

UNIFIED QUANTUM INVARIANTS AND THEIR REFINEMENTS FOR HOMOLOGY 3–SPHERES WITH 2–TORSION

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ABSTRACT. For every rational homology 3–sphere with $H_1(M, \mathbb{Z}) = (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^n$ we construct a unified invariant (which takes values in a certain cyclotomic completion of a polynomial ring), such that the evaluation of this invariant at any odd root of unity provides the $SO(3)$ Witten–Reshetikhin–Turaev invariant at this root and at any even root of unity the $SU(2)$ quantum invariant. Moreover, this unified invariant splits into a sum of the refined unified invariants dominating spin and cohomological refinements of quantum $SU(2)$ invariants. New results on the Ohtsuki series and the integrality of quantum invariants are the main applications of our construction.

INTRODUCTION

The Witten–Reshetikhin–Turaev (WRT) invariants of 3–manifolds, also known as quantum invariants, are defined only when the quantum parameter q is a certain root of unity. In [4], Habiro proposed a construction of a unified invariant of integral homology 3–spheres, dominating all quantum $SU(2)$ invariants.

The unified invariant is an element of the Habiro ring

$$\widehat{\mathbb{Z}[q]} := \varprojlim_n \frac{\mathbb{Z}[q]}{(1-q)(1-q^2)\dots(1-q^n)}.$$

Every element $f \in \widehat{\mathbb{Z}[q]}$ can be written as an infinite sum

$$f(q) = \sum_{k \geq 0} f_k(q) (1-q)(1-q^2)\dots(1-q^k),$$

with $f_k(q) \in \mathbb{Z}[q]$. If ξ is a root of unity, then $f(\xi)$ is well–defined, since the summands become zero if k is bigger than the order of ξ . The Habiro ring has remarkable properties and is very suitable for the study of quantum invariants. The result of Habiro mentioned above is

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Theorem 1. (Habiro) *For every integral homology 3–sphere M , there exists an invariant $I_M(q) \in \widehat{\mathbb{Z}[q]}$, such that if ξ is a root of unity, then $I_M(\xi)$ is the WRT invariant at ξ .*

Let us mention the most important consequences of the Habiro’s construction. First of all, each product

$$(q; q)_n := (1 - q)(1 - q^2) \dots (1 - q^n)$$

is divisible by $(1 - q)^n$, hence it is easy to expand every $f(q) \in \widehat{\mathbb{Z}[q]}$ into formal power series in $(q - 1)$, denoted by $T(f)$ and called the Taylor series of $f(q)$ at $q = 1$. One important property of $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}[q]}$ is that $f \in \widehat{\mathbb{Z}[q]}$ is uniquely determined by its Taylor series. In other words, the map $T : \widehat{\mathbb{Z}[q]} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[[q - 1]]$ is injective. In particular, $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}[q]}$ is an integral domain. Moreover, every $f \in \widehat{\mathbb{Z}[q]}$ is determined by the values of f at any infinite set of roots of unity of prime power order. From the existence of I_M one can derive the following consequences for integral homology spheres:

- The quantum invariants at all roots of unity are algebraic integers.
- The quantum invariants at any infinite set of roots of unity of prime power order determine the whole set of quantum invariants.
- The Ohtsuki series (see [17, 11]) have integer coefficients and determines the whole set of quantum invariants.
- The Le–Murakami–Ohtsuki invariant (see [12]) totally determines the quantum invariants.

The integrality of quantum invariants was established earlier only at roots of unity of prime order (see [14, 10]). The integrality of the Ohtsuki series was proven by Rozansky, using quite a different method.

In [9], the third author extended Habiro’s results to rational homology 3–spheres. More precisely, for a 3–manifold M with $|H_1(M, \mathbb{Z})| = a$, he constructed a unified invariant I_M dominating quantum $\text{SO}(3)$ invariants of M at roots unity of order odd and co–prime to a . The Habiro ring was modified by inverting a and all cyclotomic polynomials not co–prime to a .

More precisely, for $t := q^{1/a}$, let $\mathcal{R}_{a,k}$ be a subring of $\mathbb{Q}(t)$ generated over $\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}]$ by $\frac{(t;t)_k}{(q;q)_k}$. Note that,

$$\mathcal{R}_{a,1} \subset \mathcal{R}_{a,2} \subset \dots \subset \mathcal{R}_a$$

where $\mathcal{R}_a = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{R}_{a,k}$. Let

$$\widehat{\mathcal{R}}_a := \varprojlim_n \frac{\mathcal{R}_a}{(q; q)_n}$$

be its cyclotomic completion. Every element $f \in \widehat{\mathcal{R}}_a$ has the following presentation:

$$(1) \quad f = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(t) \frac{(1 - q^{n+1})(1 - q^{n+2}) \dots (1 - q^{2n+1})}{1 - q},$$

where $f_n(t) \in \mathcal{R}_a$. It was shown in [9] that $I_M \in \widehat{\mathcal{R}}_a$.

Let Γ_a be the set of all elements of $\widehat{\mathcal{R}}_a$ that have presentation (1) such that $f_n(t) \in \mathcal{R}_{a,2n+1}$. In [2], the first and the third authors proved that Γ_a is smaller than $\widehat{\mathcal{R}}_a$ and that $I_M \in \Gamma_a$, i.e. the unified invariant has even stronger integrality.

The results in [9] and [2] concern only the $SO(3)$ invariant, for which the order of quantum parameter must be odd. In this paper we mainly address the case of $SU(2)$ when the order is even. We construct a unified invariant dominating quantum $SO(3)$ and $SU(2)$ invariants of rational homology 3–spheres with 2–torsion only. We show that our unified invariant splits into a sum of refined unified invariants dominating spin and cohomological refinements of quantum $SU(2)$ invariants. New results on integrality of quantum invariants and the Ohtsuki series are the main applications of our construction.

0.1. Results. Let \mathcal{M}_n be the set of all oriented closed compact 3–manifolds M with $H_1(M, \mathbb{Z}) = (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^n$. When M is not an integral homology 3–sphere, the WRT $SU(2)$ invariant, denoted here by $\tau_M(\xi)$, depends on a 4–th root of ξ , although we will not signify this in our notation.

Suppose $M \in \mathcal{M}_n$. If ξ is an odd root of unity, then $\tau_M(\xi) = 0$, but $\tau_M^{SO(3)}(\xi) \neq 0$. In this case, we choose ζ to be the square root of ξ , which has the *same order* as ξ , and put

$$\tau'_M(\xi) = \tau_M^{SO(3)}(\xi) / (\tau_{\mathbb{R}P^3}^{SO(3)}(\xi))^n,$$

where $\mathbb{R}P^3$ is the projective space.

If the order of ξ is *even* (then the order of ζ is divisible by 4), define

$$\tau'_M(\xi) = \tau_M(\xi) / (\tau_{\mathbb{R}P^3}(\xi))^n.$$

Note that the quantum invariant $\tau'_M(\xi)$ depends only on a square root of ξ .

For $q = v^2$, we define $\Gamma := \mathbb{Z}[1/2][v]$. Let $S = \{n \in \mathbb{N} | n \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4}\}$. The cyclotomic completion Γ^S of the polynomial ring Γ with respect to S was defined by Habiro in [5] (the definition is recalled in Section 2).

Suppose ξ is a root of unity. Fix a square root ζ of ξ , such that if the order of ξ is odd, then the order of ζ is the same as that of ξ . Then one can evaluate every element $f \in \Gamma^S$ by replacing v with ζ ; the result is a complex number, denoted by $\text{ev}_\xi(f)$.

Our first main result is

Theorem 2. *For every closed oriented manifold $M \in \mathcal{M}_n$, there exists a unique invariant $I_M \in \Gamma^S$, such that for every root ξ of unity and a choice of its square root ζ as above, one has $\text{ev}_\xi(I_M) = \tau'_M(\xi)$.*

The ring Γ^S is smaller than Γ_2 used in [2], because of the factors $(1+q)(1+q^2)\dots(1+q^n)$ in the completion, which are responsible for the spin and cohomological refinements. Hence, when restricted to $\text{SO}(3)$ invariants, the integrality stated in Theorem 2 is stronger than that in [2].

