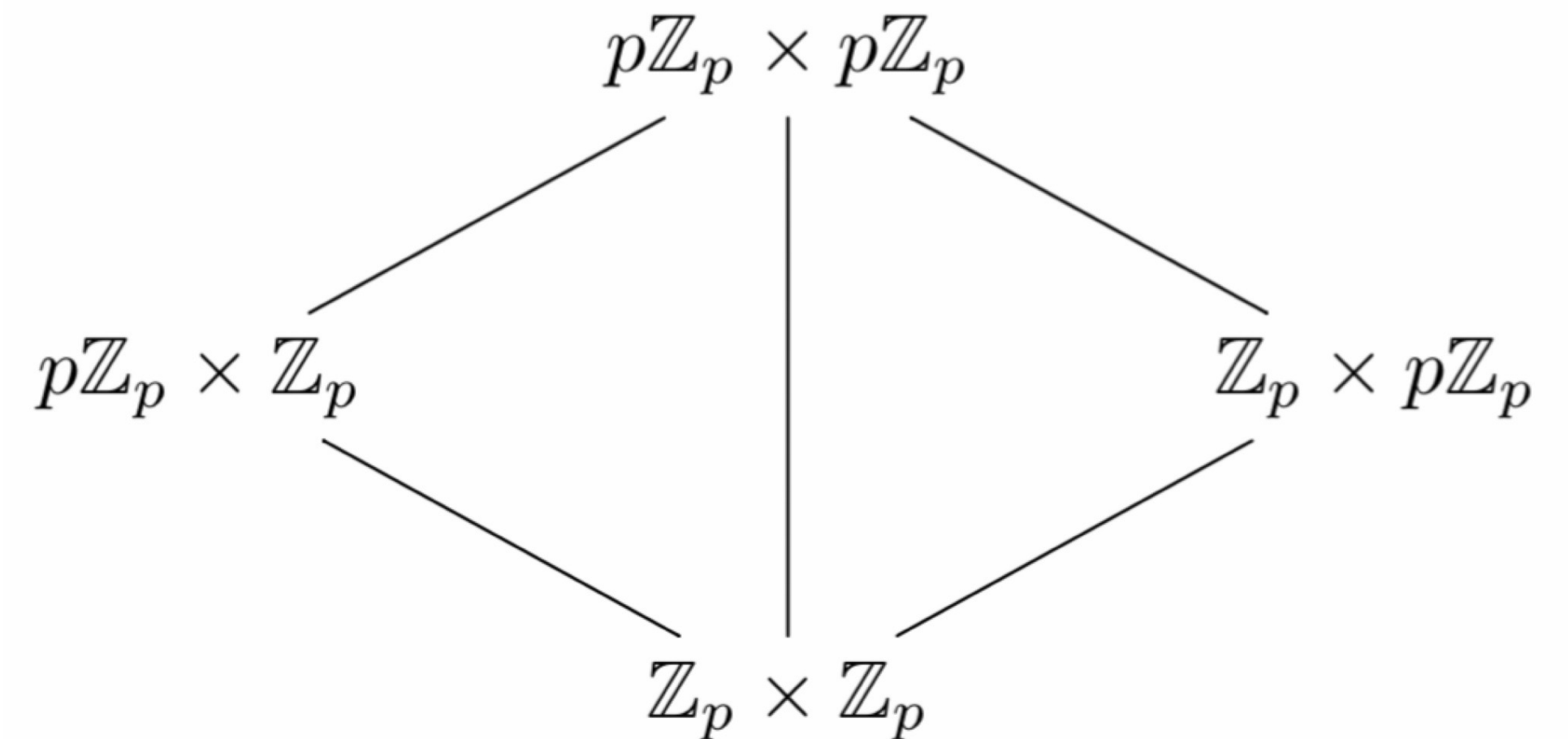
Let k_∞/k be a \mathbb{Z}_p^d -extension and let k_{p^n}/k be the $(\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z})^d$ -subextensions.

Then $\exists! \mu, \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$,

depending only on k_∞/k , s.t.

$$e(\text{Cl}(k_{p^n})) = (\mu p^n + \lambda n + O(1))p^{(d-1)n},$$

where O is the Bachmann-Landau notation.



Our main result

Let (M, L) be a pair of a $\mathbb{Q}HS^3$ and a link. Put $X := M \setminus L$.

Let $(X_{p^n} \rightarrow X)_n$ be the compatible system of $(\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z})^d$ -covers of X .

Let M_{p^n} be the Fox completions of X_{p^n} .

Let $W := \{\xi \in \mathbb{C} \mid \xi^{p^n} = 1 \text{ for some } n \geq 0\}$.

Main result

Suppose that M is a $\mathbb{Z}HS^3$ and the Alexander polynomial does not vanish on $(W \setminus \{1\})^d$. Then $\exists! \mu, \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ and $\mu_{d-1}, \dots, \mu_1, \lambda_{d-1}, \dots, \lambda_1, \nu \in \mathbb{Q}$, depending only on L and p , such that, for $\forall n \gg 0$,

$$e(H_1(M_{p^n})) = \mu p^{dn} + \lambda n p^{(d-1)n} + \mu_{d-1} p^{(d-1)n} + \lambda_{d-1} n p^{(d-2)n} + \dots + \mu_1 p^n + \lambda_1 n + \nu.$$

p -adic numbers

$$\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \xleftarrow{\varphi_2} \mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z} \xleftarrow{\varphi_3} \mathbb{Z}/p^3\mathbb{Z} \xleftarrow{\quad} \dots$$

$\mathbb{Z}_p := \varprojlim_n \mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z} = \{ \{a_n\}_n \in \prod_{n \geq 1} \mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z} \mid \varphi_n(a_n) = a_{n-1} \}$ is the ring of p -adic integers.

