

GENERALIZED ARF INVARIANTS IN ALGEBRAIC L -THEORY

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ABSTRACT. The difference between the quadratic L -groups $L_*(A)$ and the symmetric L -groups $L^*(A)$ of a ring with involution A is detected by generalized Arf invariants. The special case $A = \mathbb{Z}[x]$ gives a complete set of invariants for the Cappell UNil-groups $\text{UNil}_*(\mathbb{Z}; \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z})$ for the infinite dihedral group $D_\infty = \mathbb{Z}_2 * \mathbb{Z}_2$, extending the results of Connolly and Ranicki [10], Connolly and Davis [8].

CONTENTS

Introduction	2
1. The Q - and L -groups	11
1.1. Duality	11
1.2. The Hyperquadratic Q -Groups	15
1.3. The Symmetric Q -Groups	19
1.4. The Quadratic Q -Groups	23
1.5. L -groups	27
2. Chain Bundle Theory	30
2.1. Chain Bundles	30
2.2. The Twisted Quadratic Q -Groups	32
2.3. The Algebraic Normal Invariant	36
2.4. The Relative Twisted Quadratic Q -groups	42
2.5. The Computation of $Q_*(C(X), \gamma(X))$	47
2.6. The Universal Chain Bundle	52
3. The Generalized Arf Invariant for Forms	56
3.1. Forms and Formations	57
3.2. The Generalized Arf Invariant	61
4. The Generalized Arf Invariant for Linking Forms	65
4.1. Linking Forms and Formations	65
4.2. The Linking Arf Invariant	72

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5. Application to UNil	74
5.1. Background	74
5.2. The Computation of $Q_*(B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]})$ for 1-even A	77
References	89

INTRODUCTION

The invariant of Arf [1] is a basic ingredient in the isomorphism classification of quadratic forms over a field of characteristic 2. The algebraic L -groups of a ring with involution A are Witt groups of quadratic structures on A -modules and A -module chain complexes, or equivalently the cobordism groups of algebraic Poincaré complexes over A . The cobordism formulation of algebraic L -theory is used here to obtain generalized Arf invariants detecting the difference between the quadratic and symmetric L -groups of an arbitrary ring with involution A , with applications to the computation of the Cappell UNil-groups.

The (projective) *quadratic L -groups* of Wall [19] are 4-periodic groups

$$L_n(A) = L_{n+4}(A) .$$

The $2k$ -dimensional L -group $L_{2k}(A)$ is the Witt group of nonsingular $(-1)^k$ -quadratic forms (K, ψ) over A , where K is a f.g. projective A -module and ψ is an equivalence class of A -module morphisms

$$\psi : K \rightarrow K^* = \text{Hom}_A(K, A)$$

such that $\psi + (-1)^k \psi^* : K \rightarrow K^*$ is an isomorphism, with $\psi \sim \psi + \chi + (-1)^{k+1} \chi^*$ for $\chi \in \text{Hom}_A(K, K^*)$. A lagrangian L for (K, ψ) is a direct summand $L \subset K$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} L^\perp &= L, \text{ where } L^\perp = \{x \in K \mid (\psi + (-1)^k \psi^*)(x)(y) = 0 \text{ for all } y \in L\} , \\ \psi(x)(x) &\in \{a + (-1)^{k+1} \bar{a} \mid a \in A\} \text{ for all } x \in L . \end{aligned}$$

A form (K, ψ) admits a lagrangian L if and only if it is isomorphic to the hyperbolic form $H_{(-1)^k}(L) = (L \oplus L^*, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix})$, in which case

$$(K, \psi) = H_{(-1)^k}(L) = 0 \in L_{2k}(A) .$$

The $(2k + 1)$ -dimensional L -group $L_{2k+1}(A)$ is the Witt group of $(-1)^k$ -quadratic formations $(K, \psi; L, L')$ over A , with $L, L' \subset K$ lagrangians for (K, ψ) .

