

MILNOR'S INVARIANTS AND THE COMPLETIONS OF LINK MODULES

BY

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ABSTRACT. Let L be a tame link of $\mu \geq 2$ components in S^3 , H the abelianization of its group $\pi_1(S^3 - L)$, and IH the augmentation ideal of the integral group ring $\mathbb{Z}H$. The IH -adic completions of the Alexander module and Alexander invariant of L are shown to possess presentation matrices whose entries are given in terms of certain integers $\mu(i_1, \dots, i_q)$ introduced by J. Milnor. Various applications to the theory of the elementary ideals of these modules are given, including a condition on the Alexander polynomial necessary for the linking numbers of the components of L with each other to all be zero. In the special case $\mu = 2$, it is shown that the various Milnor invariants $\bar{\mu}([r+1, s+1])$ are determined (up to sign) by the Alexander polynomial of L , and that this Alexander polynomial is 0 iff $\bar{\mu}([r+1, s+1]) = 0$ for all $r, s \geq 0$ with $r+s$ even; also, the Chen groups of L are determined (up to isomorphism) by those nonzero $\bar{\mu}([r+1, s+1])$ with $r+s$ minimal. In contrast, it is shown by example that for $\mu \geq 3$ the Alexander polynomials of a link and its sublinks do not determine its Chen groups.

1. Introduction. Let $L = K_1 \cup \dots \cup K_\mu \subseteq S^3$ be a tame link of $\mu \geq 2$ components; that is, K_1, \dots, K_μ are pairwise disjoint, embedded copies of S^1 , each of which is carried onto a polygonal curve by some autohomeomorphism of S^3 . We presume that L is given with a fixed ordering of its components (that is, each component K_i has been assigned an index i), and also that each component of L carries a fixed preferred orientation. Two such links are *ambient isotopic* iff there is an orientation-preserving autohomeomorphism of S^3 which maps one onto the other in such a way that the indices and orientations of the components correspond.

The *group* of such a link is the fundamental group $G = \pi_1(S^3 - L)$ of its complement. The abelianization $H = G/[G, G]$ of G is the free abelian group on certain elements t_1, \dots, t_μ , the meridians of L , and the elements of its integral group ring $\mathbb{Z}H$ may be uniquely represented by Laurent polynomials (with integer coefficients) in t_1, \dots, t_μ . The ring homomorphism $\varepsilon: \mathbb{Z}H \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ with $\varepsilon(h) = 1 \ \forall h \in H$ is the *augmentation map*; its kernel is the *augmentation ideal* IH of $\mathbb{Z}H$.

The *module sequence* [5] of such a link L is a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow B_L \xrightarrow{\phi} A_L \xrightarrow{\psi} IH \rightarrow 0$$

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of \mathbf{ZH} -modules. The module B_L is the abelianization G'/G'' of the commutator subgroup $G' = [G, G]$ of G , considered as an H -module via conjugation in G (i.e., if $\alpha: G \rightarrow H$ is the natural epimorphism then for $c \in G'$, $\alpha(g) \cdot cG'' = gcg^{-1}G''$); following [18], we refer to B_L as the *Alexander invariant* of L . The *Alexander module* of L is the tensor product $A_L = \mathbf{ZH} \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}G} IG$, considered as a \mathbf{ZH} -module with scalar multiplication performed in the first factor. The maps ϕ and ψ are given by $\phi(cG'') = 1 \otimes (c - 1)$ and $\psi(x \otimes y) = x \cdot \alpha(y)$. This sequence has been studied extensively by R. H. Crowell [4–6] and, in particular, may be identified [4] with the segment

$$0 \rightarrow H_1(\tilde{X}; \mathbf{Z}) \rightarrow H_1(\tilde{X}, F; \mathbf{Z}) \rightarrow \tilde{H}_0(F; \mathbf{Z}) \rightarrow 0$$

of the reduced integral homology sequence of the pair (\tilde{X}, F) consisting of the universal abelian cover \tilde{X} of $S^3 - L$ and its fiber F .

W. S. Massey [12] has studied the IH -adic completion

$$0 \rightarrow \hat{B}_L \xrightarrow{\hat{\phi}} \hat{A}_L \xrightarrow{\hat{\psi}} \widehat{IH} \rightarrow 0$$

of the module sequence of L , showing that it is a much less sensitive invariant of the link than the original module sequence. The completed sequence is invariant under (topological) I -equivalence [12, Theorem 4], for one thing. In addition, \hat{B}_L and \hat{A}_L are less complicated as $\widehat{\mathbf{ZH}}$ -modules than B_L and A_L are as \mathbf{ZH} -modules, in that \hat{B}_L and \hat{A}_L have $((\frac{\mu}{3}) + \mu - 1) \times (\frac{\mu}{2})$ and $(\mu - 1) \times \mu$ presentation matrices respectively [12, Theorems 1 and 2], while there is no upper bound on the (finite) numbers of generators and relations B_L and A_L may require [21, §4]. This completed module sequence is not so simple as to be uninteresting, though, as is evidenced by the fact [12] that for $q \geq 1$ the $(q + 1)$ st *Chen group* of L , $G''G_{q+1}/G''G_{q+2}$, is isomorphic to $(\widehat{IH})^{q-1} \cdot \hat{B}_L / (\widehat{IH})^q \cdot \hat{B}_L$. (Here G_r denotes the r th lower central series subgroup of G , given by $G_1 = G$ and $G_{r+1} = [G_r, G]$.) We will discuss these groups in §7.

The principal results of the present paper (Theorems (3.4) and (3.5)) give explicit presentation matrices for the $\widehat{\mathbf{ZH}}$ -modules \hat{B}_L and \hat{A}_L ; the entries of these matrices are elements of $\widehat{\mathbf{ZH}}$ defined using certain integers $\mu(i_1, \dots, i_q)$ introduced by J. Milnor [14] and discussed in §2. Let \mathcal{M} be the $\mu \times \mu$ matrix with diagonal entries given by

$$\mathcal{M}_{ii} = - \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \sum \mu(i_1, \dots, i_p, i) \cdot \prod (t_{i_k} - 1),$$

the sum Σ taken over the set of those p -tuples (i_1, \dots, i_p) of elements of $\{1, \dots, \mu\}$ with $i_p \neq i$, and other entries given by

$$\mathcal{M}_{ij} = \mu(j, i) \cdot (t_i - 1) + \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \sum \mu(i_1, \dots, i_p, j, i) \cdot (t_i - 1) \cdot \prod (t_{i_k} - 1),$$

the sum Σ now taken over the set of all p -tuples (i_1, \dots, i_p) of elements of $\{1, \dots, \mu\}$. Theorem (3.4) then states that \mathcal{M} is a presentation matrix for the $\widehat{\mathbf{ZH}}$ -module \hat{A}_L , and also that if any single row of \mathcal{M} is deleted the resulting matrix is still a presentation matrix for \hat{A}_L . Theorem (3.5), which we need not repeat here, gives a related presentation matrix \mathcal{P} for \hat{B}_L .

Theorem (3.4) has several interesting applications to the theory of the elementary ideals of A_L . The most direct, Theorem (4.1), states that if we regard \mathbf{ZH} as a subring of $\widehat{\mathbf{ZH}}$ in the natural way, then for any $k \in \mathbf{Z}$, $E_k(\mathcal{M}) = E_k(\hat{A}_L)$ is the ideal of $\widehat{\mathbf{ZH}}$ generated by $E_k(A_L)$. It is also possible to obtain results within the ring \mathbf{ZH} , rather than the larger ring $\widehat{\mathbf{ZH}}$. For instance, if for $q \geq 1$ we let \mathcal{M}_q be the matrix obtained by restricting the index of summation p in the definition of \mathcal{M}_{ii} to values $< q$, and restricting p in the definition of \mathcal{M}_{ij} to values $< q - 1$ (so that, for example, $\mathcal{M}_1 = 0$), then Theorem (4.2) states that for $0 < k < \mu$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{k-1} E_{\mu-k+i}(A_L) \cdot (IH)^{qi} + (IH)^{qk} = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} E_{\mu-k+i}(\mathcal{M}_q) \cdot (IH)^{qi} + (IH)^{qk}.$$

A simple consequence of this is Corollary (4.3):

$$E_{\mu-k}(A_L) + (IH)^{k+q-1} = E_{\mu-k}(\mathcal{M}_q) + (IH)^{k+q-1}.$$

Analogous results hold for the elementary ideals of B_L (see §4).

M. E. Kidwell [11] has given a condition on the reduced Alexander polynomial that is necessary for the linking numbers $\mu(i, j)$ to be zero for all $i \neq j \in \{1, \dots, \mu\}$. Using Theorem (4.2), we lift Kidwell's condition to the (unreduced) Alexander polynomial $\Delta_1(A_L) = \Delta_0(B_L)$ in Theorem (5.3): if $\mu(i, j) = 0 \ \forall i \neq j \in \{1, \dots, \mu\}$, then either μ is even and $\Delta_1(A_L) \in (IH)^{2\mu-2}$, or μ is odd and there is an $x \in (IH)^{(\mu-3)/2}$ with

$$(\Delta_1(A_L)) + (IH)^{2\mu-2} = \left(x^2 \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{\mu} (t_i - 1) \right) + (IH)^{2\mu-2}.$$

(Here for $y \in \mathbf{ZH}$, (y) denotes the principal ideal of \mathbf{ZH} generated by y .)

In §6 we concentrate, for the most part, on the case $\mu = 2$. In this case Theorem (4.1) amounts to the statement that the Alexander polynomial $\Delta_1(A_L)$ generates the same principal ideal in $\widehat{\mathbf{ZH}}$ as either

$$\mathcal{M}_{12}/(t_1 - 1) = \mathcal{M}_{11}/(1 - t_2)$$

or

$$\mathcal{M}_{21}/(t_2 - 1) = \mathcal{M}_{22}/(1 - t_1).$$

From this and certain well-known properties of the integers $\mu(i_1, \dots, i_q)$ we deduce Theorem (6.4): if for $u, v \geq 1$ we let $[u, v] = (1, \dots, 1, 2, \dots, 2)$ be the sequence with u ones and v twos, then after multiplying $\Delta_1(A_L)$ by -1 (if necessary) it will be true that for all $r, s \geq 0$

$$\frac{1}{r!s!} \epsilon \left(\frac{d^{r+s}}{dt_1^r dt_2^s} (\Delta_1(A_L)) \right) \equiv (-1)^s \mu([r+1, s+1]) \pmod{\Delta([r+1, s+1])}.$$

Here d/dt_1 and d/dt_2 are the usual partial derivatives of multivariate calculus, and $\Delta([r+1, s+1]) \in \mathbf{Z}$ is the g.c.d. of those $\mu([u, v])$ with $u \leq r+1$, $v \leq s+1$ and $u+v \leq r+s+1$. (This result is a strengthening of a theorem due to K. Murasugi [15, Theorem 4.1], and is itself due to N. Smythe [19].) An immediate consequence is Corollary (6.5): for $t \geq 0$, $\Delta_1(A_L) \in (IH)^t$ iff $\mu([r+1, s+1]) = 0$ whenever $r+s < t$, and (hence) $\Delta_1(A_L) = 0$ iff $\mu([r+1, s+1]) = 0 \forall r, s \geq 0$. (In fact, for $\Delta_1(A_L)$ to be 0 it suffices that $\mu([r+1, s+1])$ be 0 for all those $r, s \geq 0$ with $r+s$ even; see §6.) We also generalize the property (mentioned in passing by J. H. Conway [3]) that a + amphicheiral two-component link has Alexander polynomial 0.

Finally, in §8 we discuss questions suggested by the results of the paper.