Corollary 3. *For $M \in \mathcal{M}_n$, and the quantum invariants τ'_M , the following statements hold.*

- (a) *The quantum invariants belong to $\mathbb{Z}[1/2][\zeta]$.*
- (b) *The quantum invariants are determined by their values at roots of unity ζ with $\text{ord}(\zeta) = \{2^k p^e \mid k \in \mathbb{N}, e \in \mathbb{N}\}$ for any odd prime $p \neq 1$.*

Clearly, part (b) holds also for τ_M , however for the part (a) to be true, one may need to multiply τ_M by $\zeta^{1/2}$.

Open problem We do not know whether these invariants are determined by the Le–Murakami–Ohtsuki invariant or not.

0.1.1. *Spin and cohomological refinements.* Suppose now the order of ξ is even, i.e. the order of ζ is divisible by 4. There are refined quantum invariants $\tau_{M,\sigma}(\xi)$, defined in [1],[7], where σ is a spin structure or a cohomological class in $H^1(M, \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$, depending on whether the order of ζ is congruent to 0 (mod 8) or 4 (mod 8).

We will renormalize $\tau_{M,\sigma}$ by dividing by the non-refined invariant of the projective space, i.e. $\tau'_{M,\sigma}(\xi) := \tau_{M,\sigma}(\xi) / (\tau_{\mathbb{R}P^3}(\xi))^n$. Then we have $\tau'_M(\xi) = \sum_{\sigma} \tau'_{M,\sigma}(\xi)$.

For $T = \{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid n \equiv 0 \pmod{8}\}$, let Γ^T be the cyclotomic completion with respect to T as defined in Section 2. If ζ is a root of unity with order in T , then we can evaluate any element $f \in \Gamma^T$ by replacing v with ζ ; the result is a complex number denoted by $\text{ev}_\zeta(f)$.

Our next result is

Theorem 4. *For a manifold $M \in \mathcal{M}_n$ and a spin structure σ on M , there exists a unique spin invariant $I_{M,\sigma}(v) \in \Gamma^T$, dominating spin refinements of quantum invariants $\tau'_{M,\sigma}(\xi)$ at all roots of unity ξ whose order is divisible by 4.*

A similar statement concerning cohomological refinements is given in Theorem 8, where the unified invariant is an element of Γ^{S_2} with $S_2 = \{4(2n+1) \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$.

Corollary 5. *Suppose $M \in \mathcal{M}_n$.*

- (a) *The set of spin invariants $\tau_{M,\sigma}(\xi)$ is determined by their values at roots of unity ξ with $\text{ord}(\xi) = \{2^k p^e \mid k \geq 2, e \in \mathbb{N}\}$ where $p \neq 1$ is an odd prime.*

(b) The set of cohomological refinements $\tau_{M,\sigma}(\xi)$ is determined by their values at roots of unity ξ with $\text{ord}(\xi) = \{2p^e \mid e \in \mathbb{N}\}$ where $p \neq 1$ is an odd prime.

0.2. **The case** $|H_1| = 2$. Suppose $M \in \mathcal{M}_1$. Let us consider the ring

$$\widehat{\mathbb{Z}[v]}_2 := \varprojlim_n \frac{\mathbb{Z}[v^{\pm 1}]}{(-v^2; -v)_{2n}},$$

where

$$(-v^2; -v)_{2n} := \prod_{i=2}^{2n+1} (1+(-v)^i) = (1-v^3)(1-v^5) \dots (1-v^{2n+1})(1+q)(1+q^2) \dots (1+q^n).$$

Every $f(v) \in \widehat{\mathbb{Z}[v]}_2$ can be written as, with $f_n(v) \in \mathbb{Z}[v^{\pm 1}]$,

$$f(v) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(v) (-v^2; -v)_{2n},$$

If ζ is a root of unity of order either odd or divisible by 4, then the evaluation $\text{ev}_{\zeta}(f(v)) = f(v)|_{v=\zeta}$ is well-defined. For every root ξ of unity, one can choose a square root ζ of ξ whose order is either odd or divisible by 4.

Let

$$\widehat{\mathbb{Z}[v]}_s := \varprojlim_n \frac{\mathbb{Z}[v]}{(1+q)(1+q^2) \dots (1+q^n)}.$$

If ζ is a root of unity of order divisible by 4, then $f(\zeta)$ is well-defined for $f(v) \in \widehat{\mathbb{Z}[v]}_s$.

Theorem 6. *For every 3-manifold $M \in \mathcal{M}_1$, there exists a unique invariant $I_M(v) \in \widehat{\mathbb{Z}[v]}_2$, such that for any root of unity ξ , $\text{ev}_{\xi}(I_M(v)) = \tau'_M(\xi)$. Moreover, $I_M(v) = \sum_{\sigma} I_{M,\sigma}(v)$ where σ is a spin structure on M , and $I_{M,\sigma}(v) \in \frac{1}{1-v} \widehat{\mathbb{Z}[v]}_s$ dominates refined quantum invariants $\tau_{M,\sigma}(\xi)$.*

The ring $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}[v]}_2$ is smaller than the ring Γ^S of Theorem 2. By results of [5], $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}[v]}_2$ embeds in $\mathbb{Z}[[v-1]]$, via Taylor series (compare Proposition 2.1 below). As a consequence, we will prove

Corollary 7. *For $M \in \mathcal{M}_1$ and the quantum invariants τ'_M , the following statements hold.*

- (a) *The quantum invariants at all roots of unity are algebraic integers.*
- (b) *The quantum invariants at any infinite set of roots of unity of odd prime power order determine the whole set of quantum invariants.*
- (c) *The Ohtsuki series of M , a formal power series in $q-1$, has coefficients in $\mathbb{Z}[1/2]$. If ζ is a root of unity of order p^d with p an odd prime, then the Ohtsuki series at ζ converges p -adically to the quantum invariant at ζ .*

(d) *The Le–Murakami–Ohtsuki invariant determines the quantum invariants at all roots of unity.*

The integrality of $\tau_{M,\sigma}$ for $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ –homology spheres at roots of order $2p$, where p is an odd prime and σ is a cohomological class, was studied by Murakami in [15, 16].

Example. Suppose M is obtained by surgery on the figure 8 knot with framing 2. Then

$$I_M(v) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} v^{-n(n+2)} (-v^2; -v)_{2n}$$

a) *Spin refinement.* Let σ_0 be the characteristic spin structure on M , σ_1 the other one.

$$I_{M,\sigma_\varepsilon}(v) = \frac{1}{2(1-v)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} v^{-n(n+2)} \prod_{i=1}^n (1+q^i) \left[\prod_{i=0}^n (1-v^{2i+1}) - (-1)^{\varepsilon+n} \prod_{i=0}^n (1+v^{2i+1}) \right]$$

Suppose that $\text{ord}(\zeta) \equiv 0 \pmod{8}$, and $\text{ord}(\zeta)/8 \equiv \chi \pmod{2}$, then $\text{ev}_\xi(I_{M,\sigma_\varepsilon}(v)) = \tau_{M,\sigma_{\varepsilon+\chi}}(\zeta)$.

b) *Cohomological refinement.* Let $\sigma_\varepsilon \in H^1(M, \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$, and σ_1 be trivial.

$$I_{M,\sigma_\varepsilon}(v) = \frac{1}{2(1-v)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} v^{-n(n+2)} \prod_{i=1}^n (1+q^i) \left[\prod_{i=0}^n (1-v^{2i+1}) + (-1)^{\varepsilon+n} I \prod_{i=0}^n (1+v^{2i+1}) \right]$$

Assume that $\text{ord}(\zeta) = 4k$ with odd k and $\zeta^{k^2} = (-1)^\chi I$, where I is the unit complex number, then $\text{ev}_\xi(I_{M,\sigma_\varepsilon}(v)) = \tau_{M,\sigma_{\varepsilon+\chi}}(\zeta)$.

0.3. Plan of the paper. The paper is organized as follows. After recalling the definitions, we collect the results on cyclotomic completions of polynomial rings in Section 2. Then we introduce the Laplace transform method for constructing unified invariants. Applying this method to integral homology 3–spheres, we get precise formulas for Habiro’s unified invariants. After that we apply this method to $M \in \mathcal{M}_n$. Here again the exact formula for the Laplace transform implies various above mentioned results. In Section 6, we construct spin and cohomological refinements of the unified invariant.