The *symmetric L -groups* $L^n(A)$ of Mishchenko [13] are the cobordism groups of n -dimensional *symmetric Poincaré complexes* (C, ϕ) over A , with C an n -dimensional f.g. projective A -module chain complex

$$C : \cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow C_n \rightarrow C_{n-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow C_1 \rightarrow C_0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots$$

and $\phi \in Q^n(C)$ an element of the n -dimensional symmetric Q -group of C (about which more in §1 below) such that $\phi_0 : C^{n-*} \rightarrow C$ is a chain equivalence. In particular, $L^0(A)$ is the Witt group of nonsingular symmetric forms (K, ϕ) over A , with

$$\phi = \phi^* : K \rightarrow K^*$$

an isomorphism, and $L^1(A)$ is the Witt group of symmetric formations $(K, \phi; L, L')$ over A . An analogous cobordism formulation of the quadratic L -groups was obtained in Ranicki [15], expressing $L_n(A)$ as the cobordism group of n -dimensional quadratic Poincaré complexes (C, ψ) , with $\psi \in Q_n(C)$ an element of the n -dimensional quadratic Q -group of C such that $(1 + T)\psi_0 : C^{n-*} \rightarrow C$ is a chain equivalence. The hyperquadratic L -groups $\widehat{L}^n(A)$ of [15] are the cobordism groups of n -dimensional (symmetric, quadratic) Poincaré pairs $(f : C \rightarrow D, (\delta\phi, \psi))$ over A such that

$$(\delta\phi_0, (1 + T)\psi_0) : D^{n-*} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(f)$$

is a chain equivalence, with $\mathcal{C}(f)$ the algebraic mapping cone of f . The various L -groups are related by an exact sequence

$$\cdots \longrightarrow L_n(A) \xrightarrow{1+T} L^n(A) \longrightarrow \widehat{L}^n(A) \xrightarrow{\partial} L_{n-1}(A) \longrightarrow \cdots$$

The symmetrization maps $1 + T : L_*(A) \rightarrow L^*(A)$ are isomorphisms modulo 8-torsion, so that the hyperquadratic L -groups $\widehat{L}^*(A)$ are of exponent 8. The symmetric and hyperquadratic L -groups are not 4-periodic in general. However, there are defined natural maps

$$L^n(A) \rightarrow L^{n+4}(A), \quad \widehat{L}^n(A) \rightarrow \widehat{L}^{n+4}(A)$$

(which are isomorphisms modulo 8-torsion), and there are 4-periodic versions of the L -groups

$$L^{n+4*}(A) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} L^{n+4k}(A), \quad \widehat{L}^{n+4*}(A) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \widehat{L}^{n+4k}(A).$$

The 4-periodic symmetric L -group $L^{n+4*}(A)$ is the cobordism group of n -dimensional symmetric Poincaré complexes (C, ϕ) over A with C a finite (but not necessarily n -dimensional) f.g. projective A -module chain complex, and similarly for $\widehat{L}^{n+4*}(A)$.

The Tate \mathbb{Z}_2 -cohomology groups of a ring with involution A

$$\widehat{H}^n(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) = \frac{\{x \in A \mid \bar{x} = (-1)^n x\}}{\{y + (-1)^n \bar{y} \mid y \in A\}} \quad (n \pmod{2})$$

are A -modules via

$$A \times \widehat{H}^n(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) \rightarrow \widehat{H}^n(\mathbb{Z}_2; A); \quad (a, x) \mapsto ax\bar{a}.$$

The Tate \mathbb{Z}_2 -cohomology A -modules give an indication of the difference between the quadratic and symmetric L -groups of A . If $\widehat{H}^*(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) = 0$ (e.g. if $1/2 \in A$) then the symmetrization maps $1 + T : L_*(A) \rightarrow L^*(A)$ are isomorphisms and $\widehat{L}^*(A) = 0$. If A is such that $\widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A)$ and $\widehat{H}^1(\mathbb{Z}_2; A)$ have 1-dimensional f.g. projective A -module resolutions then the symmetric and hyperquadratic L -groups of A are 4-periodic (Proposition 1.30).

