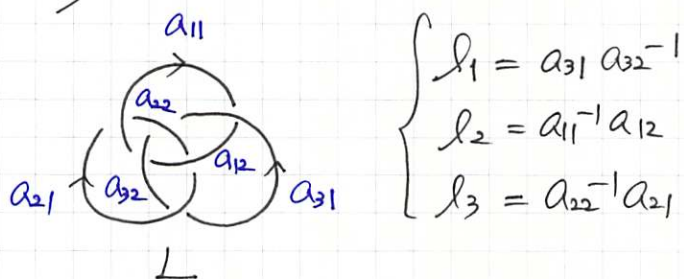


Ex  $\mu_L(123)$  を求めよ.

(10)



$\lambda_3 = [l_3] \in \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}$  を求めよ.

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_3(l_3) &= \eta_3(a_{22}^{-1}) \eta_3(a_{21}) \\ &= \eta_2(N_{21}^{-1} a_{21}^{-1} N_{21}) a_{21} \\ &= \eta_2(a_{11}) a_{21}^{-1} \eta_2(a_{11}^{-1}) a_{21} \\ &= a_{11} a_{21}^{-1} a_{11}^{-1} a_{21} = \alpha_1 \alpha_2^{-1} \alpha_1^{-1} \alpha_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(\lambda_3) &= E(\alpha_1 \alpha_2^{-1} \alpha_1^{-1} \alpha_2) \\ &= (1+X_1)(1-X_2+X_2^2-X_2^3+\dots)(1-X_1+X_1^2-X_1^3+\dots)(1+X_2) \end{aligned}$$

$\mu_L(123) \dots X_1 X_2$  の係数  
 $= -1 + 1 - 1 = -1$

$\therefore \mu_L(123) = \mu(123) \pmod{\Delta_L(123)} = -1 //$

§. Invariance of Milnor's  $\bar{\mu}$ -inv.

$L$  : an ordered ori.  $n$ -comp. link in  $S^3$

$G = \pi_1(S^3 \setminus L)$

Thm  $G/G_g \cong \langle \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \mid [\alpha_i, \lambda_i] (i=1, \dots, n), A_g \rangle$

$\eta_g = \langle \alpha_{ij} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \alpha_i \rangle$   
 $\rightsquigarrow \lambda_j \in G/G_g \in \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  の語で表すことかたて可る.

$\lambda_j$  a Magnus exp.  $\varepsilon$  考え3.

Magnus exp.  $E : \langle \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \rangle \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \langle\langle X_1, \dots, X_n \rangle\rangle$   
 $\alpha_i \mapsto 1 + X_i$

Rank.  $\langle \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \rangle \cong E(\langle \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \rangle)$ .

$E(\lambda_j) = 1 + \sum_{k < g} \mu(i_1 \dots i_k j) X_{i_1} \dots X_{i_k} + (\text{deg} \geq g)$

Rank  $\mu(i_1 \dots i_k j)$  は  $\lambda_j$  の表示の左方に依存する.

$\Delta_L(i_1 \dots i_k j) = \gcd \{ \mu(J) \mid J \leftarrow \begin{matrix} 1 \text{ 以上の項を取り除く} \\ i_1 \dots i_k j \\ \text{残り} \varepsilon \text{ 巡回置換} \end{matrix} \}$

Thm  $\bar{\mu}_L(I) = \mu(I) \text{ mod } \Delta_L(I)$  is an inv. of  $L$  for  $\forall \text{ seq } I$ .

Proof.  $\bar{\mu}$   $\mathbb{Z}^m$  次 a (1) ~ (4) で不変であること  $\varepsilon$  示せばよい.

- (1)  $\lambda_j$   $\in \mathbb{Z}$  a conj.  $k \varepsilon y$  考え3.
- (2)  $\alpha_i \in \mathbb{Z}$  a conj.  $1 = \varepsilon y$  考え3.
- (3)  $\lambda_j$   $k$   $[\alpha_i, \lambda_i]$  の conj. の積  $\varepsilon$  考え3.
- (4)  $\lambda_j$   $k$   $A_g$  の元  $\varepsilon$  考え3.

$g = \text{fix}$

$D_j := \left\{ \sum \nu(i_1 \dots i_k) X_{i_1} \dots X_{i_k} \mid \begin{matrix} \nu(i_1 \dots i_k) \equiv 0 \text{ mod } \Delta_L(i_1 \dots i_k j) (k < g) \\ \nu(i_1 \dots i_k) \in \mathbb{Z} (if k \geq g) \end{matrix} \right\}$

ie,  $D_j$  a  $\mathbb{Z}$  は  $\sum_{k < g} (\Delta(i_1 \dots i_k j) \text{ の倍数}) X_{i_1} \dots X_{i_k} + (\text{deg} \geq g)$

Claim (a)  $D_j$  is a two-sided ideal of  $\mathbb{Z}\langle\langle X_1, \dots, X_n \rangle\rangle$ . (12)

(\*)  $\nu(i_1, \dots, i_k) X_{i_1} \dots X_{i_k} \in D_j,$

$\xi X_{h_1} \dots X_{h_t} \in \mathbb{Z}\langle\langle X_1, \dots, X_n \rangle\rangle \quad (\xi \in \mathbb{Z})$

$k \geq g \Rightarrow \text{o.k.}$

$k < g \Rightarrow \nu(i_1, \dots, i_k) \equiv 0 \pmod{\Delta_{\mathbb{Z}}(i_1, \dots, i_k, j)}$  (\*)

$\nu(i_1, \dots, i_k) \equiv 0 \pmod{\Delta_{\mathbb{Z}}(h_1, \dots, h_t, i_1, \dots, i_k, j)}$

$\therefore \xi \nu(i_1, \dots, i_k) X_{h_1} \dots X_{h_t} X_{i_1} \dots X_{i_k} \in D_j$

同様に  $\nu(i_1, \dots, i_k) \xi X_{i_1} \dots X_{i_k} X_{h_1} \dots X_{h_t} \in D_j //$

$\mu(i_1, \dots, i_k, j)$  が (1) ~ (4) で不変であること  $\varepsilon$   $g$  に関する帰納法で示す.

(注)  $D_j$  は  $\mu(i_1, \dots, i_k, j)$  ( $k < g-1$ ) で定まるため、帰納法の仮定より (1) ~ (4) では不変である.

$\lambda_j \xrightarrow{(1) \sim (4)} \lambda_j, \quad E(\lambda_j) - E(\lambda_j) \in D_j \quad \varepsilon$  示せば良し.

Claim (b)  $E(\lambda_j) = 1 + f_j$  である.

$\forall X_i \ (i=1, \dots, n), \quad f_j X_i \equiv X_i f_j \equiv 0 \in D_j.$

(\*)  $\mu(i_1, \dots, i_k, j) X_{i_1} \dots X_{i_k} = f_j$  の項

$\mu(i_1, \dots, i_k, j) \equiv 0 \pmod{\Delta_{\mathbb{Z}}(i_1, \dots, i_k, j)}$  (\*)

$\mu(i_1, \dots, i_k, j) X_{i_1} \dots X_{i_k} X_i \in D_j$

$\therefore f_j X_i \in D_j$  同様に  $X_i f_j \in D_j //$

Claim (c)  $\forall X_i \ (i=1, \dots, n), \quad \mu(i_1, \dots, i_k, j) \underline{X_{i_1} \dots X_{i_{k+t}}}$   $\in D_j$

$\nearrow$   
 $X_{i_1} \dots X_{i_k} \in X_1, \dots, X_n \in$   
 代入挿入にて得られる単項式