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1. THE COLORED JONES POLYNOMIAL AND THE WRT INVARIANT

Let us first fix the notation. Throughout the paper, $q = v^2$.

$$\{n\} := v^n - v^{-n}, \quad \{n\}! := \prod_{i=1}^n \{i\}, \quad [n] := \frac{\{n\}}{\{1\}}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} := \frac{\{n\}!}{\{k\}!\{n-k\}!}.$$

Let $(a; t)_k := (1-a)(1-at)\dots(1-at^{k-1})$ and for simplicity $(q)_n := (q; q)_n$.

1.1. The colored Jones polynomial. Suppose L is a framed, oriented link in S^3 with m ordered components. For every positive integer n there is a unique irreducible sl_2 -module V_n of dimension n . For positive integers n_1, \dots, n_m one can define the quantum invariant $J_L(n_1, \dots, n_m) := J_L(V_{n_1}, \dots, V_{n_m})$ known as the colored Jones polynomial of L (see e.g. [18]). Let us recall here a few well-known formulas. For the unknot U with 0 framing one has

$$(2) \quad J_U(n) = [n] = \{n\}/\{1\}.$$

If L' is obtained from L by increasing the framing of the i -th component by 1, then

$$(3) \quad J_{L'}(n_1, \dots, n_m) = q^{(n_i^2-1)/4} J_L(n_1, \dots, n_m).$$

In general, $J_L(n_1, \dots, n_m) \in \mathbb{Z}[q^{\pm 1/4}]$. However, there is a number $a \in \{0, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}\}$ such that $J_L(n_1, \dots, n_m) \in q^a \mathbb{Z}[q^{\pm 1}]$.

1.2. Evaluation map and Gauss sum. Throughout this paper, let ξ be a primitive root of unity of order r . We first define, for each ξ , the evaluation map ev_ξ , which replaces q by ξ . Suppose that r is odd, then there exists an integer 2^* , unique modulo r , such that $(\xi^{2^*})^2 = \xi$. For $f \in \mathbb{Q}[v^{\pm 1}]$, we define

$$\text{ev}_\xi f := f|_{v=\xi^{2^*}}.$$

If r is even, then ev_ξ depends on a square root ζ of ξ . We define

$$\text{ev}_\xi f := f|_{v=\zeta}.$$

Suppose $f(v; n_1, \dots, n_m)$ is a function of variables v and integers n_1, \dots, n_m . Let

$$\sum_{n_i}^\xi f := \sum_{n_i} \text{ev}_\xi(f),$$

where in the sum all the n_i run the set of numbers between 0 and $2r-1$. Moreover, we define

$$\sum_{n_i}^{\xi, \varepsilon} f := \sum_{n_i \equiv \varepsilon \pmod{2}} \text{ev}_\xi(f),$$

where for $\varepsilon = 0$ (resp. $\varepsilon = 1$), the n_i in the sum run the set of even (resp. odd) numbers between 0 and $2r-1$.

Variations of the Gauss sum are defined by the following formulas. Fix a 4–th root of ξ . For $b \in \mathbb{Z}$ let

$$\gamma_b(\xi) := \sum_n^\xi q^{b\frac{n^2-1}{4}}, \quad \gamma_b^\varepsilon(\xi) := \sum_n^{\xi, \varepsilon} q^{b\frac{n^2-1}{4}}.$$

Furthermore,

$$F_L(\xi) := \sum_{n_i}^\xi J_L(n_1, \dots, n_m) \prod_{i=1}^m [n_i].$$

For any sequence $c = (c_1, \dots, c_m) \in (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^m$ we define

$$F_L^c(\xi) := \sum_{n_i}^{\xi, c_i+1} J_L(n_1, \dots, n_m) \prod_{i=1}^m [n_i].$$

For $\varepsilon = 0$ or 1 , let $F_L^\varepsilon(\xi) := F_L^{(\varepsilon, \varepsilon, \dots, \varepsilon)}(\xi)$.

1.3. Quantum (WRT) invariants and their refinements. All 3–manifolds in this paper are supposed to be compact, closed and oriented. Every link in a 3–manifold is framed, oriented, and has components ordered.

Suppose M is an oriented 3–manifold obtained from S^3 by surgery along a framed, oriented link L . (Note that M does not depend on the orientation of L). Let σ_+ (respectively, σ_-) be the number of positive (resp. negative) eigenvalues of the linking matrix of L . Suppose ξ is a root of unity of order r together with a fixed 4–th root of it. Then the WRT (or quantum) $SU(2)$ invariant [18] is defined by

$$\tau_M(\xi) = \frac{F_L(\xi)}{(F_{U^+}(\xi))^{\sigma_+} (F_{U^-}(\xi))^{\sigma_-}}.$$

For connected sum, one has $\tau_{M\#N}(\xi) = \tau_M(\xi)\tau_N(\xi)$.

Suppose ξ is a root of unity of odd order r . Then the quantum $SO(3)$ invariant [7] is defined by

$$\tau_M^{SO(3)}(\xi) := \frac{F_L^1(\xi)}{(F_{U^+}^1(\xi))^{\sigma_+} (F_{U^-}^1(\xi))^{\sigma_-}}.$$

Let L_{ij} be the (i, j) –entry of the linking matrix of L . Any solution $c = (c_1, \dots, c_m)$ of the characteristic equation $L_{ij}c_j = L_{ii} \pmod{2}$ defines a spin structure σ_c on M [7]. If the order of ξ is divisible by 4, then there exists an invariant of the pair (M, σ_c) defined as follows.

$$(4) \quad \tau_{M, \sigma_c}(\xi) = \frac{F_L^c(\xi)}{(F_{U^+}(\xi))^{\sigma_+} (F_{U^-}(\xi))^{\sigma_-}}.$$

If the order of ξ is $2 \pmod{4}$, then (4) defines an invariant of the pair (M, σ_c) , where $\sigma_c \in H^1(M, \mathbb{Z})$ is determined by the solution c of the following equation $L_{ij}c_j = 0 \pmod{2}$. Clearly, $\tau_M(\xi) = \sum_{\sigma} \tau_{M,\sigma}(\xi)$.

1.4. Habiro's cyclotomic expansion of the colored Jones polynomial. For a link L with m components, define

$$J'_L(n_1, \dots, n_m) := \frac{J_L(n_1, \dots, n_m)}{[n_1] \dots [n_m]}.$$

Let K be a knot with framing zero. Note that $J'_K(\lambda) \in \mathbb{Z}[q^{\pm 1}]$ for integer $\lambda \geq 1$. In [4], Habiro proved that there exist $C_{K,k}(q) \in \mathbb{Z}[q^{\pm 1}]$ such that

$$(5) \quad J'_K(\lambda) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_{K,k}(q) (q^{1+\lambda})_k (q^{1-\lambda})_k.$$

The sum in (5) is finite, because the summands with $k \geq \lambda$ are zero. This expansion is called the cyclotomic expansion of the colored Jones polynomial. The non-trivial part here is that $C_{K,k}$'s are Laurent polynomials in q with integer coefficients.

Examples. Let 3_1 , $\bar{3}_1$ and 4_1 denote the right-, left-handed trefoil and the figure 8 knot. We have

$$J'_{3_1}(\lambda) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q^{-k(k+2)} (q^{1+\lambda})_k (q^{1-\lambda})_k, \quad J'_{\bar{3}_1}(\lambda) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q^k (q^{1+\lambda})_k (q^{1-\lambda})_k,$$

$$J'_{4_1}(\lambda) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k q^{-\frac{k(k+1)}{2}} (q^{1+\lambda})_k (q^{1-\lambda})_k.$$

Note. The coefficients $C_{K,k}$ are computed for all twist knots in [13].

More generally, we have the following.