We shall say that a ring with the involution A is r -even for some $r \geq 1$ if

- (i) A is commutative with the identity involution, so that $\widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) = A_2$ as an additive group with

$$A \times \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) \rightarrow \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A); \quad (a, x) \mapsto a^2 x,$$

and

$$\widehat{H}^1(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) = \{a \in A \mid 2a = 0\},$$

- (ii) $2 \in A$ is a non-zero divisor, so that $\widehat{H}^1(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) = 0$,
- (iii) $\widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A)$ is a f.g. free A_2 -module of rank r with a basis $\{x_1 = 1, x_2, \dots, x_r\}$.

If A is r -even then $\widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A)$ has a 1-dimensional f.g. free A -module resolution

$$0 \rightarrow A^r \xrightarrow{2} A^r \xrightarrow{x} \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) \rightarrow 0$$

so that the symmetric and hyperquadratic L -groups of A are 4-periodic (1.30). A ring with involution A is 1-even if and only if it satisfies (i), (ii) and also

$$a - a^2 \in 2A \text{ for all } a \in A .$$

Theorem 0.1. *The hyperquadratic L -groups of a 1-even ring with involution A are given by :*

$$\widehat{L}^n(A) = \begin{cases} A_8 & \text{if } n \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \\ A_2 & \text{if } n \equiv 1, 3 \pmod{4} \\ 0 & \text{if } n \equiv 2 \pmod{4} . \end{cases}$$

The boundary maps $\partial : \widehat{L}^n(A) \rightarrow L_{n-1}(A)$ are given by :

$$\begin{aligned} \partial : \widehat{L}^0(A) = A_8 &\rightarrow L_{-1}(A) ; a \mapsto (A \oplus A, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} ; A, \text{im}(\begin{pmatrix} 1-a \\ a \end{pmatrix} : A \rightarrow A \oplus A)) , \\ \partial : \widehat{L}^1(A) = A_2 &\rightarrow L_0(A) ; a \mapsto (A \oplus A, \begin{pmatrix} (a-a^2)/2 & 1-2a \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}) , \\ \partial : \widehat{L}^3(A) = A_2 &\rightarrow L_2(A) ; a \mapsto (A \oplus A, \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}) . \end{aligned}$$

The map

$$L^0(A) \rightarrow \widehat{L}^0(A) = A_8 ; (K, \phi) \mapsto \phi(v, v)$$

is defined using any element $v \in K$ such that

$$\phi(u, u) = \phi(u, v) \in A_2 \text{ (} u \in K \text{)} .$$

□

Theorem 0.1 is proved in §2 (Corollary 2.31). In particular, $A = \mathbb{Z}$ is 1-even, and in this case Theorem 0.1 recovers the computation of $\widehat{L}^*(\mathbb{Z})$ obtained in [15] – the algebraic L -theory of \mathbb{Z} is recalled further below in the Introduction.

Theorem 0.2. *If A is 1-even then the polynomial ring $A[x]$ is 2-even, with $A[x]_2$ -module basis $\{1, x\}$ for $\widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A[x])$. The hyperquadratic L -groups of $A[x]$ are given by :*

$$\widehat{L}^n(A[x]) = \begin{cases} A_8 \oplus A_4[x] \oplus A_2[x]^3 & \text{if } n \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \\ A_2 & \text{if } n \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\ 0 & \text{if } n \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \\ A_2[x] & \text{if } n \equiv 3 \pmod{4} . \end{cases}$$

□

Theorems 0.1 and 0.2 are special cases of the following computation :