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2. The integers $\mu(i_1, \dots, i_q)$. As is well known, if $L = K_1 \cup \dots \cup K_\mu \subseteq S^3$ is a tame link, a presentation of the group $G = \pi_1(S^3 - L)$ may be obtained from any regular projection of L in the plane. The arc components of such a projection may be denoted e_{ij} ($1 \leq i \leq \mu$, $1 \leq j \leq j_i$), in such a way that for each i , $e_{i1} \cup \dots \cup e_{ij_i}$ is the image of K_i in the projection, and e_{i1}, \dots, e_{ij_i} are encountered successively as one traverses K_i in the preferred direction. (The index j of e_{ij} should be considered modulo j_i .) G then has the presentation $\langle x_{ij}; r_{ij} \rangle$, in which there is a generator x_{ij} whenever $1 \leq i \leq \mu$ and $1 \leq j \leq j_i$, and a relator $r_{ij} = x_{mn}^{\delta_{ij}} x_{ij} x_{mn}^{-\delta_{ij}} x_{ij+1}^{-1}$ whenever e_{mn} is the arc component separating the terminal endpoint of e_{ij} from the initial endpoint of e_{ij+1} ; here δ_{ij} is 1 or -1 , depending on whether e_{mn} is oriented from left to right or from right to left, as seen by an observer standing on e_{ij} and facing e_{ij+1} . Any one of these relators is redundant [18, §3.D], and can be deleted from the presentation without effect.

If F is the free group on $\{x_{ij} | 1 \leq i \leq \mu, 1 \leq j \leq j_i\}$, then there is an epimorphism $\eta: F \rightarrow G$ whose kernel is the normal subgroup of F generated by $\{r_{ij}\}$. If $\alpha: G \rightarrow H$ is the natural epimorphism, then clearly $\alpha\eta(x_{ij}) = \alpha\eta(x_{ik})$ whenever $1 \leq i \leq \mu$ and $1 \leq j, k \leq j_i$, and the elements $t_i = \alpha\eta(x_{i1})$, $1 \leq i \leq \mu$, constitute a basis of the free abelian group H .

If $q \geq 1$, it is a simple matter to obtain a presentation $\langle x_{ij}; r_{ij}, s_{kq+1} \rangle$ of G/G_{q+1} , by adjoining sufficiently many relators s_{kq+1} to generate the normal subgroup F_{q+1} of F . A less cumbersome presentation for G/G_{q+1} has been found by J. Milnor [14]. If $\Phi \subseteq F$ is the subgroup (freely) generated by $\{x_i = x_{i1} | 1 \leq i \leq \mu\}$, and $\beta_{q+1}: G \rightarrow G/G_{q+1}$ is the natural epimorphism, he shows that the restriction $\beta_{q+1}\eta|_\Phi: \Phi \rightarrow G/G_{q+1}$ is surjective, and its kernel is generated (as a normal subgroup of Φ) by Φ_{q+1} together with certain elements $\rho_{iq+1} = [x_i, w_{iq+1}]$, $1 \leq i \leq \mu$. Thus G/G_{q+1} has the presentation $\langle x_i; \rho_{iq+1}, \sigma_{kq+1} \rangle$, in which there are a generator x_i and a relator ρ_{iq+1} for $1 \leq i \leq \mu$, and sufficiently many relators σ_{kq+1} to generate the normal subgroup Φ_{q+1} of Φ . The element $w_{iq+1} \in \Phi$ depends on the integer q ; if $p \geq q$ then w_{p+1} can be substituted for w_{iq+1} , since the two are congruent modulo

Φ_q [14, §3, assertion (6)], and hence $[x_i, w_{iq+1}]$ and $[x_i, w_{ip+1}]$ are congruent modulo Φ_{q+1} . (Incidentally, we might note here that it is not difficult to slightly sharpen the arguments of [14, §3, assertions (4) and (6)], so that (in the notation of [14]) one can take $w_{iq+1} = \eta_{q-1}(v_{ir_i})$ rather than $\eta_{q+1}(v_{ir_i})$, where $\eta_0 \equiv 1$.) Also, since the presentation $\langle x_i; \rho_{iq+1}, \sigma_{kq+1} \rangle$ of G/G_{q+1} is derived from the presentation $\langle x_{ij}; r_{ij} \rangle$ of G , the redundancy property of the latter implies that any one relator ρ_{iq+1} in the former is redundant.

If $q \geq 2$, then for each q -tuple (i_1, \dots, i_q) of elements of $\{1, \dots, \mu\}$ an integer $\mu(i_1, \dots, i_q)$ is defined in terms of R. H. Fox's free derivatives [7] by the formula

$$\mu(i_1, \dots, i_q) = \varepsilon \left(\frac{\partial^{q-1}}{\partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_{q-1}}} (w_{iq+1}) \right),$$

where $\varepsilon: \mathbf{Z}F \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}$ is the augmentation map. In the simplest case, $q = 2$, $\mu(i_1, i_2)$ is either zero (if $i_1 = i_2$) or the linking number of K_{i_1} and K_{i_2} (if $i_1 \neq i_2$). For $q \geq 3$, $\mu(i_1, \dots, i_q)$ is not, in general, an invariant of the link L ; rather, it depends on the choice of a regular projection of L in the plane, and the choice of an indexing of the arc components of the projection. J. Milnor has shown, however, that if $\Delta(i_1, \dots, i_q)$ is the greatest common divisor of the integers $\mu(j_1, \dots, j_p)$, as (j_1, \dots, j_p) varies over the proper subsequences of (i_1, \dots, i_q) , then $\Delta(i_1, \dots, i_q)$ and the congruence class $\bar{\mu}(i_1, \dots, i_q)$ of $\mu(i_1, \dots, i_q)$ modulo $\Delta(i_1, \dots, i_q)$ are not only invariants of L , but isotopy invariants of L [14]. (This definition of $\Delta(i_1, \dots, i_q)$ differs from that given in [14]; that the two agree is a consequence of the "cyclic symmetry" of Milnor's invariants [14, Theorem 6].) Furthermore, if i_1, \dots, i_q are pairwise distinct then $\bar{\mu}(i_1, \dots, i_q)$ is a homotopy invariant of L [14, Theorem 8]. A weaker version of this invariant $\bar{\mu}(i_1, \dots, i_q)$ may be obtained by considering its congruence class $\mu^*(i_1, \dots, i_q)$ modulo $\Delta^*(i_1, \dots, i_q)$, the greatest common divisor of the integers $\mu(j_1, \dots, j_p)$ as (j_1, \dots, j_p) varies over the permutations of proper subsequences of (i_1, \dots, i_q) .

3. Presentations of \hat{A}_L and \hat{B}_L . The *Alexander module* of the group G is defined to be the tensor product $\mathbf{Z}H \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}G} IG$, considered as a $\mathbf{Z}H$ -module with the scalar multiplication performed in the first factor; we denote this module A_L . For $q \geq 1$ the Alexander module of G/G_{q+1} is defined analogously; we identify H with the abelianization of G/G_{q+1} in the natural way and consider this Alexander module as a $\mathbf{Z}H$ -module, which we will denote A_{q+1} .

The *Alexander matrix* of the presentation $\langle x_{ij}; r_{ij} \rangle$ of G has a column for each generator x_{ij} , and a row for each relator r_{ij} ; the common entry of the column corresponding to x_{mn} and the row corresponding to r_{ij} is

$$\alpha\eta(\partial r_{ij}/\partial x_{mn}).$$

As shown by R. H. Crowell [4, §3], this matrix is a presentation matrix for the $\mathbf{Z}H$ -module A_L . In fact, if X_2 is the free $\mathbf{Z}H$ -module on the set of relators r_{ij} , and X_1 is the free $\mathbf{Z}H$ -module on the set of generators x_{ij} , then there is an exact sequence

$$X_2 \xrightarrow{d_2} X_1 \xrightarrow{d_1} A_L \rightarrow 0$$

in which the matrix of d_2 is this Alexander matrix, and $d_1(x_{ij}) = 1 \otimes (\eta(x_{ij}) - 1)$. Similarly, if $q \geq 1$ each of the presentations $\langle x_{ij}; r_{ij}, s_{kq+1} \rangle$ and $\langle x_i; \rho_{iq+1}, \sigma_{kq+1} \rangle$ of the group G/G_{q+1} gives rise to a presentation of the \mathbf{ZH} -module A_{q+1} .

LEMMA (3.1). *Let $\partial: F \rightarrow \mathbf{ZF}$ be a derivation, that is, a function with $\partial(xy) = \partial(x) + x\partial(y) \forall x, y \in F$. Then $\alpha\eta\partial(F_{q+1}) \subseteq (IH)^q$ for every $q \geq 1$.*

PROOF. Note that $\partial(1) = \partial(1) + \partial(1)$, so $\partial(1) = 0$; hence $\partial(x^{-1}) = -x^{-1}\partial(x) \forall x \in F$. It follows that for $x, y \in F$

$$\alpha\eta\partial([x, y]) = \alpha\eta\partial(xy x^{-1} y^{-1}) = (1 - \alpha\eta(y))\alpha\eta\partial(x) + (\alpha\eta(x) - 1)\alpha\eta\partial(y).$$

From this we conclude directly that $\alpha\eta\partial(F_2) \subseteq IH$.

Proceeding inductively, suppose $q \geq 2$. If $x \in F_q$ and $y \in F$, then

$$\alpha\eta\partial([x, y]) = (1 - \alpha\eta(y))\alpha\eta\partial(x) \in (IH)^q. \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$

We will apply this lemma with the various free derivatives $\partial/\partial x_{ij}$ playing the role of ∂ .

For $q \geq 1$, let $\beta_{q+1}: G \rightarrow G/G_{q+1}$ be the canonical map onto the quotient; we also denote by β_{q+1} the map induced on the integral group rings, and the restriction of this map to the augmentation ideals.

PROPOSITION (3.2). *For $q \geq 1$, $\text{id} \otimes \beta_{q+1}: A_L \rightarrow A_{q+1}$ induces an isomorphism*

$$A_L/(IH)^q \cdot A_L \rightarrow A_{q+1}/(IH)^q \cdot A_{q+1}.$$

PROOF. Let

$$X'_2 \xrightarrow{d'_2} X'_1 \xrightarrow{d'_1} A_{q+1} \rightarrow 0$$

be the presentation of the \mathbf{ZH} -module A_{q+1} arising from the presentation $\langle x_{ij}; r_{ij}, s_{kq+1} \rangle$ of G/G_{q+1} . Comparing this with the presentation of A_L discussed earlier, we note that $X_1 = X'_1$ and $(\text{id} \otimes \beta_{q+1})d_1 = d'_1$. Furthermore, by the lemma,

$$d_2(X_2) \subseteq d'_2(X'_2) \subseteq d_2(X_2) + (IH)^q \cdot X_1. \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$

Suppose $q \geq 1$, and recall the matrix \mathcal{M}_q that was defined in the introduction. Let Y be the free \mathbf{ZH} -module on the set $\{x_1, \dots, x_\mu\}$, and for $1 \leq r \leq \mu$ let Y_r be the submodule of Y (freely) generated by those $x_i \neq x_r$; let $Y_0 = Y$. For $1 \leq r \leq \mu$ let $e_{rq}: Y_r \rightarrow Y$ be the \mathbf{ZH} -linear map whose matrix is the submatrix of \mathcal{M}_q obtained by deleting its r th row, and let $e_{0q}: Y_0 \rightarrow Y$ be the \mathbf{ZH} -linear map whose matrix is \mathcal{M}_q ; also, let $e_q: Y \rightarrow A_{q+1}$ be the homomorphism given by $e_q(x_i) = 1 \otimes (\beta_{q+1}\eta(x_i) - 1)$. We use \bar{e} to denote the homomorphism induced by a homomorphism e from some quotient of its domain to a suitable quotient of its codomain.

PROPOSITION (3.3). *For every $q \geq 1$ and every $r \in \{0, \dots, \mu\}$ the sequence*

$$Y_r/(IH)^q \cdot Y_r \xrightarrow{\bar{e}_{rq}} Y/(IH)^q \cdot Y \xrightarrow{\bar{e}_q} A_{q+1}/(IH)^q \cdot A_{q+1} \rightarrow 0$$

is exact.