Proposition 1.1. (Habiro) *Let L be an algebraically split link of m components. There exist $C_{L,\mathbf{k}}(v) \in \mathbb{Z}[v^{\pm 1}]$ with $\mathbf{k} = (k_1, \dots, k_m)$, such that*

$$J'_L(n_1, \dots, n_m) = \sum_{k \geq 0} \left(\sum_{\max k_i = k} C_{L,\mathbf{k}}(v) (1-q)^l \prod_{i=1}^l \frac{(q^{1+n_i})_{k_i} (q^{1-n_i})_{k_i}}{(q^{k_i+1})_{k_i+1}} \right) \frac{(q^{k+1})_{k+1}}{(1-q)}.$$

Example. Let L be the 0-framed Whitehead link. The following formula was obtained by Habiro in [6].

$$J'_L(\lambda, \mu) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k v^{-k(k+1)} (1-q) \frac{(q^{1+\mu})_k (q^{1-\mu})_k}{(q^{k+1})_{k+1}} (q^{1+\lambda})_k (q^{1-\lambda})_k$$

2. CYCLOTOMIC COMPLETIONS OF POLYNOMIAL RINGS

We present and modify some results of [5] here. Let R be a commutative ring with unit, and let $R[q]$ be the polynomial ring over R . Recall that $\Phi_n(q)$ denotes the n -th cyclotomic polynomial. If $S \subset \mathbb{N}$, we set $\Phi_S = \{\Phi_n(q) | n \in S\}$. Let Φ_S^* denote the multiplicative set in $\mathbb{Z}[q]$ generated by Φ_S and directed with respect to the divisibility relation. The principal ideals $(f(q)) \subset R[q]$ for $f(q) \in \Phi_S^*$ define a linear topology of the ring $R[q]$. In [5], Habiro defined the $(S-)$ cyclotomic completion ring $R[q]^S$ as follows:

$$(6) \quad R[q]^S := \varprojlim_{f(q) \in \Phi_S^*} \frac{R[q]}{(f(q))}.$$

For example, since the sequence $(q)_n$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, is cofinal to $\Phi_{\mathbb{N}}^*$, we have

$$\widehat{\mathbb{Z}[q]} \simeq \mathbb{Z}[q]^{\mathbb{N}}.$$

Similarly, for $S = \{n \in \mathbb{N} | n \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4}\}$

$$\widehat{\mathbb{Z}[v]}_2 \simeq \mathbb{Z}[v]^S.$$

Note that if S is finite, then $R[q]^S$ is identified with the $(\prod \Phi_S-)$ adic completion of $R[q]$. In particular,

$$R[q]^{\{1\}} \simeq R[[q-1]], \quad R[q]^{\{2\}} \simeq R[[q+1]].$$

Suppose $S' \subset S$, then $\Phi_{S'}^* \subset \Phi_S^*$, hence there is natural map

$$\rho_{S,S'}^R : R[v]^S \rightarrow R[v]^{S'}.$$

In particular, when $S = \{n \in \mathbb{N} | n \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4}\}$ and $S' = \{1\}$, the map

$$\rho_{S,S'}^{\mathbb{Z}} : \widehat{\mathbb{Z}[v]}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[[v-1]]$$

is the Taylor expansion.

Recall important results concerning $R[v]^S$ from [5]. Two positive integers n, n' are called *adjacent* if and only if $n'/n = p^e$ with $e \in \mathbb{Z}$, for a prime p , such that the ring R is p -adically separated. A set of positive integers is *connected* if for any two distinct elements n, n' there is a sequence $n = n_1, n_2, \dots, n_{k-1}, n_k = n'$ in the set, such that any two consecutive numbers of this sequence are adjacent. Theorem 4.2 of [5] says that if S is connected, then for any subset $S' \subset S$, the natural map $\rho_{S,S'}^R : R[v]^S \rightarrow R[v]^{S'}$ is an embedding.

If ζ is a root of unity of order in S , then for every $f(v) \in R[v]^S$ the evaluation $\text{ev}_{\zeta}(f(v)) \in R[\zeta]$ can be defined by sending $v \rightarrow \zeta$. For a set Ξ of roots of unity whose orders form a subset $\mathcal{T} \subset S$, one defines the evaluation

$$\text{ev}_{\Xi} : R[v]^S \rightarrow \prod_{\zeta \in \Xi} R[\zeta].$$

Theorem 6.1 of [5] shows that if $R \subset \mathbb{Q}$, S is connected, and there exists $n \in S$ that is adjacent to infinitely many elements in \mathcal{T} , then ev_{Ξ} is injective.

Proposition 2.1. (a) *The Taylor expansion map $T : \widehat{\mathbb{Z}[v]}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[[v-1]]$ is injective.*

(b) *For a non-negative integer $k \neq 1$ and a prime number $p \neq 1$, let $\mathcal{T}_k = \{2^k p^e \mid e \in \mathbb{N}\}$. Suppose $f(v), g(v) \in \widehat{\mathbb{Z}[v]}_2$ such that $f(\zeta) = g(\zeta)$ for every ζ with $\text{ord}(\zeta) \in \mathcal{T}_k$, then $f(v) = g(v)$.*

(c) *The natural Taylor map $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}[v]}_s \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[I, 1/2][[1+q]]$, explained in the proof, is injective. Here I is the imaginary unit, $I^2 = -1$.*

Proof. (a) It is easy to see that $S = \{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid n \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4}\}$ is connected. Note that if $S' = \{1\}$ then $\mathbb{Z}[v]^{S'} = \mathbb{Z}[[v-1]]$. Hence part (a) follows from the above mentioned Theorem 4.2 of [5].

(b) Since $k \neq 1$, $2^k \in S$, and by assumption, 2^k is adjacent to every element in \mathcal{T} . Part (b) follows from the above mentioned [5, Theorem 6.1].

(c) It is easy to see the set $S = \{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}\}$ is connected, and $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}[v]}_s \cong \mathbb{Z}[v]^S$. Hence $\rho_{S, \{4\}}^{\mathbb{Z}}$ is injective. For the set $\{4\}$, we have

$$\mathbb{Z}[v]^{\{4\}} \simeq \mathbb{Z}[v][[1+v^2]] \simeq \mathbb{Z}[v][[1+q]].$$

Using

$$v = \sqrt{q} = \sqrt{-(1 - (1+q))} = I(1 - (1+q))^{1/2} \in \mathbb{Z}[I][1/2][[1+q]]$$

we see that there is an embedding of $\mathbb{Z}[v]^{\{4\}}$ into $\mathbb{Z}[I, 1/2][[1+q]]$, which, combined with $\rho_{S, \{4\}}^{\mathbb{Z}}$, gives us the injective Taylor map. \square

Let $S_k = \{2^k(2n+1) \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$. Then for every $f(v) \in \mathbb{Z}[1/2, I][v]^{S_k}$, and any root of unity ζ of order in S_k , the evaluation map $\text{ev}_{\zeta} : \mathbb{Z}[1/2, I][v]^S \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[1/2][\zeta]$ can be defined as follows: $\text{ev}_{\zeta}(v) = \zeta$, $\text{ev}_{\zeta}(I) = \zeta^{\text{ord}(\zeta)/4}$.

Let us study for $\Gamma := \mathbb{Z}[1/2][v]$ and $S = \{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid n \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4}\}$, the completion Γ^S mentioned in Introduction. Note that S is not connected in Habiro sense for $R = \mathbb{Z}[1/2]$. We have $S = \cup_{k \in \mathbb{N}, k \neq 1} S_k$.

Proposition 2.2. (a) *One has*

$$\Gamma^S = \prod_{k \in \mathbb{N}, k \neq 1} \Gamma^{S_k}.$$

(b) For an integer $k \geq 2$ and an odd prime number $p \neq 1$, let $\mathcal{T}_k = \{2^k p^e \mid e \in \mathbb{N}\}$. Suppose $f(v), g(v) \in \mathbb{Z}[1/2, I][v]^{S_k}$ such that $\text{ev}_\zeta(f(v)) = \text{ev}_\zeta(g(v))$ for every ζ with $\text{ord}(\zeta) \in \mathcal{T}_k$, then $f(v) = g(v)$.

(c) For an odd prime number $p \neq 1$, let $\mathcal{T} = \{2^k p^e \mid k \in \mathbb{N}, e \in \mathbb{N}\}$. Suppose $f(v), g(v) \in \Gamma^S$ such that $\text{ev}_\zeta(f(v)) = \text{ev}_\zeta(g(v))$ for every ζ with $\text{ord}(\zeta) \in \mathcal{T}$, then $f(v) = g(v)$.

Proof. (a) Let us first prove that if $n = 2^k n' \in S_k$ and $m = 2^l m' \in S_l$ with $k \neq l$, then $(\Phi_n, \Phi_m) = (1)$ in $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}[1/2][v]$. Indeed, if $n' \neq m'$, then n and m are not adjacent, hence $(\Phi_n, \Phi_m) = (1)$ in $\mathbb{Z}[v]$ and the claim holds. If $n' = m'$, then $n/m = 2^{k-l}$, hence in $\mathbb{Z}[v]$ one has $2 \in (\Phi_n, \Phi_m)$, which implies the claim, since 2 is invertible in Γ .