Theorem 0.3. *The hyperquadratic L -groups of an r -even ring with involution A are given by :*

$$\widehat{L}^n(A) = \begin{cases} \frac{\{M \in \text{Sym}_r(A) \mid M - MXM \in \text{Quad}_r(A)\}}{4\text{Quad}_r(A) + \{2(N + N^t) - N^t X N \mid N \in M_r(A)\}} & \text{if } n = 0 \\ \frac{\{N \in M_r(A) \mid N + N^t \in 2\text{Sym}_r(A), \frac{1}{2}(N + N^t) - N^t X N \in \text{Quad}_r(A)\}}{2M_r(A)} & \text{if } n = 1 \\ 0 & \text{if } n = 2 \\ \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{\text{Quad}_r(A) + \{L - LXL \mid L \in \text{Sym}_r(A)\}} & \text{if } n = 3 \end{cases}$$

with $\text{Sym}_r(A)$ the additive group of symmetric $r \times r$ matrices $(a_{ij}) = (a_{ji})$ in A , $\text{Quad}_r(A) \subset \text{Sym}_r(A)$ the subgroup of the matrices such that $a_{ii} \in 2A$, and

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & x_2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & x_r \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Sym}_r(A)$$

for an A_2 -module basis $\{x_1 = 1, x_2, \dots, x_r\}$ of $\widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A)$. The boundary maps $\partial : \widehat{L}^n(A) \rightarrow L_{n-1}(A)$ are given by :

$$\begin{aligned} \partial : \widehat{L}^0(A) &\rightarrow L_{-1}(A) ; M \mapsto (H_-(A^r); A^r, \text{im}\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 - XM \\ M \end{pmatrix} : A^r \rightarrow A^r \oplus (A^r)^*\right)), \\ \partial : \widehat{L}^1(A) &\rightarrow L_0(A) ; N \mapsto (A^r \oplus A^r, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4}(N + N^t - 2N^t X N) & 1 - 2NX \\ 0 & -2X \end{pmatrix}), \\ \partial : \widehat{L}^3(A) &\rightarrow L_2(A) ; M \mapsto (A^r \oplus (A^r)^*, \begin{pmatrix} M & 1 \\ 0 & X \end{pmatrix}). \end{aligned}$$

□

In §§1,2 we recall and extend the Q -groups and algebraic chain bundles of Ranicki [15], [18] and Weiss [20], including a proof of Theorem 0.3 (Theorem 2.30).

We shall be dealing with two types of generalized Arf invariant: for forms on f.g. projective modules, and for linking forms on homological dimension 1 torsion modules, which we shall be considering separately.

In §3 we define the *generalized Arf invariant* of a nonsingular $(-1)^k$ -quadratic form (K, ψ) over an arbitrary ring with involution A with a lagrangian $L \subset K$ for $(K, \psi + (-)^k \psi^*)$ to be the element

$$(K, \psi; L) \in \widehat{L}^{4^{**}+2k+1}(A)$$

with image

$$(K, \psi) \in \text{im}(\partial : \widehat{L}^{4^{**}+2k+1}(A) \rightarrow L_{2k}(A)) = \ker(1 + T : L_{2k}(A) \rightarrow L^{4^{**}+2k}(A)).$$

Theorem 3.8 gives an explicit formula for the generalized Arf invariant $(K, \psi; L) \in \widehat{L}^3(A)$ for an r -even A . Generalizations of the Arf invariants in L -theory have been previously studied by Clauwens [7] and Bak [2].

In §4 we consider a ring with involution A with a localization $S^{-1}A$ inverting a multiplicative subset $S \subset A$ of central non-zero divisors such that $\widehat{H}^*(\mathbb{Z}_2; S^{-1}A) = 0$ (e.g. if $2 \in S$). The relative L -group $L_{2k}(A, S)$ in the localization exact sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow L_{2k}(A) \rightarrow L_{2k}(S^{-1}A) \rightarrow L_{2k}(A, S) \rightarrow L_{2k-1}(A) \rightarrow L_{2k-1}(S^{-1}A) \rightarrow \cdots$$

is the Witt group of nonsingular $(-1)^k$ -quadratic linking forms (T, λ, μ) over (A, S) , with T a homological dimension 1 S -torsion A -module, λ an A -module isomorphism

$$\lambda = (-1)^k \lambda^\wedge : T \rightarrow T^\wedge = \text{Ext}_A^1(T, A) = \text{Hom}_A(T, S^{-1}A/A)$$