PROOF. Suppose, first, that $r = 0$, and let

$$X \xrightarrow{f_q} Y \xrightarrow{e_q} A_{q+1} \rightarrow 0$$

be the presentation of the \mathbf{ZH} -module A_{q+1} that arises from the presentation $\langle x_i; \rho_{iq+1}, \sigma_{kq+1} \rangle$ of G/G_{q+1} . Then X is the free \mathbf{ZH} -module on the set of relators ρ_{iq+1} and σ_{kq+1} , and, by Lemma (3.1), $f_q(\sigma_{kq+1}) \in (IH)^q \cdot Y$ for each k . Let X_0 be the submodule of X (freely) generated by the set of relators ρ_{iq+1} , and $g_q: X_0 \rightarrow Y$ the restriction of f_q to X_0 ; then

$$X_0/(IH)^q \cdot X_0 \xrightarrow{\bar{g}_q} Y/(IH)^q \cdot Y \xrightarrow{\bar{e}_q} A_{q+1}/(IH)^q \cdot A_{q+1} \rightarrow 0$$

is an exact sequence of \mathbf{ZH} -modules.

To complete the proof in this case $r = 0$, then, we need only show that \bar{g}_q and \bar{e}_{0q} have the same image. If $q = 1$, $\bar{g}_q = 0$ and $\bar{e}_{0q} = 0$, so we need proceed no further. It happens that for $q \geq 2$ and $1 \leq i, j \leq \mu$ the ij entry of \mathcal{M}_q is congruent, modulo $(IH)^q$, to the ij entry of the matrix of g_q . To show this we need to recall R. H. Fox's "Taylor series" [7, p. 553], which asserts that for every integer $s \geq 1$ and every $x \in \mathbf{Z}\Phi$

$$x - \varepsilon(x) - \sum_{p=1}^s \sum \varepsilon(\partial^p(x)/\partial x_{i_1} \cdots \partial x_{i_p}) \cdot \prod (x_{i_k} - 1)$$

is an element of $(I\Phi)^{s+1}$, where the sum Σ is taken over the set of all p -tuples (i_1, \dots, i_p) of elements of $\{1, \dots, \mu\}$.

If $1 \leq i, j \leq \mu$ the ij entry of the matrix of g_q is

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha\eta(\partial(\rho_{iq+1})/\partial x_j) &= (1 - \alpha\eta(w_{iq+1}))\alpha\eta(\partial(x_i)/\partial x_j) \\ &\quad + (\alpha\eta(x_i) - 1)\alpha\eta(\partial(w_{iq+1})/\partial x_j). \end{aligned}$$

Applying the "Taylor series" to w_{iq+1} (with $s = q - 1$) and $\partial(w_{iq+1})/\partial x_j$ (with $s = q - 2$), we conclude that the ij entry of the matrix of g_q is congruent (modulo $(IH)^q$) to

$$\begin{aligned} &-\alpha\eta(\partial(x_i)/\partial x_j) \cdot \sum_{p=1}^{q-1} \sum \mu(i_1, \dots, i_p, i) \cdot \prod (t_{i_k} - 1) \\ &+ (t_i - 1) \cdot \mu(j, i) + \sum_{p=1}^{q-2} \sum \mu(i_1, \dots, i_p, j, i) \cdot (t_i - 1) \cdot \prod (t_{i_k} - 1), \end{aligned}$$

where each sum Σ is taken over the set of all p -tuples (i_1, \dots, i_p) of elements of $\{1, \dots, \mu\}$. Since this element of \mathbf{ZH} is precisely the ij entry of \mathcal{M}_q , our proof in the case $r = 0$ is complete.

Suppose, now, that $1 \leq r \leq \mu$. As noted in §2, in the presentation $\langle x_i; \rho_{iq+1}, \sigma_{kq+1} \rangle$ of G/G_{q+1} the relator ρ_{rq+1} is redundant, and so may be deleted. Applying the argument just given in the case $r = 0$ to this simplified presentation completes the proof. Q.E.D.

We are indebted to the referee for pointing out that the exact sequence of Proposition (3.3) has been described by N. Smythe [19].

Recall that for a \mathbf{ZH} -module A the IH -adic completion \hat{A} may be identified with the inverse limit of the quotients $A/(IH)^q \cdot A$ [1, III, §2.6]; the canonical epimorphisms $A \rightarrow A/(IH)^q \cdot A$ then define a natural mapping $h: A \rightarrow \hat{A}$, whose kernel is

$\cap_{q=0}^{\infty} (IH)^q \cdot A$. In case h is injective (e.g., if A is free) we may suppress it, regarding A as a subset of \hat{A} . If A is finitely generated, there is an isomorphism $\widehat{\mathbf{Z}H} \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}H} A \rightarrow \hat{A}$ under which $x \otimes a$ corresponds to $x \cdot h(a)$ [1, III, §3.4]. From the additivity of tensor products it follows that if A is the free $\mathbf{Z}H$ -module on a finite set $\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$, \hat{A} is the free $\widehat{\mathbf{Z}H}$ -module on the same set.

Continuing to use the notation of Proposition (3.3), let $f: \hat{Y} \rightarrow \hat{A}_L$ be the $\widehat{\mathbf{Z}H}$ -homomorphism with $f(x_i) = h(1 \otimes (\eta(x_i) - 1))$. Let $e_0: \hat{Y}_0 \rightarrow \hat{Y}$ be the $\widehat{\mathbf{Z}H}$ -homomorphism whose matrix is \mathcal{M} , and for $1 \leq r \leq \mu$ let $e_r: \hat{Y}_r \rightarrow \hat{Y}$ be the homomorphism whose matrix is obtained from \mathcal{M} by deleting its r th row.

THEOREM (3.4). *For every $r \in \{0, \dots, \mu\}$ the sequence*

$$\hat{Y}_r \xrightarrow{e_r} \hat{Y} \xrightarrow{f} \hat{A}_L \rightarrow 0$$

is exact.

PROOF. Let $r \in \{0, \dots, \mu\}$. Combining Propositions (3.2) and (3.3), we see that for every $q \geq 1$ the sequence

$$Y_r / (IH)^q \cdot Y_r \xrightarrow{\bar{e}_{rq}} Y / (IH)^q \cdot Y \xrightarrow{\bar{f}_q} A_L / (IH)^q \cdot A_L \rightarrow 0$$

is exact, where $\bar{f}_q: Y \rightarrow A_L$ is the $\mathbf{Z}H$ -homomorphism given by $\bar{f}_q(x_i) = 1 \otimes (\eta(x_i) - 1)$. (The sequence of the statement is the inverse limit of these sequences as $q \rightarrow \infty$.)

Let $\pi: \hat{Y} \rightarrow \text{coker } e_r$ be the canonical map onto the quotient. Certainly $\pi e_r = 0$, so there is a $\widehat{\mathbf{Z}H}$ -homomorphism $\hat{f}: \text{coker } e_r \rightarrow \hat{A}_L$ with $\hat{f}\pi = f$. Recall that for any finitely generated $\mathbf{Z}H$ -module A the natural mapping $h: A \rightarrow \hat{A}$ induces an isomorphism $A / (IH)^q \cdot A \rightarrow \hat{A} / (\widehat{IH})^q \cdot \hat{A}$ for every $q \geq 1$ [1, III, §2.12]. From this and the exact sequences of the first paragraph, we deduce that \hat{f} induces an isomorphism

$$\text{coker } e_r / (\widehat{IH})^q \cdot \text{coker } e_r \rightarrow \hat{A}_L / (\widehat{IH})^q \cdot \hat{A}_L$$

for every $q \geq 1$; it follows that \hat{f} is an isomorphism [1, III, §2.8, Corollary 3]. Q.E.D.

A presentation of the $\widehat{\mathbf{Z}H}$ -module \hat{B}_L may be derived from that of \hat{A}_L just given, using a construction due to R. H. Crowell [5, 6]. Let Z_1, Z_2, Z_3 be the free $\mathbf{Z}H$ -modules on the sets $\{z_i | 1 \leq i \leq \mu\}$, $\{z_{ij} | 1 \leq i < j \leq \mu\}$, and $\{z_{ijk} | 1 \leq i < j < k \leq \mu\}$, respectively (if $\mu = 2, Z_3 = 0$). There is an exact sequence

$$Z_3 \xrightarrow{\zeta_3} Z_2 \xrightarrow{\zeta_2} Z_1 \xrightarrow{\zeta_1} IH \rightarrow 0$$

in which $\zeta_1(z_i) = t_i - 1$, $\zeta_2(z_{ij}) = (t_i - 1)z_j - (t_j - 1)z_i$, and $\zeta_3(z_{ijk}) = (t_i - 1)z_{jk} - (t_j - 1)z_{ik} + (t_k - 1)z_{ij}$. We denote the matrix of $\zeta_2 N_2(\mu)$, and that of $\zeta_3 N_3(\mu)$ (in particular, $N_3(2)$ is the empty matrix). The IH -adic completion

$$\hat{Z}_3 \xrightarrow{\hat{\zeta}_3} \hat{Z}_2 \xrightarrow{\hat{\zeta}_2} \hat{Z}_1 \xrightarrow{\hat{\zeta}_1} \widehat{IH} \rightarrow 0$$

is then an exact sequence of $\widehat{\mathbf{Z}H}$ -modules.

Let $\xi: Y \rightarrow Z_1$ be the isomorphism with $\xi(x_i) = z_i \forall i$, and let $\nu_0: \hat{Y}_0 \rightarrow \hat{Z}_2$ be the $\widehat{\mathbf{Z}H}$ -homomorphism given by

$$\nu_0(x_i) = \sum_{j>i} (\mathcal{M}_{ij}/(t_i - 1)) z_{ij} - \sum_{j<i} (\mathcal{M}_{ij}/(t_i - 1)) z_{ji};$$

we denote by \mathcal{N} the matrix of ν_0 . For $1 \leq r \leq \mu$ let $\nu_r: \hat{Y}_r \rightarrow \hat{Z}_2$ be the $\widehat{\mathbf{Z}H}$ -homomorphism whose matrix is obtained from \mathcal{N} by deleting its r th row; if we regard \hat{Y}_r as a submodule of \hat{Y}_0 in the natural way, then ν_r is simply the restriction of ν_0 to \hat{Y}_r . Also, let $\tau: \hat{Z}_2 \rightarrow \hat{B}_L$ be the $\widehat{\mathbf{Z}H}$ -homomorphism with $\tau(z_{ij}) = h(\eta([x_i, x_j])G'')$. For $0 \leq r \leq \mu$ we now have the following diagram of $\widehat{\mathbf{Z}H}$ -modules and $\widehat{\mathbf{Z}H}$ -homomorphisms:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \hat{Y}_r \oplus \hat{Z}_3 & & \hat{Y}_r & & \hat{Z}_2 \\ \langle \nu_r, \hat{\xi}_3 \rangle \downarrow & & e_r \downarrow & & \downarrow \hat{\xi}_2 \\ & \hat{\xi}^{-1} \hat{\xi}_2 \rightarrow & \hat{Y} & \xrightarrow{\hat{\xi}} & \hat{Z}_1 \\ \tau \downarrow & & f \downarrow & & \downarrow \hat{\xi}_1 \\ \hat{B}_L & \xrightarrow{\hat{\phi}} & \hat{A}_L & \xrightarrow{\hat{\psi}} & \widehat{IH} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & & 0 & & 0 \end{array}$$

THEOREM (3.5). *This diagram commutes and has exact columns. Consequently, the matrix*

$$\mathcal{P} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{N} \\ N_3(\mu) \end{pmatrix}$$

is a presentation matrix for the $\widehat{\mathbf{Z}H}$ -module \hat{B}_L , as is the submatrix of \mathcal{P} obtained by deleting any one of its first μ rows.

PROOF. If $1 \leq i < j \leq \mu$ then

$$\begin{aligned} f \hat{\xi}^{-1} \hat{\xi}_2(z_{ij}) &= f((t_i - 1)x_j - (t_j - 1)x_i) \\ &= h(1 \otimes \eta((x_i - 1)(x_j - 1) - (x_j - 1)(x_i - 1))) \\ &= h(1 \otimes \eta(x_i x_j)(1 - \eta(x_j^{-1} x_i^{-1} x_j x_i))) \\ &= -t_i t_j \cdot h\phi(\eta(x_j^{-1} x_i^{-1} x_j x_i)G'') \\ &= -h\phi(\eta(x_i x_j \cdot x_j^{-1} x_i^{-1} x_j x_i \cdot x_j^{-1} x_i^{-1})G'') \\ &= -\hat{\phi}h(\eta(x_j x_i x_j^{-1} x_i^{-1})G'') = \hat{\phi}\tau(z_{ij}), \end{aligned}$$

so the diagram does indeed commute.