Suppose $f \in \Phi_S^*$, then $f = \prod f_k$ with $f_k \in \Phi_{S_k}^*$. Hence the f_k 's are pairwise coprime. By the Chinese remainder theorem,

$$\frac{\Gamma}{(f)} = \prod_k \frac{\Gamma}{(f_k)}.$$

Taking the inverse limit, we get (a).

(b) It is easy to see that S_k is connected in Habiro's sense for the ring $\mathbb{Z}[1/2, I]$. Hence Part (c) follows by adopting the proof of [5, Theorem 6.1] to the ring $\mathbb{Z}[1/2, I]$, which is straightforward.

(c) is an easy consequence of (a) and (b). □

3. LAPLACE TRANSFORM

In this section we introduce the Laplace transform method. For simplicity, we restrict to homology spheres obtained by surgery on knots, the general case can be obtained by applying the same arguments to each component of the link.

3.1. Quantum invariants for knot surgeries. For any non-zero integer b , and a knot K , let $M = S^3(K_b)$ be a homology sphere obtained by surgery on K with framing b . Assume that ξ is a primitive r -th root of unity and r is even. The quantum $SU(2)$ invariant of M is defined as follows:

$$(7) \quad \tau_M(\xi) = \frac{\sum_{\lambda}^{\xi} q^{\frac{b(\lambda^2-1)}{4}} (1-q^\lambda)(1-q^{-\lambda}) J'_K(\lambda)}{\sum_{\lambda}^{\xi} q^{\frac{sn(b)(\lambda^2-1)}{4}} (1-q^\lambda)(1-q^{-\lambda})},$$

where $sn(b)$ is the sign of b . To be precise, one needs to fix a 4-th root of ξ . Note that when computing the Jones polynomial of a knot (or a link) further in this

paper, we always assume that its framing is zero. However, in the formula for the quantum invariant, framing is taken into account by means of the factor $q^{b(\lambda^2-1)/4}$.

Substituting Habiro's formula (5) into (7) we get

$$(8) \quad \tau_M(\xi) = \frac{\sum_{\lambda}^{\xi} q^{\frac{b(\lambda^2-1)}{4}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_{K,n} F_n(q^\lambda, q)}{\sum_{\lambda}^{\xi} q^{\frac{sn(b)(\lambda^2-1)}{4}} F_0(q^\lambda, q)},$$

where $F_n(q^\lambda, q) = (q^\lambda)_{n+1}(q^{-\lambda})_{n+1}$.

Suppose r is odd. Then, taking the sums over odd λ in the numerator and the denominator of (7) we get the $\tau_M^{SO(3)}$. In this case, there is no need to fix a 4-th root of ξ .

3.2. Laplace transform method. The main idea behind the Laplace transform method is to interchange the sums over λ and n in (8) and regard $\sum_{\lambda}^{\xi} q^{b(\lambda^2-1)/4}$ as an operator (called Laplace transform) acting on $F_n(q^\lambda, q)$. (Recall that $\int e^{-ax^k} f(x) dx$ is called Laplace transform of f of order k . Our sum is a discrete version of the Laplace transform of the second order.)

More precisely, after interchanging the sums in the numerator of (8) we get

$$\sum_{n=0}^{r-1} C_{K,n}(q) \sum_{\lambda}^{\xi} q^{\frac{b(\lambda^2-1)}{4}} F_n(q^\lambda, q).$$

Now observe, that $F_n(q^\lambda, q) = (q^\lambda)_{n+1}(q^{-\lambda})_{n+1}$ is a Laurent polynomial in two variables q^λ and q . The Laplace transform does not affect q , and we only need to compute the action of the Laplace operator on $q^{a\lambda}$.

Suppose the greatest common divisor of b and r is 1 or 2, and r is even. A simple square completion argument shows that

$$\sum_{\lambda}^{\xi} q^{\frac{b(\lambda^2-1)}{4}} q^{a\lambda} = \xi^{-\frac{a^2 b^*}{(b,r)}} \gamma_b(\xi)$$

where b^* is an integer such that $b^*b = (b, r) \pmod{r}$. Summarizing the previous discussion, we get

$$\sum_{\lambda}^{\xi} q^{\frac{b(\lambda^2-1)}{4}} F_n(q^\lambda, q) = \text{ev}_{\xi}(L_{b,\lambda}(F_n(q^\lambda, q))) \gamma_b(\xi).$$

Here $L_{b,\lambda}(F)$ is the Laplace transform of F , which is defined as follows. Suppose F is a formal power series in $q^{\pm 1}$ and $q^{\pm \lambda}$. Then $L_{b,\lambda}(F)$ is obtained from F by replacing every $q^{a\lambda}$ by $q^{-a^2/b}$. The evaluation map ev_{ξ} converts $q^{1/b}$ to $(\xi^{1/(b,r)})^{b^*}$. Note that while ev_{ξ} might depend on r , the Laplace transform $L_{b,\lambda}$ does not. Also if $b = 1$ or $b = 2$, then ev_{ξ} does not depend on r . In these cases, $\text{ev}_r(q^{1/b}) = \xi^{1/b}$.

If r is odd and $(b, r) = 1, 2$, we can define the Laplace transform $L_{b,\lambda} : \mathbb{Z}[q^{\pm\lambda}, q^{\pm 1}] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[q^{\pm 1/b}]$ as a $\mathbb{Z}[q^{\pm 1}]$ -linear operator sending $q^{a\lambda} \mapsto q^{-a^2/b}$. In this case, we have

$$\sum_{\lambda}^{\xi, 1} q^{\frac{b(\lambda^2-1)}{4}} F_n(q^\lambda, q) = \text{ev}_{\xi}(L_{b,\lambda}(F_n(q^\lambda, q))) \gamma_b^1(\xi).$$

As a result, we have closed formulas for quantum invariants in terms of the Laplace transform.

Theorem 3.1. *Let $M = S^3(K_b)$ and $(b, r) = 1$ or 2 . Then*

$$\tau_M(\xi) = \frac{1}{2(1 - \xi^{-sn(b)})} \frac{\gamma_b(\xi)}{\gamma_{sn(b)}(\xi)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_{K,n} \text{ev}_{\xi}(L_b(F_n)),$$

$$\tau_M^{SO(3)}(\xi) = \frac{1}{2(1 - \xi^{-sn(b)})} \frac{\gamma_b^1(\xi)}{\gamma_{sn(b)}^1(\xi)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_{K,n} \text{ev}_{\xi}(L_b(F_n)).$$

4. HABIRO THEORY

In this section we show how Theorem 3.1 can be used to compute Habiro's unified invariant of integral homology spheres.

4.1. Knot surgeries. Any knot surgery with framing $b = \pm 1$ yields an integral homology sphere. Combining Theorem 3.1 with Lemma 4.2 below we get the following theorem.

Theorem 4.1. *(Habiro) For $M_{\pm} = S^3(K_{\pm 1})$, there exists a unique invariant*

$$I_{M_+}(q) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n q^{-\frac{n(n+3)}{2}} C_{K,n}(q) \frac{(q^{n+1})_{n+1}}{1-q} \in \widehat{\mathbb{Z}[q]},$$

$$I_{M_-}(q) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_{K,n}(q) \frac{(q^{n+1})_{n+1}}{1-q} \in \widehat{\mathbb{Z}[q]},$$

such that $I_{M_{\pm}}(\xi) = \tau_{M_{\pm}}(\xi) = \tau_{M_{\pm}}^{SO(3)}(\xi)$.

Examples. Denote by 3_1 and 4_1 the Poincare sphere and the 3-manifold obtained by framing 1 surgery on figure 8 knot. By Theorem 4.1, we have

$$I_{3_1}(q) = \frac{q}{1-q} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k q^{-\frac{(k+2)(3k+1)}{2}} (q^{k+1})_{k+1}$$

$$I_{4_1}(q) = \frac{q}{1-q} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k q^{-(k+1)^2} (q^{k+1})_{k+1}$$

Lemma 4.2.

$$(9) \quad L_{-1}((q^\lambda)_{k+1}(q^{-\lambda})_{k+1}) = 2(q^{k+1})_{k+1}.$$

$$(10) \quad L_1((q^\lambda)_{k+1}(q^{-\lambda})_{k+1}) = 2(-1)^{k+1} q^{-\frac{(k+2)(k+1)}{2}} (q^{k+1})_{k+1}.$$

Proof. Let $L_b : \mathbb{Z}[x^{\pm 1}, q^{\pm 1}] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[q^{\pm 1/b}]$ be a $\mathbb{Z}[q^{\pm 1}]$ -linear operator sending $x^a \mapsto q^{-a^2/b}$. Then for $F(x, q) \in \mathbb{Z}[x^{\pm 1}, q^{\pm 1}]$ we have

$$L_{-b}(F(x, q)) = q^{k(k+1)} L_b(F(x, q^{-1})).$$

Using this formula we can deduce (10) from (9).