Example

$$p := 5$$

$$a := (2, 7, 57, \dots) \in \mathbb{Z}_5$$

$$2 \in \mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z}$$

$$7 = 2 + 1 \cdot 5 \in \mathbb{Z}/5^2\mathbb{Z}$$

$$57 = 2 + 1 \cdot 5 + 2 \cdot 5^2 \in \mathbb{Z}/5^3\mathbb{Z}$$

$1 = (1, 1, \dots)$ is the identity of \mathbb{Z}_5 .

$$-1 = (-1, -1, \dots) = (4, 24, 124, \dots) = (2^2, 7^2, 57^2, \dots) = (2, 7, 57, \dots)^2 = a^2$$

Therefore, $a = \sqrt{-1} \in \mathbb{Z}_5$.

$$\mathbb{Z}_5 := \varprojlim_n \mathbb{Z}/5^n\mathbb{Z} = \{ \{a_n\}_n \in \prod_{n \geq 1} \mathbb{Z}/5^n\mathbb{Z} \mid \varphi_n(a_n) = a_{n-1} \}$$

$$\sqrt{-1} = (2, 7, 57, \dots) \in \mathbb{Z}_5$$

$$L := K_1 \cup K_2$$

$$X := S^3 \setminus L$$

α_1, α_2 : meridians of K_1, K_2

Define $\tau : \pi_1(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_5$ by $\alpha_1 \mapsto 1, \alpha_2 \mapsto \sqrt{-1}$.

$$\tau_n : \pi_1(X) \xrightarrow{\tau} \mathbb{Z}_5 \twoheadrightarrow \mathbb{Z}/5^n\mathbb{Z}$$

X_{5^n} : spaces corresponding to $\ker \tau_n$

Then $(X_{5^n} \rightarrow X)_n$ form a compatible system of $\mathbb{Z}/5^n\mathbb{Z}$ -covers

This is not derived from any \mathbb{Z} -cover. Indeed, if so, then

$$\pi_1(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z} \text{ induces } \pi_1(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_5.$$

This contradicts $\text{im} \tau = \mathbb{Z}^2$.

Example

$$L = K_1 \cup K_2 \cup K_3$$

$$X := S^3 \setminus L$$

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$: meridians of K_1, K_2, K_3

Define $\tau : \pi_1(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_5^2$ by $\alpha_1 \mapsto (1,0)$, $\alpha_2 \mapsto (\sqrt{-1},0)$, $\alpha_3 \mapsto (0,1)$.

$$\tau_n : \pi_1(X) \xrightarrow{\tau} \mathbb{Z}_5^2 \twoheadrightarrow (\mathbb{Z}/5^n\mathbb{Z})^2$$

X_{5^n} : spaces corresponding to $\ker \tau_n$

Then $(X_{5^n} \rightarrow X)_n$ form a compatible system of $(\mathbb{Z}/5^n\mathbb{Z})^2$ -covers.

Main result

$$e(H_1(M_{p^n})) = \mu p^{dn} + \lambda n p^{(d-1)n} + \mu_{d-1} p^{(d-1)n} + \lambda_{d-1} n p^{(d-2)n} + \dots + \mu_1 p^n + \lambda_1 n + \nu.$$

Sketch of the proof of our main result

$\tau : \pi_1(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p^d$ a homom. corresp. to the \mathbb{Z}_p^d -cover.

$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_c$: meridians of the components K_1, \dots, K_c of L

$v_i := \tau(\alpha_i) = (v_{i1}, \dots, v_{id})$. Put $W(n) := \{\xi \in \mathbb{C} \mid \xi^{p^n} = 1\}$.

For $\zeta = (\zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_d) \in W(n)^d$, put $\zeta^{\mathbf{V}_i} := \zeta_1^{v_{i1}} \dots \zeta_d^{v_{id}}$.

By works of Mayberry-Murasugi and Porti, we can show

$$e(H_1(M_{p^n})) = \text{ord}_p \left(N_{p^n} \prod_{L' \subset L} \prod_{\substack{\zeta \in W(n)^d \\ \zeta^{\mathbf{V}_j} \neq 1 (j \in \{i_1, \dots, i_{c(L')}) \\ \zeta^{\mathbf{V}_j} = 1 (j \notin \{i_1, \dots, i_{c(L')})}} \Delta_{L'}(\zeta^{\mathbf{V}_{i_1}}, \dots, \zeta^{\mathbf{V}_{i_{c(L')}}}) \right) = \text{ord}_p(N_{p^n}) + \sum_{L' \subset L} \sum_{\substack{\zeta \in W(n)^d \\ \zeta^{\mathbf{V}_j} \neq 1 (j \in \{i_1, \dots, i_{c(L')}) \\ \zeta^{\mathbf{V}_j} = 1 (j \notin \{i_1, \dots, i_{c(L')})}} \text{ord}_p(\Delta_{L'}(\zeta^{\mathbf{V}_{i_1}}, \dots, \zeta^{\mathbf{V}_{i_{c(L')}}})),$$

where N_{p^n} are positive integers that divide p^{dn} . By a work of Monsky for estimates, we complete the proof.

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