In addition, note that for $1 \leq i \leq \mu$, $\sum_{j=1}^{\mu} \mathcal{M}_{ij} \cdot (t_j - 1) = 0$, and hence

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\zeta}_2 \nu_0(x_i) &= \sum_{j \neq i} \mathcal{M}_{ij} z_j - \sum_{j \neq i} (\mathcal{M}_{ij} / (t_i - 1)) (t_j - 1) z_i \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{\mu} \mathcal{M}_{ij} z_j = \hat{\xi} e_0(x_i), \end{aligned}$$

so that $\hat{\zeta}_2 \nu_0 = \hat{\xi} e_0$; it follows also that $\hat{\zeta}_2 \nu_r = \hat{\xi} e_r$ for $1 \leq r \leq \mu$.

A straightforward diagram-chase completes the proof. Q.E.D.

4. Elementary ideals. Recall that if $m, n \geq 1$ and M is an $m \times n$ matrix with entries in a commutative ring R with unity, then its *elementary* (or *determinantal*) *ideals*, denoted $E_k(M)$ and indexed by $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, are ideals of R defined by: if $k < n - m$ or $k < 0$ then $E_k(M) = 0$; if $k \geq n$ then $E_k(M) = R$; and if $0, n - m \leq k < n$ then $E_k(M)$ is the ideal of R generated by the determinants of the $(n - k) \times (n - k)$ submatrices of M . If M is a presentation matrix for an R -module A , then the *elementary ideals* (or *Fitting invariants*) of A are defined by $E_k(A) = E_k(M)$; these ideals depend only on the isomorphism-type of A , and are independent of the choice of a particular presentation matrix M [17, p. 58]. If $f: R \rightarrow S$ is a homomorphism of commutative rings with unity, and we consider S as an R -module via f , then it follows from the right exactness of tensor products that $f(M)$ is a presentation matrix for the tensor product $S \otimes_R A$, considered as an S -module with the scalar multiplication performed in the first factor. Consequently, for $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, $E_k(S \otimes_R A)$ is the ideal of S generated by $f(E_k(A))$.

Considering the inclusion $\mathbf{Z}H \subseteq \widehat{\mathbf{Z}H}$, we conclude that if A is a finitely presented $\mathbf{Z}H$ -module then for $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ the ideal of $\widehat{\mathbf{Z}H}$ generated by $E_k(A)$ is $E_k(\widehat{\mathbf{Z}H} \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}H} A)$; since $\widehat{\mathbf{Z}H} \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}H} A$ is isomorphic to \hat{A} [1, III, §3.4], this ideal is $E_k(\hat{A})$. In view of Theorems (3.4) and (3.5), we conclude

THEOREM(4.1). *For any $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, the ideal of $\widehat{\mathbf{Z}H}$ generated by $E_k(A_L)$ is $E_k(\mathcal{M})$, and this remains true if any row of \mathcal{M} is deleted. Also, the ideal of $\widehat{\mathbf{Z}H}$ generated by $E_k(B_L)$ is $E_k(\mathcal{P})$, and this remains true if any one of the first μ rows of \mathcal{P} is deleted.*

In practice, the matrices \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{P} may be rather inconvenient, since determining their entries requires the determination of all the (infinitely many) integers $\mu(i_1, \dots, i_q)$; for this reason we state several results which are weaker than Theorem (4.1) but involve only the simpler matrices \mathcal{M}_q and \mathcal{P}_q .

THEOREM (4.2). *If $0 < k < \mu$ and $q \geq 1$, then*

$$\sum_{i=0}^{k-1} E_{\mu-k+i}(A_L) \cdot (IH)^{qi} + (IH)^{qk} = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} E_{\mu-k+i}(\mathcal{M}_q) \cdot (IH)^{qi} + (IH)^{qk},$$

and this remains true if any row of \mathcal{M}_q is deleted.

PROOF. Clearly any presentation matrix of A_L may be transformed into a presentation matrix of $A_L / (IH)^q \cdot A_L$ by the adjunction of a number of rows whose

entries all lie in $(IH)^q$. By [22, Lemma (3.1)], then,

$$\sum_{i \geq 0} E_{\mu-k+i}(A_L) \cdot (IH)^{qi} = \sum_{i \geq 0} E_{\mu-k+i}(A_L/(IH)^q \cdot A_L) \cdot (IH)^{qi}$$

for any $k \in \mathbf{Z}$. Combining Propositions (3.2) and (3.3), we note that \mathcal{M}_q can be transformed into a presentation matrix of $A_L/(IH)^q \cdot A_L$ by the adjunction of a number of rows all of whose entries lie in $(IH)^q$, so that for $k \in \mathbf{Z}$

$$\sum_{i \geq 0} E_{\mu-k+i}(A_L) \cdot (IH)^{qi} = \sum_{i \geq 0} E_{\mu-k+i}(\mathcal{M}_q) \cdot (IH)^{qi}.$$

In particular,

$$\sum_{i \geq 0} E_{\mu+i}(A_L) \cdot (IH)^{qi} = \sum_{i \geq 0} E_{\mu+i}(\mathcal{M}_q) \cdot (IH)^{qi} = \mathbf{Z}H,$$

so for $0 < k < \mu$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} E_{\mu-k+i}(A_L) \cdot (IH)^{qi} + (IH)^{qk} &= \sum_{i \geq 0} E_{\mu-k+i}(A_L) \cdot (IH)^{qi} \\ &= \sum_{i \geq 0} E_{\mu-k+i}(\mathcal{M}_q) \cdot (IH)^{qi} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} E_{\mu-k+i}(\mathcal{M}_q) \cdot (IH)^{qi} + (IH)^{qk}. \end{aligned}$$

By Proposition (3.3), this remains true if any row of \mathcal{M}_q is deleted. Q.E.D.

The case $q = 1$ of this result is essentially the assertion that $E_{\mu-j}(A_L) \subseteq (IH)^j$ for $0 < j < \mu$, which was observed by R. H. Fox [8, p. 209]. The case $q = 2$ is also already known [22, Theorem 1]. Since $E_{\mu-j}(\mathcal{M}_q)$ and $E_{\mu-j}(A_L)$ are both contained in $(IH)^j$ for $0 < j < \mu$, it is a simple matter to derive

COROLLARY (4.3). *For $0 < k < \mu$ and $q \geq 1$,*

$$E_{\mu-k}(A_L) + (IH)^{k+q-1} = E_{\mu-k}(\mathcal{M}_q) + (IH)^{k+q-1},$$

and this remains true if any row of \mathcal{M}_q is deleted.

For $q \geq 1$ let \mathcal{P}_q be the matrix obtained from \mathcal{P} by ignoring those summands in the definition of the entries of \mathcal{P} which are of degree $\geq q$ as monomials in $t_1 - 1, \dots, t_\mu - 1$. That is, \mathcal{P}_q is related to \mathcal{P} just as \mathcal{M}_q is related to \mathcal{M} . In analogy with Theorem (4.2), we have

THEOREM (4.4). *If $0 < k \leq \binom{\mu}{2}$,*

$$\sum_{i=0}^{k-1} E_{\binom{\mu}{2}-k+i}(B_L) \cdot (IH)^{qi} + (IH)^{qk} = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} E_{\binom{\mu}{2}-k+i}(\mathcal{P}_q) \cdot (IH)^{qi} + (IH)^{qk},$$

and this remains true if any of the first μ rows of \mathcal{P}_q is deleted.

PROOF. Any presentation matrix of B_L can be transformed into a presentation matrix of $B_L/(IH)^q \cdot B_L$ by adjoining a number of rows whose entries all lie in $(IH)^q$. By [22, Lemma (3.1)],

$$\sum_{i \geq 0} E_{\binom{\mu}{2}-k+i}(B_L) \cdot (IH)^{qi} = \sum_{i \geq 0} E_{\binom{\mu}{2}-k+i}(B_L/(IH)^q \cdot B_L) \cdot (IH)^{qi}$$

for all $k \in \mathbf{Z}$. Since $h: B_L \rightarrow \hat{B}_L$ induces an isomorphism $B_L/(IH)^q \cdot B_L \rightarrow \hat{B}_L/(\widehat{IH})^q \cdot \hat{B}_L$ [1, III, §2.12] and \mathcal{P} is a presentation matrix for \hat{B}_L , a presentation matrix of $B_L/(IH)^q \cdot B_L$ can be obtained from \mathcal{P}_q by adjoining some rows whose entries all lie in $(IH)^q$, so by another application of [22, Lemma (3.1)]

$$\sum_{i \geq 0} E_{(\frac{\mu}{2})-k+i}(B_L) \cdot (IH)^{qi} = \sum_{i \geq 0} E_{(\frac{\mu}{2})-k+i}(\mathcal{P}_q) \cdot (IH)^{qi}$$

for every $k \in \mathbf{Z}$.

The proof proceeds in the same manner as that of Theorem (4.2). Q.E.D.

The matrix \mathcal{P}_1 is simply $\varepsilon(\mathcal{N})$ with $(\frac{\mu}{2})$ rows of zeros adjoined, so when $q = 1$ Theorem (4.4) remains true if \mathcal{P}_1 is replaced by $\varepsilon(\mathcal{N})$. In this form, the $q = 1$ case of Theorem (4.4) is already known [23, Theorem 2].

In analogy with Corollary (4.3), we have

COROLLARY (4.5). *If $0 < k < \mu$ and $q \geq 1$, then*

$$E_{(\frac{\mu}{2})-k}(B_L) + (IH)^q = E_{(\frac{\mu}{2})-k}(\mathcal{P}_q) + (IH)^q.$$

Also, if $\mu \leq k \leq (\frac{\mu}{2})$ and $q \geq 1$, then

$$E_{(\frac{\mu}{2})-k}(B_L) + (IH)^{q+k-\mu} = E_{(\frac{\mu}{2})-k}(\mathcal{P}_q) + (IH)^{q+k-\mu}.$$

Both statements remain true if any one of the first μ rows of \mathcal{P}_q is deleted.

PROOF. The first equality of the statement follows immediately from Theorem (4.4).

The rows of the $\mu \times (\frac{\mu}{2})$ matrix $\varepsilon(\mathcal{N})$ are linearly dependent (in fact, their sum is zero), so $E_{(\frac{\mu}{2})-\mu}(\varepsilon(\mathcal{N})) = 0$. From this and the modified form of Theorem (4.4) just mentioned, it follows that $E_{(\frac{\mu}{2}-1)-j}(B_L) \subseteq (IH)^j$ for $0 \leq j \leq (\frac{\mu}{2}-1)$. This and Theorem (4.4) imply that also $E_{(\frac{\mu}{2}-1)-j}(\mathcal{P}_q) \subseteq (IH)^j$ for $0 \leq j \leq (\frac{\mu}{2}-1)$. Combining these inclusions with Theorem (4.4) yields the second equality of the statement. Q.E.D.

5. The Alexander polynomials of links with all linking numbers zero. A couple of ring-theoretic lemmas will be useful.

LEMMA (5.1). *Let $m \geq 1$, and let $\mathbf{Z}[u_1, \dots, u_m, u_1^{-1}, \dots, u_m^{-1}]$ be the ring of Laurent polynomials (with integer coefficients) in the m commuting indeterminates u_1, \dots, u_m . If I is the ideal of $\mathbf{Z}[u_1, \dots, u_m, u_1^{-1}, \dots, u_m^{-1}]$ generated by $\{u_1 - 1, \dots, u_m - 1\}$, then for $a, b \in \mathbf{Z}[u_1, \dots, u_m, u_1^{-1}, \dots, u_m^{-1}]$ and $k \geq 0$, $ab \in I^k$ iff there is a $j \in \{0, \dots, k\}$ with $a \in I^j$ and $b \in I^{k-j}$.*

PROOF. This is easily verified using the fact that, for $j \geq 2$, I^j consists of those elements of I whose partial derivatives (in the usual sense of multivariate calculus) of orders $< j$ all vanish at the point $u_1 = 1, \dots, u_m = 1$. Q.E.D.

Note that if $m = \mu$, there is an isomorphism between $\mathbf{Z}[u_1, \dots, u_m, u_1^{-1}, \dots, u_m^{-1}]$ and $\mathbf{Z}H$ under which each u_i corresponds to t_i , and (hence) I corresponds to IH .