and

$$\mu : T \rightarrow Q_{(-1)^k}(A, S) = \frac{\{b \in S^{-1}A \mid \bar{b} = (-1)^k b\}}{\{a + (-1)^k \bar{a} \mid a \in A\}}$$

a $(-1)^k$ -quadratic function for λ . The *linking Arf invariant* of a nonsingular $(-1)^k$ -quadratic linking form (T, λ, μ) over (A, S) with a lagrangian $U \subset T$ for (T, λ) is defined to be an element

$$(T, \lambda, \mu; U) \in \widehat{L}^{4**+2k}(A) ,$$

with properties analogous to the generalized Arf invariant defined for forms in §3. Theorem 4.10 gives an explicit formula for the linking Arf invariant $(T, \lambda, \mu; U) \in \widehat{L}^{2k}(A)$ for an r -even A , using

$$S = (2)^\infty = \{2^i \mid i \geq 0\} \subset A , \quad S^{-1}A = A[1/2] .$$

In §5 we apply the generalized and linking Arf invariants to the algebraic L -groups of a polynomial extension $A[x]$ ($\bar{x} = x$) of a ring with involution A , using the exact sequence

$$\cdots \longrightarrow L_n(A[x]) \xrightarrow{1+T} L^n(A[x]) \longrightarrow \widehat{L}^n(A[x]) \longrightarrow L_{n-1}(A[x]) \longrightarrow \cdots .$$

For a Dedekind ring A the quadratic L -groups of $A[x]$ are related to the UNil-groups $\text{UNil}_*(A)$ of Cappell [4] by the splitting formula of Connolly and Ranicki [10]

$$L_n(A[x]) = L_n(A) \oplus \text{UNil}_n(A) ,$$

and the symmetric and hyperquadratic L -groups of $A[x]$ are 4-periodic, and such that

$$L^n(A[x]) = L^n(A) , \quad \widehat{L}^{n+1}(A[x]) = \widehat{L}^{n+1}(A) \oplus \text{UNil}_n(A) .$$

Any computation of $\widehat{L}^*(A)$ and $\widehat{L}^*(A[x])$ thus gives a computation of $\text{UNil}_*(A)$. Combining the splitting formula with Theorems 0.1, 0.2 gives :

Theorem 0.4. *If A is a 1-even Dedekind ring then*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{UNil}_n(A) &= \widehat{L}^{n+1}(A[x]) / \widehat{L}^{n+1}(A) \\ &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{4} \\ xA_2[x] & \text{if } n \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \\ A_4[x] \oplus A_2[x]^3 & \text{if } n \equiv 3 \pmod{4} . \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

□

In particular, Theorem 0.4 applies to $A = \mathbb{Z}$. The twisted quadratic Q -groups were first used in the partial computation of

$$\text{UNil}_n(\mathbb{Z}) = \widehat{L}^{n+1}(\mathbb{Z}[x]) / \widehat{L}^{n+1}(\mathbb{Z})$$

by Connolly and Ranicki [10]. The calculation in [10] was almost complete, except that $\text{UNil}_3(\mathbb{Z})$ was only obtained up to extensions. The calculation was first completed by Connolly and Davis [8], using linking forms. We are grateful to them for sending us a preliminary version of their paper. The calculation of $\text{UNil}_3(\mathbb{Z})$ in [8] uses the results of [10] and the classifications of quadratic and symmetric linking forms over $(\mathbb{Z}[x], (2)^\infty)$. The calculation of $\text{UNil}_3(\mathbb{Z})$ here uses the linking Arf invariant measuring the difference between the Witt groups of quadratic and symmetric linking forms over $(\mathbb{Z}[x], (2)^\infty)$, developing further the Q -group strategy of [10].

