

First-year and **second**-year grad students should do all of these problems and hand them in by next Thursday. Other graduate students should do and hand in numbers 2, 5 and 6, and whatever other problems would benefit them.

**PROBLEM SET 3: MATH 541 FALL 2009**

1. Prove, using the geometric definition of the Blanchfield form of a knot, that the Blanchfield form is  $\Lambda$  linear in the first variable and  $\Lambda$  conjugate-linear in the second variable. Use that, since  $t$  acts by an orientation preserving homeomorphism on  $\widetilde{S^3 - K}$ ,  $tx \cdot ty = x \cdot y$  where  $\cdot$  is the intersection form.
2. Find knots  $K_1$  and  $K_2$  that have isomorphic Alexander modules, but non-isomorphic Blanchfield forms (in fact are not even equivalent in the Witt group (the knots are not equivalent in alg. concordance group). Hint: it is easy once you know the answer. Find knots  $K_3$  and  $K_4$  that have non-isomorphic Blanchfield forms but whose forms are equivalent in the Witt group. Finally find (seemingly) distinct knots  $K_5$  and  $K_6$  that have isomorphic Blanchfield forms.
3. If  $(\mathcal{M}, \lambda) \in W(R, S)$  show that  $(\mathcal{M}, -\lambda)$  is its inverse where  $(-\lambda)(x, y) = -(\lambda(x, y))$ .
4. Using the formula for the Blanchfield form in terms of the Seifert matrix, calculate  $\mathcal{Bl}_T(1, 1)$  where the  $T$  is the right-handed trefoil knot (a twist knot) and 1 is a generator. Compare answers with friends. Is it possible that answers look different? Why?
5. Suppose  $K$  is a knot whose Alexander polynomial is not divisible by any symmetric prime. Show that  $K$  is algebraically slice.
6. Suppose that  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is an orientation-preserving homotopy equivalence between closed, connected, oriented  $2k$  manifolds. Show that the intersection forms on  $H_k(X; \mathbb{Z})$  and  $H_k(Y; \mathbb{Z})$  are isomorphic. Use the definition on page IV-1. You might need to look up a definition of Poincaré duality that is functorial. Deduce that  $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}(2)$  is homotopy equivalent to  $-\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}(2)$  but not orientation-preserving homotopy equivalent.