LEMMA (5.2). *Let $n \geq 0$ be an integer, and suppose $y, z \in \mathbf{Z}H$. Then $(z)IH \subseteq (y)IH + (IH)^{n+1}$ iff $z \in (y) + (IH)^n$.*

PROOF. Certainly if $z \in (y) + (IH)^n$ then $(z)IH \subseteq (y)IH + (IH)^{n+1}$.

Conversely, suppose $(z)IH \subseteq (y)IH + (IH)^{n+1}$. If $y \in (IH)^n$, then $z \in (IH)^n$.

On the other hand, suppose $y \notin (IH)^n$; then there is a unique $r \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$ such that $y \in (IH)^r - (IH)^{r+1}$. Since $(z)IH \subseteq (y)IH + (IH)^{n+1}$, whenever $1 \leq i \leq \mu$ there are $a_{i1}, \dots, a_{i\mu} \in \mathbb{Z}H$ and $w_i \in (IH)^{n+1}$ with

$$z \cdot (t_i - 1) = w_i + \sum_{j=1}^{\mu} a_{ij} y(t_j - 1).$$

We claim that whenever $1 \leq i, k \leq \mu$ there are $a_{i1k}, \dots, a_{i\mu k} \in \mathbb{Z}H$ and $w_{ik} \in (IH)^{n+1}$ such that

$$z \cdot (t_i - 1) = w_{ik} + a_{iik} y(t_i - 1) + \sum_{i \neq j \geq k} a_{ijk} y(t_j - 1).$$

This claim is verified by induction on k ; if $k = 1$, it is clearly true.

Suppose, now, that $k \geq 2$ and the claim is satisfied by $k-1$ and every $i \in \{1, \dots, \mu\}$. If $i = k-1$, the claim is immediately satisfied by k and i .

If $i \neq k-1$, then

$$\begin{aligned} v &= w_{k-1k-1}(t_i - 1) - w_{ik-1}(t_{k-1} - 1) \\ &= a_{iik-1} y(t_i - 1)(t_{k-1} - 1) + \sum_{i \neq j \geq k-1} a_{ijk-1} y(t_j - 1)(t_{k-1} - 1) \\ &\quad - a_{k-1k-1k-1} y(t_{k-1} - 1)(t_i - 1) - \sum_{j \geq k} a_{k-1jk-1} y(t_j - 1)(t_i - 1) \end{aligned}$$

is an element of $(IH)^{n+2}$. Since $y \in (IH)^r - (IH)^{r+1}$, then, $v/y \in (IH)^{n+2-r}$.

Let $m = k-2$ or $k-1$ according to whether $i < k-1$ or $i > k-1$. For $1 \leq j \leq m$ let $i_j = j$ if $j < i$, and $i_j = j+1$ if $j \geq i$, so that i_1, \dots, i_m are the integers strictly less than k and not equal to i , in ascending order. Let $\phi: \mathbb{Z}H \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[u_1, \dots, u_m, u_1^{-1}, \dots, u_m^{-1}]$ be the homomorphism of rings with unity given by $\phi(t_{i_j}) = u_j$ for $1 \leq j \leq m$, and $\phi(t_s) = 1$ for $s \notin \{i_1, \dots, i_m\}$. Then $\phi(v/y) = \phi(a_{ik-1k-1})(u_m - 1)^2 \in \phi(IH)^{n+2-r}$, so $\phi(a_{ik-1k-1}) \in \phi(IH)^{n-r}$. Then $a_{ik-1k-1} \in (IH)^{n-r} + \ker \phi$, so

$$a_{ik-1k-1} = w' + a_i(t_i - 1) + \sum_{i \neq j \geq k} a_j(t_j - 1)$$

for some $a_i, a_k, \dots, a_\mu \in \mathbb{Z}H$ and $w' \in (IH)^{n-r}$. Then

$$z \cdot (t_i - 1) = w_{ik} + a_{iik} y(t_i - 1) + \sum_{i \neq j \geq k} a_{ijk} y(t_j - 1),$$

where $w_{ik} = w_{ik-1} + w' y(t_{k-1} - 1) \in (IH)^{n+1}$, and for $j = i$ or $j \geq k$, $a_{ijk} = a_{ijk-1} + a_j(t_{k-1} - 1)$. This completes the proof of the claim.

By the claim, $z(t_\mu - 1) = w_{\mu\mu} + ay(t_\mu - 1)$ for some $a = a_{\mu\mu\mu} \in \mathbb{Z}H$ and $w_{\mu\mu} \in (IH)^{n+1}$. If $w = z - ay$, then $w(t_\mu - 1) = w_{\mu\mu} \in (IH)^{n+1}$, so $w \in (IH)^n$. Then $z = w + ay \in (IH)^n + (y)$. Q.E.D.

THEOREM (5.3). *Let $L = K_1 \cup \dots \cup K_\mu \subseteq S^3$ be a tame link with $\mu(i, j) = 0 \forall i \neq j \in \{1, \dots, \mu\}$. Then $\Delta_1(A_L) \in (IH)^{2\mu-2}$ if μ is even, while if μ is odd there is an $x \in (IH)^{(\mu-3)/2}$ with*

$$(\Delta_1(A_L)) + (IH)^{2\mu-2} = \left(x^2 \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{\mu} (t_i - 1) \right) + (IH)^{2\mu-2}.$$

PROOF. Let \mathcal{M}'_3 be the matrix obtained from \mathcal{M}_3 by deleting its last row. By Theorem (4.2),

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\mu-2} E_{1+i}(A_L) \cdot (IH)^{3i} + (IH)^{3(\mu-1)} = \sum_{i=0}^{\mu-2} E_{1+i}(\mathcal{M}'_3) \cdot (IH)^{3i} + (IH)^{3(\mu-1)}.$$

Since $\mu(i, j) = 0 \forall i \neq j \in \{1, \dots, \mu\}$, every entry of \mathcal{M}'_3 is in $(IH)^2$, so $E_{1+i}(\mathcal{M}'_3) \subseteq (IH)^{2(\mu-1-i)}$ for $0 \leq i \leq \mu-2$; it follows from Theorem (4.2) that also $E_{1+i}(A_L) \subseteq (IH)^{2(\mu-1-i)}$ for $0 \leq i \leq \mu-2$. Hence adding $(IH)^{2\mu-1}$ to each side of the equality above yields

$$E_1(A_L) + (IH)^{2\mu-1} = E_1(\mathcal{M}'_3) + (IH)^{2\mu-1}.$$

Consider the ideal $E_1(\mathcal{M}'_3) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}H$. It is generated by the determinants of the μ square submatrices of \mathcal{M}'_3 of order $\mu-1$. Since $\sum_j (\mathcal{M}'_3)_{ij}(t_j - 1) = 0$ whenever $1 \leq i \leq \mu-1$, a simple argument shows that there is a single element $\Delta \in \mathbb{Z}H$ such that these μ determinants are $\Delta \cdot (t_1 - 1), \dots, \Delta \cdot (t_\mu - 1)$, up to sign. Then $E_1(\mathcal{M}'_3) = (\Delta) \cdot IH$, so since $E_1(A_L) = (\Delta_1(A_L)) \cdot IH$ we may deduce from Lemma (5.2) that

$$(\Delta_1(A_L)) + (IH)^{2\mu-2} = (\Delta) + (IH)^{2\mu-2}.$$

Let \mathcal{M}''_3 be the submatrix of \mathcal{M}'_3 obtained by deleting its last column; then $\Delta \cdot (t_\mu - 1) = \pm \det \mathcal{M}''_3$, and we may as well assume that $\Delta \cdot (t_\mu - 1) = \det \mathcal{M}''_3$.

Since $\mu(i, j) = 0 \forall i, j \in \{1, \dots, \mu\}$,

$$\Delta(i, j, k) = 0 \quad \forall i, j, k \in \{1, \dots, \mu\},$$

and hence by cyclic symmetry [14, Theorem 6] $\mu(i, j, k) = \mu(k, i, j) \forall i, j, k \in \{1, \dots, \mu\}$. Also, $\mu(i, j, k) = -\mu(j, i, k) \forall i, j, k \in \{1, \dots, \mu\}$ [14, Theorem 6], and consequently $\mu(i, j, k) = 0$ whenever any two of i, j, k coincide.

It follows that if $i \neq j \in \{1, \dots, \mu-1\}$ then the ij entry of \mathcal{M}''_3 is

$$(\mathcal{M}_3)_{ij} = \sum_{i \neq k \neq j} \mu(k, j, i)(t_i - 1)(t_k - 1).$$

Also, if $i \in \{1, \dots, \mu-1\}$ the ii entry of \mathcal{M}''_3 is

$$(\mathcal{M}_3)_{ii} = - \sum_{i \neq j \neq k \neq i} \mu(k, j, i)(t_k - 1)(t_j - 1),$$

and since $\mu(k, j, i) = -\mu(j, k, i) \forall i, j, k \in \{1, \dots, \mu\}$ this sum is 0. Note that in general every entry of the i th row of \mathcal{M}''_3 is divisible by $t_i - 1$.

If Y is the matrix obtained from \mathcal{M}''_3 by dividing its i th row by $t_i - 1$ for each i , then

$$\det Y \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{\mu-1} (t_i - 1) = \det \mathcal{M}''_3.$$

The diagonal entries of Y are all 0, while if $i \neq j \in \{1, \dots, \mu - 1\}$ the ij entry of Y is

$$\sum_{i \neq k \neq j} \mu(k, j, i)(t_k - 1);$$

since $\mu(k, j, i) = -\mu(k, i, j) \forall i, j, k \in \{1, \dots, \mu\}$, this is the negative of the ji entry of Y . Thus Y is a skew-symmetric $(\mu - 1) \times (\mu - 1)$ matrix, so either $\det Y = 0$ (if $\mu - 1$ is odd) or there is a $y \in \mathbf{ZH}$ with $\det Y = y^2$ (if $\mu - 1$ is even) (see, for instance, [10, p. 334]).

If μ is even, then, $\det Y = 0$, so $\Delta = 0$.

On the other hand, suppose μ is odd. Then $y^2 \cdot \prod_{i < \mu} (t_i - 1) = \det \mathcal{M}_3'' = \Delta \cdot (t_\mu - 1)$, so since $t_\mu - 1 \in \mathbf{ZH}$ is a prime, $y = x(t_\mu - 1)$ for some $x \in \mathbf{ZH}$; by cancellation, then,

$$\Delta = x^2 \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{\mu} (t_i - 1).$$

Note that since every entry of Y lies in IH , necessarily $x^2(t_\mu - 1)^2 = \det Y \in (IH)^{\mu-1}$, so x must be an element of $(IH)^{(\mu-3)/2}$. Q.E.D.

Incidentally, for even μ the proof can be considerably shortened by using Proposition (6.1). Also, we should remark that Theorem (5.3) is best possible, in the sense that it is possible to have $\Delta_1(A_L) \notin (IH)^{2\mu-1}$ if μ is even, and $\Delta_1(A_L) \notin (IH)^{2\mu-2}$ if μ is odd. If $\mu = 2\nu$, such an example is the connected sum of $\nu - 1$ copies of the Borromean rings (6_2^3 in [18, Appendix C]) and one copy of Whitehead's link (5_1^2 in [18, Appendix C]); if $\mu = 2\nu + 1$, such an example is the connected sum of ν copies of the Borromean rings.

6. Links of two components. Before restricting our attention to the special case $\mu = 2$, we state an interesting consequence of the symmetry of the Alexander polynomials of links, first noted (for $\mu = 2$) by W. S. Massey [12, §2, condition (a)].

PROPOSITION (6.1). *Let $L \subseteq S^3$ be a tame link of $\mu \geq 2$ components. If $\Delta_1(A_L) \in (IH)^{\mu+2n-1}$, then $\Delta_1(A_L) \in (IH)^{\mu+2n}$.*

PROOF. The ring \mathbf{ZH} possesses an involution, denoted by an overbar, defined by $\bar{t}_i = t_i^{-1}$. If $\Delta_1(A_L) \in (IH)^{\mu+2n-1}$ then, by Torres' first relation [20], $\Delta_1(A_L) - (-1)^\mu \bar{\Delta}_1(A_L) \in (IH)^{\mu+2n}$.