The algebraic L -groups of $A = \mathbb{Z}_2$ are given by :

$$L^n(\mathbb{Z}_2) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}_2 \text{ (rank (mod 2))} & \text{if } n \equiv 0 \pmod{2} \\ 0 & \text{if } n \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \end{cases},$$

$$L_n(\mathbb{Z}_2) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}_2 \text{ (Arf invariant)} & \text{if } n \equiv 0 \pmod{2} \\ 0 & \text{if } n \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \end{cases},$$

$$\widehat{L}^n(\mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}_2$$

with $1 + T = 0 : L_n(\mathbb{Z}_2) \rightarrow L^n(\mathbb{Z}_2)$. The classical Arf invariant is defined for a nonsingular quadratic form (K, ψ) over \mathbb{Z}_2 and a lagrangian $L \subset K$ for the symmetric form $(K, \psi + \psi^*)$ to be

$$(K, \psi; L) = \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \psi(e_i, e_i) \cdot \psi(e_i^*, e_i^*) \in \widehat{L}^1(\mathbb{Z}_2) = L_0(\mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}_2$$

with e_1, e_2, \dots, e_ℓ any basis for $L \subset K$, and $e_1^*, e_2^*, \dots, e_\ell^*$ a basis for a direct summand $L^* \subset K$ such that

$$(\psi + \psi^*)(e_i^*, e_j^*) = 0, \quad (\psi + \psi^*)(e_i^*, e_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i = j \\ 0 & \text{if } i \neq j \end{cases}.$$

The Arf invariant is independent of the choices of L and L^* .

The algebraic L -groups of $A = \mathbb{Z}$ are given by :

$$L^n(\mathbb{Z}) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} \text{ (signature)} & \text{if } n \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \\ \mathbb{Z}_2 \text{ (de Rham invariant)} & \text{if } n \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

$$L_n(\mathbb{Z}) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} \text{ (signature/8)} & \text{if } n \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \\ \mathbb{Z}_2 \text{ (Arf invariant)} & \text{if } n \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

$$\widehat{L}^n(\mathbb{Z}) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}_8 \text{ (signature (mod 8))} & \text{if } n \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \\ \mathbb{Z}_2 \text{ (de Rham invariant)} & \text{if } n \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\ 0 & \text{if } n \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \\ \mathbb{Z}_2 \text{ (Arf invariant)} & \text{if } n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}. \end{cases}$$

Given a nonsingular symmetric form (K, ϕ) over \mathbb{Z} there is a congruence (Hirzebruch, Neumann and Koh [12, Theorem 3.10])

$$\text{signature}(K, \phi) \equiv \phi(v, v) \pmod{8}$$

with $v \in K$ any element such that

$$\phi(u, v) \equiv \phi(u, u) \pmod{2} \quad (u \in K),$$

so that

$$(K, \phi) = \text{signature}(K, \phi) = \phi(v, v)$$

$$\in \text{coker}(1 + T : L_0(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow L^0(\mathbb{Z})) = \widehat{L}^0(\mathbb{Z}) = \text{coker}(8 : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_8.$$

The projection $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$ induces an isomorphism $L_2(\mathbb{Z}) \cong L_2(\mathbb{Z}_2)$, so that the Witt class of a nonsingular (-1) -quadratic form (K, ψ) over \mathbb{Z} is given by the Arf invariant of the mod 2 reduction

$$(K, \psi; L) = \mathbb{Z}_2 \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} (K, \psi; L) \in L_2(\mathbb{Z}) = L_2(\mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}_2$$

with $L \subset K$ a lagrangian for the (-1) -symmetric form $(K, \psi - \psi^*)$. Again, this is independent of the choice of L .

The Q -groups are defined for an A -module chain complex C to be \mathbb{Z}_2 -hyperhomology invariants of the $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]$ -module chain complex $C \otimes_A C$. The involution on A is used to define the tensor product over A of left A -module chain complexes C, D , the abelian group chain complex

$$C \otimes_A D = \frac{C \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} D}{\{ax \otimes y - x \otimes \bar{a}y \mid a \in A, x \in C, y \in D\}}.$$

Let $C \otimes_A C$ denote the $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]$ -module chain complex defined by $C \otimes_A C$ via the transposition involution

$$T : C_p \otimes_A C_q \rightarrow C_q \otimes_A C_p ; x \otimes y \mapsto (-1)^{pq} y \otimes x.$$