Let us prove (9). For this, we split

$$F_k(q^\lambda, q) = S_k(q^\lambda, q) + T_k(q^\lambda, q)$$

with $S_k(q^\lambda, q) = (q^\lambda)_{k+1}(q^{-\lambda+1})_k$ and $T_k(q^\lambda, q) = -q^{-\lambda}(q^\lambda)_{k+1}(q^{-\lambda+1})_k$. Then $S_k(q^{-\lambda}, q) = T_k(q^\lambda, q)$ implies $L_{b;\lambda}(S_k) = L_{b;\lambda}(T_k)$ for any b . Therefore, we have to look at one of them only.

Further, by the q -binomial theorem (eq. (II.4) in [3]) we get

$$\begin{aligned} S_k(q^\lambda, q) &= (-1)^k q^{-k\lambda} q^{k(k+1)/2} (q^{\lambda-k})_{2k+1} = \\ &= (-1)^k q^{\frac{k(k+1)}{2}} \sum_{j=0}^{2k+1} (-1)^j \begin{bmatrix} 2k+1 \\ j \end{bmatrix}_q q^{\frac{j(j-1)}{2}} q^{-kj} q^{(j-k)\lambda} \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q = \frac{(q)_n}{(q)_k (q)_{n-k}}.$$

Taking the Laplace transform we have

$$L_{-1}(S_k(q^\lambda, q)) = (-1)^k q^{\frac{3k^2+k}{2}} \sum_{j=0}^{2k+1} \frac{(q^{-2k-1})_j}{(q)_j} q^{j^2+j-jk}.$$

The result follows now by applying the Sears–Carlitz transformation (eq. (III.14) in [3]) for terminating ${}_3\phi_2$ series with specializations $a = q^{-2k-1}$, $b, c \rightarrow \infty$, $z \rightarrow q^{k+2}$. \square

4.2. Link surgeries. Suppose M be an integral homology sphere. Without loss of generality, we can assume that M is obtained by surgery on an algebraically split link L in S^3 with framings ± 1 . Suppose that the first σ_+ components have framing $+1$, and the others -1 . Substituting cyclotomic expansion of the colored Jones polynomial (given in Proposition 1.1) into (1.3) and applying the Laplace transform method to each component of L , we derive the following formula for the unified invariant of M .

Theorem 4.3. (*Habiro*) For M as above, there exists a unique invariant

$$(11) \quad I_M(q) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{\max k_i = k} C_{L, \mathbf{k}}(v) \prod_{i=1}^{\sigma_+} (-1)^{k_i} q^{-\frac{k_i(k_i+3)}{2}} \right) \frac{(q^{k+1})_{k+1}}{(1-q)} \in \widehat{\mathbb{Z}[q]}$$

such that $I_M(\xi) = \tau_M(\xi) = \tau_M^{SO(3)}(\xi)$.

5. RATIONAL HOMOLOGY 3–SPHERES WITH $H_1(M) = (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^n$

In this section we define the unified invariant for $M \in \mathcal{M}_n$.

5.1. Normalization. Suppose that the order of ζ is divisible by 4. It's easy to show that the quantum invariant of $\mathbb{R}P^3$, which is obtained by surgery on the unknot with framing 2, is given by

$$\tau_{\mathbb{R}P^3}(\xi) = \frac{\gamma_2(\xi)}{(1 + \zeta^{-1}) \gamma_1(\xi)} = \frac{\gamma_{-2}(\xi)}{(1 + \zeta) \gamma_{-1}(\xi)} = \frac{\zeta^{-1/2} \sqrt{2}}{(1 + \zeta^{-1})}.$$

For $M \in \mathcal{M}_n$, we will use a normalization such that the connected sum of n projective spaces $\mathbb{R}P^3$ takes value 1:

$$\tau'_M(\xi) := \frac{\tau_M(\xi)}{(\tau_{\mathbb{R}P^3}(\xi))^n}.$$

For an odd root of unity ξ , we put

$$\tau'_M(\xi) := \frac{\tau_M^{SO(3)}(\xi)}{(\tau_{\mathbb{R}P^3}^{SO(3)}(\xi))^n}, \quad \text{with} \quad \tau_{\mathbb{R}P^3}^{SO(3)}(\xi) = \frac{\gamma_2^1(\xi)}{(1 + \zeta^{-1}) \gamma_1^1(\xi)}.$$

5.2. Diagonalization. Recall that *linking pairing* on a finite Abelian group G is a non-singular symmetric bilinear map from $G \times G$ to \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} . Two linking pairing ν, ν' on respectively G, G' are isomorphic if there is an isomorphism between G and G' carrying ν to ν' . With the obvious block sum, the set of equivalence classes of linking pairings is a semigroup.

One type of linking pairing is given by non-singular square symmetric matrices with integer entries: any such $n \times n$ matrix A gives rise to a linking pairing $\phi(A)$ on $G = \mathbb{Z}^n / A\mathbb{Z}^n$ defined by $\phi(A)(v, v') = v^t A^{-1} v' \in \mathbb{Q} \bmod \mathbb{Z}$, where $v, v' \in \mathbb{Z}^n$. If there is a *diagonal* matrix A such that a linking pairing ν is isomorphic to $\phi(A)$, then we say that ν is *of diagonal type*. It is known that if the linking pairing of a 3-manifold is of diagonal type, with diagonal entries d_1, d_2, \dots, d_k , then M can be obtained by surgery along an algebraically split link, with framings d_1, d_2, \dots, d_k on k components and framings ± 1 on the others, (see [17, 9]).

Lemma 5.1. *Suppose $H_1(M, \mathbb{Z}) = (\mathbb{Z}/2)^n$. Then $M \# \mathbb{R}P^3$ can be obtained from S^3 by surgery on an algebraically split link with framing 2 on $n + 1$ components and framings ± 1 on the others.*

Proof. The generators of the semi-group of linking pairings are known, see [8, 19]. Since subgroups of H_1 are of the form $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^n$ only, from the list of generators we see that linking pairing ϕ on $H_1(M, \mathbb{Z})$ must be the block sum of linking pairings, each of the form $\phi(2)$ or E_0^1 in the notation of [8]. Here $\phi(2)$ is considered as the 1×1 matrix with the only entry 2, and E_0^1 is a linking pairing on $\mathbb{Z}/2 \times \mathbb{Z}/2$.

Note that $\phi(2)$ is the linking pairing of $\mathbb{R}P^3$. One of the relations among generators says that $E_0^1 \oplus \phi(2) = \phi(2) \oplus \phi(2) \oplus \phi(2)$. Thus, after adding a copy of $\mathbb{R}P^3$ the linking pairing of M is of diagonal type, with entries 2 on the diagonal, and we get the result. \square

5.3. Unified invariant. For any $M \in \mathcal{M}_n$ by Lemma 5.1, $M' = M \# \mathbb{R}P^3$ can be obtained by surgery on an algebraically split m component link L . Let us assume that the first s_+ components of L have framing 2, the next s_- components have framing (-2) , the next l_+ components are 1-framed, and the last components are (-1) -framed. Although we can avoid the -2 framing, we add this framing for the convenience of calculation. Note that $s_+ + s_- = n + 1$, since $M' \in \mathcal{M}_{n+1}$. The unified invariant of M is defined by

$$I_M(v) = \frac{(1+v)^{n+1}}{1-q} \sum_{k \geq 0} (q^{k+1})_{k+1} \times$$

$$\left(\sum_{\max k_i = k} C_{L, \mathbf{k}}(v) \prod_{i=1}^{s_+} (-v)^{-k_i} B_{k_i}(v) \prod_{i=s_++1}^{n+1} B_{k_i}(v) \prod_{i=n+2}^{n+1+l_+} (-1)^{k_i} q^{-\frac{k_i(k_i+3)}{2}} \right)$$

where $B_k(v) = \left(\prod_{i=0}^k (1 + v^{2i+1}) \right)^{-1}$.