If $r_1, \dots, r_\mu \geq 0$ have $\sum r_i = \mu + 2n - 1$, then clearly for any $m \in \mathbf{Z}$ the monomial $y = m \cdot \prod (t_i - 1)^{r_i}$ has the property that $y - (-1)^{\mu+2n-1} \cdot \bar{y} \in (IH)^{\mu+2n}$. Since $\Delta_1(A_L) \in (IH)^{\mu+2n-1}$, $\Delta_1(A_L)$ is congruent (modulo $(IH)^{\mu+2n}$) to a sum of such monomials, and hence $\Delta_1(A_L) - (-1)^{\mu+2n-1} \cdot \bar{\Delta}_1(A_L) \in (IH)^{\mu+2n}$.

Thus $\Delta_1(A_L) + \Delta_1(A_L) \in (IH)^{\mu+2n}$, so $\Delta_1(A_L) \in (IH)^{\mu+2n}$. Q.E.D.

For the remainder of this section we will assume, unless stated otherwise, that $L \subseteq S^3$ is a tame link of $\mu = 2$ components.

For integers $v \geq 1$ and $w \geq 0$ let $C(v, w)$ be the set of all $(v + w)$ -tuples (c_1, \dots, c_{v+w}) in which 1 appears v times and 2 appears w times.

LEMMA (6.2). For any integer $u \geq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{C(v, w)} \mu(c_1, \dots, c_{v+w}, 2_1, \dots, 2_u, 1) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^w (-1)^i \binom{u-1+i}{i} \binom{\mu(2, 1) - i - u}{w-i} \mu(1_1, \dots, 1_v, 2_1, \dots, 2_{u+i}, 1), \end{aligned}$$

where $1_j = 1$ and $2_j = 2 \forall j$.

PROOF. Suppose, first, that $w = 0$. Then $C(v, w)$ has only one element, $(1_1, \dots, 1_v)$, so the first of the two sums is $\mu(1_1, \dots, 1_v, 2_1, \dots, 2_u, 1)$. The second sum is the same.

Proceeding inductively, suppose $w \geq 1$. Define functions $f_j: C(v, w-1) \rightarrow C(v, w)$, $1 \leq j \leq v+w$, by $f_j(c_1, \dots, c_{v+w-1}) = (c_1, \dots, c_{j-1}, 2, c_j, \dots, c_{v+w-1})$. Clearly then each f_j is injective, and each element of $C(v, w)$ is in the image of precisely w of the f_j . Hence

$$\begin{aligned} & w \cdot \sum_{C(v, w)} \mu(c_1, \dots, c_{v+w}, 2_1, \dots, 2_u, 1) \\ &= \sum_{C(v, w-1)} \sum_{j=1}^{v+w} \mu(f_j(c_1, \dots, c_{v+w-1}), 2_1, \dots, 2_u, 1). \end{aligned}$$

If $(c_1, \dots, c_{v+w-1}) \in C(v, w-1)$, then (in the terminology of [2]) the sequences $(c_1, \dots, c_{v+w-1}, 2_1, \dots, 2_u)$ and (2) have $2u + v + 2w - 1$ infiltrations: $u + w - 1$ with result $(c_1, \dots, c_{v+w-1}, 2_1, \dots, 2_u)$, u with result $(c_1, \dots, c_{v+w-1}, 2_1, \dots, 2_{u+1})$, and one with result $(f_j(c_1, \dots, c_{v+w-1}), 2_1, \dots, 2_u)$ for each $j \in \{1, \dots, v+w\}$. By [2, Lemma (3.3)], then,

$$\begin{aligned} & w \cdot \sum_{C(v, w)} \mu(c_1, \dots, c_{v+w}, 2_1, \dots, 2_u, 1) \\ &= \sum_{C(v, w-1)} (\mu(2, 1) - u - w + 1) \mu(c_1, \dots, c_{v+w-1}, 2_1, \dots, 2_u, 1) \\ &\quad - \sum_{C(v, w-1)} u \cdot \mu(c_1, \dots, c_{v+w-1}, 2_1, \dots, 2_{u+1}, 1). \end{aligned}$$

Applying the inductive hypothesis, this is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=0}^{w-1} (-1)^i \binom{u-1+i}{i} (\mu(2, 1) - u - w + 1) \\ & \quad \times \binom{\mu(2, 1) - i - u}{w-i-1} \mu(1_1, \dots, 1_v, 2_1, \dots, 2_{u+i}, 1) \\ & \quad + \sum_{i=1}^w (-1)^i u \binom{u+i-1}{i-1} \binom{\mu(2, 1) - i - u}{w-i} \mu(1_1, \dots, 1_v, 2_1, \dots, 2_{u+i}, 1) \\ &= w \cdot \sum_{i=0}^w (-1)^i \binom{u-1+i}{i} \binom{\mu(2, 1) - i - u}{w-i} \mu(1_1, \dots, 1_v, 2_1, \dots, 2_{u+i}, 1). \end{aligned}$$

(Repeated use has been made of the identity $a \binom{a+b}{b} = (b+1) \binom{a+b}{b+1}$.) Q.E.D.

Taking $u = 1$, we immediately conclude

COROLLARY (6.3). *For any integers $v \geq 1$ and $w \geq 0$,*

$$\sum_{C(v, w)} \mu(c_1, \dots, c_{v+w}, 2, 1) \equiv (-1)^w \mu(1_1, \dots, 1_v, 2_1, \dots, 2_{w+1}, 1)$$

(modulo $\Delta(1_1, \dots, 1_v, 2_1, \dots, 2_{w+1}, 1)$).

Recall that for $r, s \geq 0$ we use $[r + 1, s + 1]$ to denote the $(r + s + 2)$ -tuple $(1_1, \dots, 1_{r+1}, 2_1, \dots, 2_{s+1})$. Using this notation, we have the following result of N. Smythe [19].

THEOREM (6.4). *After multiplying the Alexander polynomial $\Delta_1(A_L)$ by -1 if necessary, it will be true that*

$$\frac{1}{r!s!} \epsilon \left(\frac{d^{r+s}}{dt_1^r dt_2^s} (\Delta_1(A_L)) \right) \equiv (-1)^s \mu([r + 1, s + 1])$$

(modulo $\Delta([r + 1, s + 1])$) for all $r, s \geq 0$.

PROOF. After deleting the second row of the matrix \mathcal{P} , what remains is a 1×1 matrix whose sole entry is $\mathcal{M}_{12}/(t_1 - 1)$. By Theorem (4.1), this element of $\widehat{\mathbf{ZH}}$ generates the same principal ideal as $\Delta_1(A_L) = \Delta_0(B_L)$, since $\Delta_0(B_L)$ generates the ideal $E_0(B_L)$ of \mathbf{ZH} . Thus there is a unit $e \in \widehat{\mathbf{ZH}}$ with $\Delta_1(A_L) = e(\mathcal{M}_{12}/(t_1 - 1))$. If $\epsilon: \widehat{\mathbf{ZH}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}$ is the unique continuous extension of the locally constant homomorphism $\epsilon: \mathbf{ZH} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}$, then $\epsilon(e) = \pm 1$, since e is a unit; multiplying $\Delta_1(A_L)$ by -1 if necessary, we may as well assume that $\epsilon(e) = 1$.

For $r, s \geq 0$ let $\gamma(r, s)$ be the coefficient of $(t_1 - 1)^r (t_2 - 1)^s$ in $\mathcal{M}_{12}/(t_1 - 1)$, and let $\delta(r, s)$ be the g.c.d. of those $\gamma(u, v)$ with $u \leq r$, $v \leq s$, and $u + v < r + s$. Then since $\epsilon(e) = 1$,

$$\frac{1}{r!s!} \epsilon \left(\frac{d^{r+s}}{dt_1^r dt_2^s} (\Delta_1(A_L)) \right) \equiv \gamma(r, s)$$

(modulo $\delta(r, s)$).

To complete the proof, then, it suffices to show that for all $r, s \geq 0$, $\delta(r, s) = \Delta([r + 1, s + 1])$ and $\gamma(r, s) \equiv (-1)^s \mu([r + 1, s + 1])$ (modulo $\delta(r, s)$). Note that $\delta(0, 0) = 0 = \Delta([1, 1])$, and $\gamma(0, 0) = \mu(2, 1) = (-1)^0 \mu([1, 1])$ is the linking number of the components of L .

Proceeding by induction on $r + s$, suppose $r + s \geq 1$. The inductive hypothesis directly implies that $\delta(r, s) = \Delta([r + 1, s + 1])$.

If $r \geq 1$, then

$$\gamma(r, s) = \sum_{C(r, s)} \mu(c_1, \dots, c_{r+s}, 2, 1),$$

and so, by Corollary (6.3) and cyclic symmetry [14, Theorem 6],

$$\gamma(r, s) \equiv (-1)^s \mu(1_1, \dots, 1_{r+1}, 2_1, \dots, 2_{s+1})$$

$$(\text{modulo } \Delta(1_1, \dots, 1_{r+1}, 2_1, \dots, 2_{s+1}) = \Delta(1_1, \dots, 1_r, 2_1, \dots, 2_{s+1}, 1)).$$

If $r = 0$, on the other hand, then $\gamma(r, s) = \mu(2_1, \dots, 2_{s+1}, 1)$. Noting that $\Delta(2_1, \dots, 2_{s+1}, 1) = \Delta^*(2_1, \dots, 2_{s+1}, 1)$, we may apply [14, assertion (27)] to conclude that

$$\gamma(r, s) \equiv (-1)^{s+2} \mu([1, s+1]) \pmod{\Delta(2_1, \dots, 2_{s+1}, 1) = \Delta([1, s+1])}.$$

Q.E.D.

That the congruence of Theorem (6.4) holds modulo $\Delta^*([r+1, s+1])$ was shown by K. Murasugi [15, Theorem 4.1]. Though the improvement seems modest, it leads to a considerable simplification of several other results due to Murasugi; compare [16, Lemma 7.3] with Corollary (6.5) below, for instance, or [16, Theorem 8.1] with the description of the Chen groups of L in the next section. By the way, [15, Theorems 4.2 and 4.3] can also be deduced from our Theorem (4.1); we leave the details to the reader.

Recall that for $t \geq 2$, $(IH)'$ consists of those elements of IH all of whose partial derivatives of orders $< t$ are mapped to 0 by ε . From Theorem (6.4) we directly conclude

COROLLARY (6.5). *For $t \geq 0$, $\Delta_1(A_L) \in (IH)'$ iff $\bar{\mu}([r+1, s+1]) = 0$ for all $r, s \geq 0$ with $r+s < t$. Consequently, $\Delta_1(A_L) = 0$ iff $\bar{\mu}([r+1, s+1]) = 0$ for all $r, s \geq 0$.*

Note that by Proposition (6.1), the greatest integer t with $\Delta_1(A_L) \in (IH)'$, if it exists, must be even.

Another interesting consequence of Theorem (6.4) is

COROLLARY (6.6). *Whenever $r+s$ is odd, $2\bar{\mu}([r+1, s+1]) = 0$.*

PROOF. Let L' be the link obtained from L by reversing the orientations of both of its components. By Torres' first relation [20], $\Delta_1(A_{L'})$ is also an Alexander polynomial for L' . By Theorem (6.4), the $\bar{\mu}$ -invariants $\bar{\mu}'([r+1, s+1])$ associated to L' are related to those of L : there is a fixed $\delta \in \{0, 1\}$ such that $\bar{\mu}'([r+1, s+1]) = (-1)^\delta \bar{\mu}([r+1, s+1]) \forall r, s \geq 0$. Also, according to J. Milnor [14, p. 296], $\bar{\mu}'([r+1, s+1]) = (-1)^{r+s} \bar{\mu}([r+1, s+1]) \forall r, s \geq 0$.

If $\bar{\mu}([r+1, s+1]) = 0 \forall r, s \geq 0$, then, of course, the conclusion holds.