The $\begin{cases} \text{symmetric} \\ \text{quadratic} \\ \text{hyperquadratic} \end{cases}$ Q -groups of C are defined by

$$\begin{cases} Q^n(C) = H^n(\mathbb{Z}_2; C \otimes_A C) \\ Q_n(C) = H_n(\mathbb{Z}_2; C \otimes_A C) \\ \widehat{Q}^n(C) = \widehat{H}^n(\mathbb{Z}_2; C \otimes_A C) \end{cases}.$$

The Q -groups are covariant in C , and are chain homotopy invariant. The Q -groups are related by an exact sequence

$$\cdots \longrightarrow Q_n(C) \xrightarrow{1+T} Q^n(C) \xrightarrow{J} \widehat{Q}^n(C) \xrightarrow{H} Q_{n-1}(C) \longrightarrow \cdots$$

A *chain bundle* (C, γ) over A is an A -module chain complex C together with an element $\gamma \in \widehat{Q}^0(C^{-*})$. The *twisted quadratic Q -groups* $Q_*(C, \gamma)$ were defined in Weiss [20] using simplicial abelian groups, to fit into an exact sequence

$$\cdots \longrightarrow Q_n(C, \gamma) \xrightarrow{N_\gamma} Q^n(C) \xrightarrow{J_\gamma} \widehat{Q}^n(C) \xrightarrow{H_\gamma} Q_{n-1}(C, \gamma) \longrightarrow \cdots$$

with

$$J_\gamma : Q^n(C) \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^n(C) ; \phi \mapsto J(\phi) - (\widehat{\phi}_0)^{\%}(\gamma).$$

An n -dimensional algebraic normal complex $(C, \phi, \gamma, \theta)$ over A is an n -dimensional symmetric complex (C, ϕ) together with a chain bundle $\gamma \in \widehat{Q}^0(C^{-*})$ and an element $(\phi, \theta) \in Q_n(C, \gamma)$ with image $\phi \in Q^n(C)$. Every n -dimensional symmetric Poincaré complex (C, ϕ) has the structure of an algebraic normal complex $(C, \phi, \gamma, \theta)$: the Spivak normal chain bundle (C, γ) is characterized by

$$(\widehat{\phi}_0)^\%(\gamma) = J(\phi) \in Q^n(C),$$

with

$$(\widehat{\phi}_0)^\% : \widehat{Q}^0(C^{-*}) = \widehat{Q}^n(C^{n-*}) \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^n(C)$$

the isomorphism induced by the Poincaré duality chain equivalence $\phi_0 : C^{n-*} \rightarrow C$, and the algebraic normal invariant $(\phi, \theta) \in Q_n(C, \gamma)$ is such that

$$N_\gamma(\phi, \theta) = \phi \in Q^n(C).$$

See Ranicki [18, §7] for the one-one correspondence between the homotopy equivalence classes of n -dimensional (symmetric, quadratic) Poincaré pairs and n -dimensional algebraic normal complexes. Specifically, an n -dimensional algebraic normal complex $(C, \phi, \gamma, \theta)$ determines an n -dimensional (symmetric, quadratic) Poincaré pair $(\partial C \rightarrow C^{n-*}, (\delta\phi, \psi))$ with

$$\partial C = \mathcal{C}(\phi_0 : C^{n-*} \rightarrow C)_{*+1}.$$

Conversely, an n -dimensional (symmetric, quadratic) Poincaré pair $(f : C \rightarrow D, (\delta\phi, \psi))$ determines an n -dimensional algebraic normal complex $(\mathcal{C}(f), \gamma, \phi, \theta)$, with $\gamma \in \widehat{Q}^0(\mathcal{C}(f)^{-*})$ the Spivak normal chain bundle and $\phi = \delta\phi/(1+T)\psi$; the class $(\phi, \theta) \in Q_n(\mathcal{C}(f), \gamma)$ is the algebraic normal invariant of $(f : C \rightarrow D, (\delta\phi, \psi))$. Thus $\widehat{L}^n(A)$ is the cobordism group of n -dimensional normal complexes over A .