5.4. Proof of Theorem 2. Let us first show that $I_M(v) \in \Gamma^S$. Indeed, the denominator of I_M contains only $\Phi_{4i+2}(v)$ for $i \in \mathbb{N}$, which are invertible modulo $\Phi_s(v)$ for any $s \in S$ in $\mathbb{Z}[1/2][v]$ (compare the proof of Proposition 2.2, Part (a)).

We next show that $\text{ev}_\xi(I_M(v)) = \tau'_{M'}(\xi)$. Observe that $\tau'_{M'}(\xi) = \tau'_M(\xi)$ by the definition. The proof is an application of the Laplace transform method. Using Lemma 5.2 below we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ev}_\xi \left(\frac{L_{2; \lambda}[(q^\lambda)_{k+1}(q^{-\lambda})_{k+1}]}{2(1-q^{-1})} \right) \frac{\gamma_2(\xi)}{\gamma_1(\xi)} &= \text{ev}_\xi \left((-v)^{-k} (-v^2; -v)_{2k} \right) \tau_{\mathbb{R}P^3}(\xi) \\ \text{ev}_\xi \left(\frac{L_{-2; \lambda}[(q^\lambda)_{k+1}(q^{-\lambda})_{k+1}]}{2(1-q)} \right) \frac{\gamma_{-2}(\xi)}{\gamma_{-1}(\xi)} &= \text{ev}_\xi \left((-v^2; -v)_{2k} \right) \tau_{\mathbb{R}P^3}(\xi) \end{aligned}$$

In addition, we use the following identity

$$\frac{(1-v)(-v^2; -v)_{2k}}{(q^{k+1})_{k+1}} = B_k(v)$$

whose proof is left to the reader. Uniqueness of I_M follows from Proposition 2.2, part (c). \square

Lemma 5.2.

$$\begin{aligned} L_{-2;\lambda}(F_k(q^\lambda, q)) &= 2(1-v)(-v^2; -v)_{2k} \\ L_{2;\lambda}(F_k(q^\lambda, q)) &= 2(-1)^{k+1}v^{-k-1}(1-v)(-v^2; -v)_{2k} \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Recall that $L_{\pm 2;\lambda}(q^{a\lambda}) = v^{\mp a^2}$. We proceed by proving the first formula. By the q -binomial theorem we get

$$L_{-2;\lambda}(F_k(q^\lambda, q)) = 2(-1)^k q^{k^2+k/2} \sum_{j=0}^{2k+1} \frac{(q^{-2k-1})_j}{(q)_j} q^{j+j^2/2}.$$

The Sears–Carlitz transformation (eq. (III.14) in [3]) with $a = q^{-2k-1}$, $c = -q^{-k}$, $z = q^{k+3/2}$ and $b \rightarrow \infty$ reduce this sum to ${}_2\phi_1(-q^{-k-1/2}, q^{-k}; q^{-k+1/2}, q)$ which can be computed by the q -Vandermonde formula (eq. (II.6) in [3]). The result follows. Note that $L_{2;\lambda}$ can be computed from $L_{-2;\lambda}$ by the same argument as in the proof of Lemma 4.2. \square

Proof of Corollary 3. Part (a) follows, since $\text{ev}_\zeta(\Gamma^S) = \mathbb{Z}[1/2][\zeta]$ if $\text{ord}(\zeta) \in S$. Part (b) is the direct consequence of Proposition 2.2 (c).

5.5. **Case $|H_1| = 2$.** It is well-known that any $M \in \mathcal{M}_1$ can be obtained by surgery on an algebraically split link L . Let us assume that L is a link of $(m+1)$ components numbered by $0, 1, \dots, m$, where the 0-th component has framing ± 2 , the next s components have framing 1, and the remaining ones have framing -1 . The following Proposition is the direct consequence of Theorem 2 and implies the part of Theorem 6 concerning the non-refined invariants.

Proposition 5.3. *For M_\pm as above, there exists an invariant*

$$I_{M_+}(v) = \sum_{k_i \geq 0} \left(\sum_{\max k_i = k} C_{L, \mathbf{k}}(v) (-v)^{-k_0} \prod_{i=k_0+1}^k (1+v^{2i+1}) \prod_{i=1}^s (-1)^{k_i} q^{-\frac{k_i(k_i+3)}{2}} \right) (-v^2; -v)_{2k}$$

and

$$I_{M_-}(v) = \sum_{k_i \geq 0} \left(\sum_{\max k_i = k} C_{L, \mathbf{k}}(v) \prod_{i=k_0+1}^k (1+v^{2i+1}) \prod_{i=1}^s (-1)^{k_i} q^{-\frac{k_i(k_i+3)}{2}} \right) (-v^2; -v)_{2k},$$

such that $\text{ev}_\xi(I_{M_\pm}(v)) = \tau'_{M_\pm}(\xi)$ for any root of unity ξ . Moreover, $I_{M_\pm} \in \widehat{\mathbb{Z}[v]}_2$.

Example. Let L be the Whitehead link with framings 2 and -1 and $M = S^3(L)$.

$$I_M(v) = \sum_k^{\infty} v^{-k(k+2)} (-v^2; -v)_{2k}$$

5.6. Proof of Corollary 7. (a) follows from the fact that $\tau'_M(\xi) = \text{ev}_\xi(I_M)$, and for any $f \in \widehat{\mathbb{Z}[v]}_2$, $\text{ev}_\xi(f) \in \mathbb{Z}[\zeta]$.

(b) An infinite set of roots of unity of orders odd prime powers is a set of the form \mathcal{T}_k in Proposition 2.1, Part (b). Hence Proposition 2.1 (b) implies the result.

(c) The Ohtsuki series is just the Taylor expansion of I_M . Observe that the Taylor series in $(1 - v)$ can be converted into a formal power series in $(1 - q)$ by

$$v - 1 = (1 + (q - 1))^{1/2} - 1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \binom{1/2}{n} (q - 1)^n,$$

where $\binom{1/2}{n} \in \mathbb{Z}[1/2]$.

(d) The LMO invariant determines the Ohtsuki series via sl_2 weight system, see [17]. \square

6. REFINEMENTS

In this section we show that the Laplace transform method can effectively be used to define refinements of the unified invariant.

6.1. Spin case. Suppose $M \in \mathcal{M}_n$ can be obtained by surgery on an algebraically split m component link L as described in Section 5.3, where the first n components of L are (± 2) -framed, and the remaining components are (± 1) -framed. Suppose σ_c is a spin structure on M corresponding to the solution c of the characteristic equation. There are 2^n spin structures on M .

Let

$$B_k(x, v) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\prod_{i=0}^k (1 - v^{2i+1}) + x \prod_{i=0}^k (1 + v^{2i+1}) \right) \prod_{i=0}^k \frac{1}{1 - q^{2i+1}}.$$

Then we define the unified invariant of (M, σ_c) as follows.

$$(12) \quad I_{M, \sigma_c}(v) = \frac{(1+v)^n}{1-q} \sum_{k \geq 0} (q^{k+1})_{k+1} \left(\sum_{\max k_i = k} C_{L, \mathbf{k}}(v) \prod_{i=1}^{s_+} (-v)^{-k_i} \times \right. \\ \left. B_{k_i}((-1)^{c_i + k_i}, v) \prod_{i=s_+ + 1}^n B_{k_i}((-1)^{c_i + 1}, v) \prod_{i=n+1}^{n+l_+} (-1)^{k_i} q^{-\frac{k_i(k_i+3)}{2}} \right)$$

More generally, $M' = M \# \mathbb{R}P^3$ can be obtained by surgery on an algebraically split link, i.e. $I_{M', \sigma'}$ is defined by (12). Assume that σ' and σ'' are the two spin structures on M' whose restrictions to M coincide with σ . Then we define the unified invariant of (M, σ) as follows.

$$(13) \quad I_{M, \sigma} := I_{M', \sigma'} + I_{M', \sigma''}.$$

If the surgery matrix of M is diagonalizable, then (13) coincides with (12), since $I_{M, \sigma}$ is multiplicative with respect to the connected sum. Indeed, we have

$$I_{M, \sigma} = I_{M, \sigma} (I_{\mathbb{R}P^3, \sigma_0} + I_{\mathbb{R}P^3, \sigma_1}) = I_{M, \sigma} \left(\frac{1}{1 - v^{-1}} + \frac{-v^{-1}}{1 - v^{-1}} \right)$$

Suppose $h \in H^1(M, \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$ assigns 1 to all n generators of $H_1(M, \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$. Recall that $S_k = \{2^k(2n+1) \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$. Suppose $T = \cup_{k>2, k \in \mathbb{N}} S_k$ and $T_1 = \cup_{k>3, k \in \mathbb{N}} S_k$.