If not, then there is a nonzero $\bar{\mu}([r_0+1, s_0+1])$ with $t_0 = r_0 + s_0$ as small as possible; then $\Delta_1(A_L) \in (IH)^{t_0} - (IH)^{t_0+1}$. Since t_0 must be even,

$$\bar{\mu}'([r_0+1, s_0+1]) = (-1)^{t_0} \bar{\mu}([r_0+1, s_0+1]) = \bar{\mu}([r_0+1, s_0+1]).$$

Since $\Delta([r_0+1, s_0+1]) = 0$ by the minimality of t_0 , and $\bar{\mu}'([r_0+1, s_0+1]) = (-1)^\delta \bar{\mu}([r_0+1, s_0+1])$, necessarily $\delta = 0$. Thus $(-1)^{r+s} \bar{\mu}([r+1, s+1]) = \bar{\mu}'([r+1, s+1]) = \bar{\mu}([r+1, s+1]) \forall r, s \geq 0$. Q.E.D.

J. H. Conway [3, p. 340] has observed that the Alexander polynomial of a + amphicheiral two-component link (i.e., one which is ambient isotopic to its mirror image) is 0. (Conway uses "amphicheiral" in this sense; see [3, p. 336].) Using Corollary (6.6), we generalize this somewhat:

COROLLARY (6.7). *If the $\bar{\mu}$ -invariants of L and its mirror image coincide, then $\Delta_1(A_L) = 0$.*

PROOF. According to J. Milnor [14, p. 296], the $\bar{\mu}$ -invariants $\bar{\mu}^m(i_1, \dots, i_q)$ of the mirror image of L are related to those of L by $\bar{\mu}^m(i_1, \dots, i_q) = (-1)^{q-1} \bar{\mu}(i_1, \dots, i_q)$. By hypothesis, then,

$$\bar{\mu}([r+1, s+1]) = (-1)^{r+s+1} \bar{\mu}([r+1, s+1]) \quad \forall r, s \geq 0,$$

so that $2\bar{\mu}([r+1, s+1]) = 0$ whenever $r+s$ is even. Combining this with Corollary (6.6), we conclude immediately that there can be no nonzero $\bar{\mu}([r+1, s+1])$ with $r+s$ minimal, so $\bar{\mu}([r+1, s+1]) = 0 \quad \forall r, s \geq 0$. By Theorem (6.4), then, $\Delta_1(A_L) = 0$. Q.E.D.

Corollary (6.7) does not generalize to the case $\mu = 3$, since the Borromean rings (6_2^3 of [18, Appendix C]) are + amphicheiral and have nonzero Alexander polynomial. On the other hand, any link of two or more components whose $\bar{\mu}$ -invariants are the same as those of the link obtained by reversing the orientations of all the components of its mirror image (e.g., any - amphicheiral link) must have all its $\bar{\mu}$ -invariants 0 (this follows from remarks of [14, p. 296]), and so must have $E_{\mu-1}(A_L) = 0$, by Theorem (4.1).

7. The Chen groups. In the last two sections of the paper we revert to the general case $\mu \geq 2$, except where stated otherwise.

The associated graded module [1, III; 24, VIII] of a finitely generated \mathbf{ZH} -module B is the graded abelian group

$$\text{gr}(B) = \bigoplus_{q \geq 0} (IH)^q \cdot B / (IH)^{q+1} \cdot B;$$

it is a graded module over the graded ring $\text{gr}(\mathbf{ZH})$ in a natural way. The associated graded module of the IH -adic completion \hat{B} is defined analogously:

$$\text{gr}(\hat{B}) = \bigoplus_{q \geq 0} (\widehat{IH})^q \cdot \hat{B} / (\widehat{IH})^{q+1} \cdot \hat{B}.$$

The natural mapping $h: \mathbf{ZH} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbf{ZH}}$ induces an isomorphism $\text{gr}(h): \text{gr}(\mathbf{ZH}) \rightarrow \text{gr}(\widehat{\mathbf{ZH}})$ of graded rings, with respect to which $\text{gr}(h): \text{gr}(B) \rightarrow \text{gr}(\hat{B})$ is an isomorphism of graded modules [1, III, §2.12].

Our interest in associated graded modules stems from the fact that for $q \geq 1$ the $(q+1)$ st Chen group of L , $G''G_{q+1}/G''G_{q+2}$, is isomorphic to $(IH)^{q-1} \cdot B_L / (IH)^q \cdot B_L = \text{gr}_{q-1}(B_L)$, and hence to $\text{gr}_{q-1}(\hat{B}_L)$ [12].

Following [24, VIII, §1] in substance if not notation, for a finitely generated \mathbf{ZH} -module B we define the *initial form* function in: $\hat{B} \rightarrow \text{gr}(\hat{B})$ as follows: if $x \in (\widehat{IH})^q \cdot \hat{B} - (\widehat{IH})^{q+1} \cdot \hat{B}$ then $\text{in}(x) = x + (\widehat{IH})^{q+1} \cdot \hat{B} \in \text{gr}_q(\hat{B})$, and if $x \in \bigcap_{q \geq 0} (\widehat{IH})^q \cdot \hat{B}$ then $\text{in}(x) = 0$. If $K \subseteq \hat{B}$ is a $\widehat{\mathbf{ZH}}$ -submodule, the *leading submodule* of K is the $\text{gr}(\widehat{\mathbf{ZH}})$ -submodule of $\text{gr}(\hat{B})$ generated by $\text{in}(K)$. If $g: \hat{B} \rightarrow C$ is a $\widehat{\mathbf{ZH}}$ -epimorphism with kernel K , then $\text{gr}(g): \text{gr}(\hat{B}) \rightarrow \text{gr}(C)$ is a $\text{gr}(\widehat{\mathbf{ZH}})$ -epimorphism whose kernel is the leading submodule of K .

It follows from Theorem (3.5), then, that the $\text{gr}(\widehat{\mathbf{ZH}})$ -module $\text{gr}(\hat{B}_L)$ is isomorphic to the quotient of $\text{gr}(\hat{Z}_2)$ by the leading submodule of the image of $\langle \nu_r, \hat{\xi}_3 \rangle$, for every $r \in \{0, \dots, \mu\}$. Unfortunately, the initial forms of the elements of a generating set of a submodule of a $\widehat{\mathbf{ZH}}$ -module do not necessarily generate its leading submodule (see, for instance, [12, Example 2]), so we do not obtain a presentation of $\text{gr}(\hat{B}_L)$ as a $\text{gr}(\widehat{\mathbf{ZH}})$ -module directly from Theorem (3.5). Nevertheless, we can prove the following theorem, due (for the most part) to J. A. Hillman [9, V].

THEOREM (7.1). *Let $q \geq 1$. Then any two of these are equivalent:*

- (a) $E_{\mu-1}(A_L) \subseteq (IH)^q$,
- (b) $E_{\mu-2}(B_L) \subseteq (IH)^{q-1+(\frac{\mu-1}{2})}$, and
- (c) $G''G_p/G''G_{p+1} \cong \Phi''\Phi_p/\Phi''\Phi_{p+1} \quad \forall p \in \{1, \dots, q\}$.

PROOF. Since (a), (b) and (c) are all true for $q = 1$, we may restrict our attention to values $q \geq 2$.

According to [21, Theorem 1.1], $E_{\mu-1}(A_L) \cdot (IH)^{(\frac{\mu-1}{2})-1} \subseteq E_{\mu-2}(B_L)$ if $\mu \geq 3$, and $E_{\mu-1}(A_L) = E_{\mu-2}(B_L) \cdot IH$ if $\mu = 2$. The implication (b) \Rightarrow (a) follows immediately.

Note that if L_0 is the trivial link of μ components then its group is Φ , and Theorem (3.5) asserts that $\hat{B}_{L_0} \cong \text{coker } \hat{\xi}_3$. Thus for $p \geq 2$ the p th Chen group of L_0 , $\Phi''\Phi_p/\Phi''\Phi_{p+1}$, is isomorphic to $\text{gr}_{p-2}(\text{coker } \hat{\xi}_3)$. The condition (c), then, may be restated as $\text{gr}_{p-2}(\hat{B}_L) \cong \text{gr}_{p-2}(\text{coker } \hat{\xi}_3) \quad \forall p \in \{2, \dots, q\}$.

Suppose, now, that (a) holds. By Corollary (4.3), it follows that $(IH)^q$ also contains $E_{\mu-1}(\mathcal{M}_q)$, the ideal of \mathbf{ZH} generated by the entries of \mathcal{M}_q . Equivalently, every entry of \mathcal{M} is an element of $(\widehat{IH})^q$, and so every entry of \mathcal{N} is an element of $(\widehat{IH})^{q-1}$. Then $\ker \tau + (\widehat{IH})^{q-1} \cdot \hat{Z}_2 = \hat{\xi}_3(\hat{Z}_3) + (\widehat{IH})^{q-1} \cdot \hat{Z}_2$, so τ induces an isomorphism between $\text{coker } \hat{\xi}_3/(\widehat{IH})^{q-1} \cdot \text{coker } \hat{\xi}_3$ and $\hat{B}_L/(\widehat{IH})^{q-1} \cdot \hat{B}_L$; certainly then $\text{gr}_{p-2}(\text{coker } \hat{\xi}_3) \cong \text{gr}_{p-2}(\hat{B}_L)$ for $2 \leq p \leq q$. This verifies the implication (a) \Rightarrow (c).

Finally, suppose (c) holds. Since $\hat{\xi}_3(\hat{Z}_3) \subseteq \ker \tau$, there is a $\widehat{\mathbf{ZH}}$ -epimorphism

$$\bar{\tau}: \text{coker } \hat{\xi}_3/(\widehat{IH})^{q-1} \cdot \text{coker } \hat{\xi}_3 \rightarrow \hat{B}_L/(\widehat{IH})^{q-1} \cdot \hat{B}_L$$

induced by τ . The \widehat{IH} -adic topology on $\hat{B}_L/(\widehat{IH})^{q-1} \cdot \hat{B}_L$ is obviously discrete, so by [1, III, §2.8, Theorem 1] we may conclude that

$$\text{gr}_{p-2}(\bar{\tau}): \text{gr}_{p-2}(\text{coker } \hat{\xi}_3/(\widehat{IH})^{q-1} \cdot \text{coker } \hat{\xi}_3) \rightarrow \text{gr}_{p-2}(\hat{B}_L/(\widehat{IH})^{q-1} \cdot \hat{B}_L)$$

is surjective for every integer $p \geq 2$. For $p > q$, $\text{gr}_{p-2}(\text{coker } \hat{\xi}_3/(\widehat{IH})^{q-1} \cdot \text{coker } \hat{\xi}_3) = 0$, so $\text{gr}_{p-2}(\bar{\tau})$ is, in fact, an isomorphism. Furthermore, for $2 \leq p \leq q$,

$$\text{gr}_{p-2}(\text{coker } \hat{\xi}_3/(\widehat{IH})^{q-1} \cdot \text{coker } \hat{\xi}_3) = \text{gr}_{p-2}(\text{coker } \hat{\xi}_3)$$

and

$$\text{gr}_{p-2}(\hat{B}_L/(\widehat{IH})^{q-1} \cdot \hat{B}_L) = \text{gr}_{p-2}(\hat{B}_L)$$

are isomorphic finitely generated abelian groups, by (c), so by the Hopfian property of such groups the epimorphism $\text{gr}_{p-2}(\bar{\tau})$ must be an isomorphism. Thus $\text{gr}_{p-2}(\bar{\tau})$ is an isomorphism for every $p \geq 2$, so $\bar{\tau}$ itself must be an isomorphism, by [1, III, §2.8, Corollary 3].

A presentation matrix for the $\widehat{\mathbf{ZH}}$ -module $\hat{B}_L/(\widehat{IH})^{q-1} \cdot \hat{B}_L$ can be obtained from any presentation matrix for \hat{B}_L by adjoining a number of rows whose entries are all in $(\widehat{IH})^{q-1}$; by [22, Lemma 3.1], then,

$$\sum_{i \geq 0} E_{\mu-2+i}(\hat{B}_L) \cdot (\widehat{IH})^{(q-1)i} = \sum_{i \geq 0} E_{\mu-2+i}(\hat{B}_L/(\widehat{IH})^{q-1} \cdot \hat{B}_L) \cdot (\widehat{IH})^{(q-1)i}.$$

Similarly, since $N_3(\mu)$ is a presentation matrix for $\text{coker } \hat{\xi}_3$,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i \geq 0} E_{\mu-2+i}(N_3(\mu)) \cdot (\widehat{IH})^{(q-1)i} \\ = \sum_{i \geq 0} E_{\mu-2+i}(\text{coker } \hat{\xi}_3/(\widehat{IH})^{q-1} \cdot \text{coker } \hat{\xi}_3) \cdot (\widehat{IH})^{(q-1)i}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\hat{B}_L/(\widehat{IH})^{q-1} \cdot \hat{B}_L$ and $\text{coker } \hat{\xi}_3/(\widehat{IH})^{q-1} \cdot \text{coker } \hat{\xi}_3$ are isomorphic $\widehat{\mathbf{ZH}}$ -modules, they have the same elementary ideals, and hence

$$\sum_{i \geq 0} E_{\mu-2+i}(\hat{B}_L) \cdot (\widehat{IH})^{(q-1)i} = \sum_{i \geq 0} E_{\mu-2+i}(N_3(\mu)) \cdot (\widehat{IH})^{(q-1)i}.$$

For $1 \leq i \leq \binom{\mu}{2} - \mu + 2 = \binom{\mu-1}{2} + 1$, $E_{\mu-2+i}(N_3(\mu))$, the ideal of $\widehat{\mathbf{ZH}}$ generated by the determinants of the $((\binom{\mu-1}{2} + 1 - i) \times ((\binom{\mu-1}{2} + 1 - i)$ submatrices of $N_3(\mu)$, is certainly contained in $(\widehat{IH})^{\binom{\mu-1}{2} + 1 - i}$, since every entry of $N_3(\mu)$ is an element of \widehat{IH} . Furthermore, $E_{\mu-2}(N_3(\mu)) = 0$ [6, (5.1)], and hence

$$\sum_{i \geq 0} E_{\mu-2+i}(N_3(\mu)) \cdot (\widehat{IH})^{(q-1)i} \subseteq (\widehat{IH})^{\binom{\mu-1}{2} + q - 1}.$$

Thus $E_{\mu-2}(\hat{B}_L) \subseteq (\widehat{IH})^{\binom{\mu-1}{2} + q - 1}$, so since $E_{\mu-2}(\hat{B}_L)$ is the ideal of $\widehat{\mathbf{ZH}}$ generated by $E_{\mu-2}(B_L)$, necessarily $(\widehat{IH})^{\binom{\mu-1}{2} + q - 1} \supseteq E_{\mu-2}(B_L)$.

The proof of the implication (c) \Rightarrow (b) completes the proof of the theorem. Q.E.D.

In the particular case $\mu = 2$, the image of $\langle \nu_1, \hat{\xi}_3 \rangle = \nu_1$ is a principal ideal in $\hat{\mathbf{Z}}_2 = \widehat{\mathbf{ZH}}$. It is not difficult to deduce that the leading submodule of the image of ν_1 is generated by the initial form of any generator of this ideal, so that in this case Theorem (3.5) does yield an explicit description of the Chen groups of L , closely related to that found by K. Murasugi [16, Theorem 8.1], as follows.

If $L \subseteq S^3$ is a tame link of $\mu = 2$ components, let v be the greatest integer with $\Delta_1(A_L) \in (IH)^v$, if any such integer exists, and $v = \infty$ otherwise. Equivalently, v is the least integer with $\mu([r+1, s+1]) \neq 0$ for some $r, s \geq 0$ with $r+s = v$, if any such integer exists. If v is finite, let $d > 0$ be the g.c.d. of the $\mu([r+1, s+1])$ with $r+s = v$; we denote by \mathbf{Z}_d the cyclic group of order d . Then we have

THEOREM (7.2). *If $v = \infty$, $G''G_p/G''G_{p+1} \cong \mathbf{Z}^{p-1} \forall p \geq 2$.*

If v is finite, then $G''G_p/G''G_{p+1} \cong \mathbf{Z}^{p-1} \forall p \in \{2, \dots, v+1\}$, and $G''G_p/G''G_{p+1} \cong \mathbf{Z}^v \oplus \mathbf{Z}_d^{p-v-1} \forall p \geq v+2$.

PROOF. If $v = \infty$, then $\mathcal{M}_{12} = 0$ (see the proof of Theorem (6.4)), so $\mathcal{N}_{12} = 0$, so by Theorem (3.5) $\hat{B}_L \cong \widehat{\mathbf{ZH}}$. Hence for $p \geq 2$,

$$G''G_p/G''G_{p+1} \cong \text{gr}_{p-2}(\widehat{\mathbf{ZH}}) = (\widehat{IH})^{p-2}/(\widehat{IH})^{p-1}$$

is isomorphic to \mathbf{Z}^{p-1} .

If v is finite, on the other hand, then

$$\text{in}(\mathcal{N}_{12}) = \sum_{s=0}^v (-1)^s \mu([v-s+1, s+1])(t_1-1)^{v-s}(t_2-1)^s + (IH)^{v+1}$$

(again, see the proof of Theorem (6.4)). That $\text{gr}(\hat{B}_L)$ is isomorphic to the quotient of $\text{gr}(\mathbf{Z}H)$ by the graded ideal generated by $\text{in}(\mathcal{N}_{12})$ implies that, for $p \leq v+1$, $G''G_p/G''G_{p+1} \cong \text{gr}_{p-2}(\hat{B}_L)$ is isomorphic to $\text{gr}_{p-2}(\mathbf{Z}H) \cong \mathbf{Z}^{p-1}$. For $p \geq v+2$, on the other hand, $\text{gr}_{p-2}(\tau): \text{gr}_{p-2}(\mathbf{Z}H) \rightarrow \text{gr}_{p-2}(\hat{B}_L)$ is an epimorphism whose kernel is the subgroup of $\text{gr}_{p-2}(\mathbf{Z}H) = (IH)^{p-2}/(IH)^{p-1}$ generated by the elements

$$\sum_{s=0}^v (-1)^s \mu([v-s+1, s+1])(t_1-1)^{v-s+t}(t_2-1)^{s+p-2-v-t} + (\widehat{IH})^{p-1},$$

$0 \leq t \leq p-2-v$. Thus $G''G_p/G''G_{p+1} \cong \text{gr}_{p-2}(\hat{B}_L)$ is a \mathbf{Z} -module with a $(p-1-v) \times (p-1)$ presentation matrix whose ij entry is 0 if $j < i$ or $j > i+v$, and $(-1)^{j-i} \mu([v-j+i+1, j-i+1])$ if $i \leq j \leq i+v$. That $G''G_p/G''G_{p+1} \cong \mathbf{Z}^v \oplus \mathbf{Z}_d^{p-v-1}$ follows from the calculation of the elementary ideals of such a matrix, which can be accomplished with a relatively simple inductive argument [16, Lemma 8.1]. Q.E.D.

Alternatively, this theorem could be proven directly from [16, Theorem 8.1], using Theorem (6.4) to describe the integers $A^{(q)}(L)$ defined in [16] in terms of the various integers $\mu([r+1, s+1])$; since the proof of [16, Theorem 8.1] is rather involved, though, we have included the more self-contained argument just given.

Having found that the Alexander polynomial of a two-component link determines its Chen groups (as we have just seen), K. Murasugi [16, §1] raised the possibility that the Chen groups of a μ -component link, $\mu \geq 3$, may be determined by the Alexander polynomial of the link, together with those of its sublinks. This turns out not to be the case, as we proceed to show by example.

For $\mu \geq 4$, J. Milnor [13, Figure 7] has given an example of a μ -component tame link L in S^3 with these properties: its Alexander polynomial $\Delta_1(A_L) = 0$, every one of its proper sublinks is trivial, and the only sequence $(i_1, \dots, i_p, \mu-1, \mu)$ of pairwise distinct elements of $\{1, \dots, \mu\}$ with $\mu(i_1, \dots, i_p, \mu-1, \mu) \neq 0$ is $(i_1, \dots, i_p, \mu-1, \mu) = (1, \dots, \mu)$. The latter property clearly implies that the coefficient of $(t_\mu-1) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{\mu-2} (t_i-1)$ in $\mathcal{M}_{\mu\mu-1}$ is not 0, and consequently $\mathcal{M}_\mu \neq 0$. By Corollary (4.3), then, $E_{\mu-1}(A_L) \not\subseteq (IH)^\mu$, and so by Theorem (7.1) at least one of the first μ Chen groups of L must not be isomorphic to the corresponding Chen group of the trivial μ -component link, L_0 . However, L , L_0 , and all their sublinks of two or more components have Alexander polynomial 0, while all their one-component sublinks have Alexander polynomial 1.

For $\mu = 3$, the link of [13, Figure 7], the Borromean rings, has nonzero Alexander polynomial. However, if L is the link obtained from the Borromean rings by doubling the first component (L is pictured in the lower left-hand corner of [18, p. 138]), then $\Delta_1(A_L) = 0$ and

$$E_2(A_L) = (t_1-1)^2(t_2-1)(t_3-1) \cdot (t_2-1, t_3-1).$$

Thus L and the trivial three-component link both have Alexander polynomial 0, all the proper sublinks of either are trivial, and we conclude from Theorem (7.1) that their sixth Chen groups are not isomorphic.

8. Some questions. If $L \subseteq S^3$ is a tame link of μ components, then it follows from Corollary (4.3) that for $q \geq 2$, $E_{\mu-1}(A_L) \subseteq (IH)^q$ iff $\mathcal{M}_q = 0$. We immediately conclude

PROPOSITION (8.1). *If $\mu(i_1, \dots, i_p) = 0$ whenever $2 \leq p \leq q$, then $E_{\mu-1}(A_L) \subseteq (IH)^q$.*

Since $\bigcap_q (IH)^q = 0$, we also have

COROLLARY (8.2). *If $\mu(i_1, \dots, i_p) = 0$ whenever $2 \leq p$, then $E_{\mu-1}(A_L) = 0$.*

To what extent do the converses of these two statements hold? If $q = 2$, the converse of Proposition (8.1) follows immediately from the definition of \mathcal{M} ; this is already known [22, Theorem 2]. At first glance, though, the prospects for $q \geq 3$ seem dim, given the potential cancellation apparent in the definition of the entries of \mathcal{M} . However, the integers $\mu(i_1, \dots, i_q)$ satisfy many relations (cyclic symmetry [14, Theorem 6] and the relations of [2, Lemma (3.3)], for instance), and using these we have been able to verify the converse of Proposition (8.1) for $q = 3, 4$ and 5. We will not present these arguments here, though, since they are cumbersome and represent only an incomplete answer to our question.

For $q \geq 2$, $\mu(i_1, \dots, i_p) = 0$ whenever $2 \leq p \leq q$ iff $G/G_r \cong \Phi/\Phi_r$ for $3 \leq r \leq q + 1$ (this is a simple consequence of [2, Corollary (3.6)]). By Theorem (7.1), then, Proposition (8.1) is equivalent to the assertion that if $G/G_r \cong \Phi/\Phi_r$ for $3 \leq r \leq q + 1$, then $G''G_p/G''G_{p+1} \cong \Phi''\Phi_p/\Phi''\Phi_{p+1}$ for $2 \leq p \leq q$.

In the particular case $\mu = 2$, Corollary (6.5) indicates that Proposition (8.1) is equivalent to the assertion that if $\mu(i_1, \dots, i_p) = 0$ whenever $2 \leq p \leq q$, then $\mu([r + 1, s + 1]) = 0$ whenever $0 \leq r + s \leq q - 2$. In this case the converse can also be verified for $q = 6$, using some relations from [14, §4].

An interesting consequence of the converse of Proposition (8.1) would be that a link with $E_{\mu-1}(A_L) \subseteq (IH)^\mu$ would have $\mu(i_1, \dots, i_p) = 0$ whenever i_1, \dots, i_p are pairwise distinct, and so would be homotopically trivial [13, §5]. For $2 \leq \mu \leq 5$ this consequence is true, because of our partial verification of the converse of Proposition (8.1). In addition, it is not difficult to show that, for $\mu = 2$ or 3, $E_{\mu-1}(A_L) \subseteq (IH)^\mu$ if and only if L is homotopically trivial.

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