Proposition 6.1. *For $M \in \mathcal{M}_n$ and a spin structure σ on M , there exists a unique invariant $I_{M, \sigma}(v) \in \Gamma^T$, such that for any root of unity ζ with $\text{ord}(\zeta) \in T_1$, $\text{ev}_\xi(I_{M, \sigma}(v)) = \tau'_{M, \sigma}(\xi)$. If $\text{ord}(\zeta) \in S_3$, then $\text{ev}_\xi(I_{M, \sigma}(v)) = \tau'_{M, \sigma+h}(\xi)$.*

Proposition 6.1 implies Theorem 4.

Proof. Let us first show that $I_{M, \sigma_\varepsilon}(v) \in \mathbb{Z}[1/2][v]^T$. Recall that $(\Phi_n) + (\Phi_m) = (1)$ in $\mathbb{Z}[1/2][v]$ if and only if n and m are not adjacent in Habiro sense. The denominator of (12) consists of all $\Phi_i(v)$ with $i|4j+2$, $j \in \mathbb{N}$. But such i is not adjacent to elements of T , i.e. $\Phi_i(v)$ are invertible in Γ^T for all i .

We next show that the evaluation $I_{M, \sigma_\varepsilon}(v)$ coincides with the renormalized refined Witten–Reshetikhin–Turaev invariant. We again use the Laplace transform method.

For $k=3$, we define the refined Laplace transforms $L_{\pm 2; \lambda}^\varepsilon : \mathbb{Z}[q^{\pm \lambda}, q^{\pm 1}] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[q^{\pm 1/2}]$ as $\mathbb{Z}[q^{\pm 1}]$ -linear operators with

$$L_{\pm 2; \lambda}^0(q^{a\lambda}) = \begin{cases} v^{\mp a^2} & \text{for } a \text{ odd} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$L_{\pm 2; \lambda}^1(q^{a\lambda}) = \begin{cases} v^{\mp a^2} & \text{for } a \text{ even} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

For $k > 3$, the previous definitions of $L_{\pm 2; \lambda}^0$ and $L_{\pm 2; \lambda}^1$ should be interchanged. Then, for any Laurent polynomial $F(q^\lambda, q)$ and any root of unity ζ with $\text{ord}(\zeta) \in S_k$, the following equation holds.

$$(14) \quad \gamma_{\pm 2}(\xi) \text{ ev}_\xi (L_b^\varepsilon(F(q^\lambda, q))) = \sum_\lambda^{\xi, \varepsilon} q^{\pm(\lambda^2-1)/2} F(q^\lambda, q)$$

Moreover, $\gamma_{\pm 2}(\xi) = \gamma_{\pm 2}^1(\xi)$ if $k = 3$ and $\gamma_{\pm 2}(\xi) = \gamma_{\pm 2}^0(\xi)$ if $k > 3$. In addition, we have

$$(L_{\pm 2}^1 - L_{\pm 2}^0)(q^{a\lambda}) = (-1)^a (-1)^{\chi+1} L_{\pm 2}(q^{a\lambda}) = (-1)^{\chi+1} (-1)^a v^{\mp a^2} = (-1)^{\chi+1} L_{\pm 2}|_{v \rightarrow -v}(q^{a\lambda})$$

where $\chi = 1$ if $k = 3$ and zero otherwise. This allows us to express the refined Laplace transforms in terms of $L_{\pm 2; \lambda}$:

$$L_{\pm 2}^\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} \left(L_{\pm 2} + (-1)^{\varepsilon+\chi} L_{\pm 2}|_{v \rightarrow -v} \right).$$

Let us recall that $F_L^0(\xi) = F_L(\xi)$ (compare [7], [1]).

The assertion in the diagonal case follows now from the next two formulas:

$$\text{ev}_\xi \left(\frac{L_{2; \lambda}(F_k)|_{v \rightarrow -v}}{2(1-q^{-1})} \right) \frac{\gamma_2(\xi)}{\gamma_1(\xi)} = -\frac{\zeta^{-k}(1+\zeta)}{1-\zeta} (-\zeta^2; \zeta)_{2k} \tau_{\mathbb{R}P^3}(\xi)$$

$$\text{ev}_\xi \left(\frac{L_{-2; \lambda}(F_k)|_{v \rightarrow -v}}{2(1-q)} \right) \frac{\gamma_{-2}(\xi)}{\gamma_{-1}(\xi)} = \frac{1+\zeta}{1-\zeta} (-\zeta^2; \zeta)_{2k} \tau_{\mathbb{R}P^3}(\xi)$$

Observe that $\tau'_{M, \sigma}(\xi) = \tau'_{M', \sigma'}(\xi) + \tau'_{M'', \sigma''}(\xi)$. Uniqueness of $I_{M, \sigma}$ is provided by Proposition 2.2, Parts (a), (b). \square

Note that if $M \in \mathcal{M}_1$, then $I_{M, \sigma} \in \frac{1}{1-v} \widehat{\mathbb{Z}[v]}_s$. Thus we have the part of Theorem 6 concerning spin refinements.

6.2. Cohomological case. Let us first assume that $M \in \mathcal{M}_n$ can be obtained by surgery on an algebraically split link L as above. Suppose $\sigma_c \in H^1(M, \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$ is induced by the solution c of the following equation: $L_{ij}c_j = 0 \pmod{2}$.

We define

$$(15) \quad I_{M, \sigma_c}(v) = \frac{(1+v)^n}{1-q} \sum_{k \geq 0} (q^{k+1})_{k+1} \left(\sum_{\max k_i = k} C_{L, \mathbf{k}}(v) \prod_{i=1}^{s_+} (-v)^{-k_i} \times \right. \\ \left. B_{k_i}((-1)^{c_i+k_i+1} I, v) \prod_{i=s_++1}^n B_{k_i}((-1)^{c_i+1} I, v) \prod_{i=n+1}^{n+l_+} (-1)^{k_i} q^{-\frac{k_i(k_i+3)}{2}} \right)$$

More generally, $M' = M \# \mathbb{R}P^3$ can always be obtained by surgery on an algebraically split link. We set $I_{M, \sigma} := I_{M', \sigma'} + I_{M'', \sigma''}$ where $\sigma'|_M = \sigma''|_M = \sigma$.

Theorem 8. *For $M \in \mathcal{M}_n$, a cohomological class σ on M , there exists a unique invariant $I_{M, \sigma}(v) \in \Gamma^{S^2}$, such that for any $4k$ -th root of unity ζ with odd k and $\zeta^{k^2} = (-1)^\chi I$, we have $\text{ev}_\xi(I_{M, \sigma}(v)) = \tau'_{M, \sigma+\chi h}(\xi)$.*

Proof. We define the refined Laplace transforms as follows:

$$L_{\pm 2; \lambda}^{\varepsilon}(q^{a\lambda}) = \frac{1 \mp (-1)^{a+\varepsilon} \chi I}{2} v^{\mp a^2}$$

Then we have

$$\gamma_{\pm 2}(\xi) \operatorname{ev}_{\xi} (L_{\pm 2; \lambda}^{\varepsilon}(q^{a\lambda})) = \sum_{\lambda}^{\xi, \varepsilon} q^{\pm \frac{(\lambda^2-1)}{2}} q^{a\lambda}.$$

By shifting $\lambda \rightarrow \lambda + r/2$, we see that $\gamma_{\pm 2, r}^1 = \pm \chi I \gamma_{\pm 2, r}^0$. This allows us to express the refined Laplace transforms through the non-refined one.

$$\begin{aligned} L_{\pm 2}^1(q^{a\lambda}) - L_{\pm 2}^0(q^{a\lambda}) &= \pm \chi I L_{\pm 2}(q^{a\lambda})|_{v \rightarrow -v} \\ L_{\pm 2}^{\varepsilon} &= \frac{1}{2} (L_{\pm 2} \pm (-1)^{\varepsilon+1} \chi I L_{\pm 2})|_{v \rightarrow -v} \end{aligned}$$

The rest is analogous to the previous subsection. \square

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