Weiss [20] established that for any ring with involution A there exists a universal chain bundle (B^A, β^A) over A , such that every chain bundle (C, γ) is classified by a chain bundle map

$$(g, \chi) : (C, \gamma) \rightarrow (B^A, \beta^A),$$

with

$$H_*(B^A) = \widehat{H}^*(\mathbb{Z}_2; A).$$

The function

$$\widehat{L}^{n+4*}(A) \rightarrow Q_n(B^A, \beta^A); (C, \phi, \gamma, \theta) \mapsto (g, \chi)^\%(\phi, \theta)$$

was shown in [20] to be an isomorphism. Since the Q -groups are homological in nature (rather than of the Witt type) they are in principle effectively computable. The algebraic normal invariant defines the isomorphism

$$\ker(1+T : L_n(A) \rightarrow L^{n+4*}(A)) \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{coker}(L^{n+4*+1}(A) \rightarrow Q_{n+1}(B^A, \beta^A)); \\ (C, \psi) \mapsto (g, \chi)^\%(\phi, \theta)$$

with $(\phi, \theta) \in Q_{n+1}(\mathcal{C}(f), \gamma)$ the algebraic normal invariant of any $(n+1)$ -dimensional (symmetric, quadratic) Poincaré pair $(f : C \rightarrow D, (\delta\phi, \psi))$, with classifying chain bundle map $(g, \chi) : (\mathcal{C}(f), \gamma) \rightarrow (B^A, \beta^A)$. For $n = 2k$ such a pair with $H_i(C) = H_i(D) = 0$ for $i \neq k$ is just a nonsingular $(-1)^k$ -quadratic form $(K = H^k(C), \psi)$ with a lagrangian

$$L = \text{im}(f^* : H^k(D) \rightarrow H^k(C)) \subset K = H^k(C)$$

for $(K, \psi + (-1)^k \psi^*)$, such that the generalized Arf invariant is the image of the algebraic normal invariant

$$(K, \psi; L) = (g, \chi) \% (\phi, \theta) \in \widehat{L}^{4*+2k+1}(A) = Q_{2k+1}(B^A, \beta^A).$$

For $A = \mathbb{Z}_2$ and $n = 0$ this is just the classical Arf invariant isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} L_0(\mathbb{Z}_2) &= \ker(1 + T = 0 : L_0(\mathbb{Z}_2) \rightarrow L^0(\mathbb{Z}_2)) \\ &\xrightarrow{\cong} \operatorname{coker}(L^1(\mathbb{Z}_2) = 0 \rightarrow Q_1(B^{\mathbb{Z}_2}, \beta^{\mathbb{Z}_2})) = \mathbb{Z}_2; \\ &(K, \psi) \mapsto (K, \psi; L) \end{aligned}$$

with $L \subset K$ an arbitrary lagrangian of $(K, \psi + \psi^*)$. The isomorphism

$$\operatorname{coker}(1 + T : L_n(A) \rightarrow L^{n+4*}(A)) \xrightarrow{\cong} \ker(\partial : Q_n(B^A, \beta^A) \rightarrow L_{n-1}(A))$$

is a generalization from $A = \mathbb{Z}$, $n = 0$ to arbitrary A , n of the identity signature $(K, \phi) \equiv \phi(v, v) \pmod{8}$ described above.

[Here is some of the geometric background. Chain bundles are algebraic analogues of vector bundles and spherical fibrations, and the twisted Q -groups are the analogues of the homotopy groups of the Thom spaces. A $(k-1)$ -spherical fibration $\nu : X \rightarrow BG(k)$ over a connected CW complex X determines a chain bundle $(C(\tilde{X}), \gamma)$ over $\mathbb{Z}[\pi_1(X)]$, with $C(\tilde{X})$ the cellular $\mathbb{Z}[\pi_1(X)]$ -module chain complex of the universal cover \tilde{X} , and there are defined Hurewicz-type morphisms

$$\pi_{n+k}(T(\nu)) \rightarrow Q_n(C(\tilde{X}), \gamma)$$

with $T(\nu)$ the Thom space. An n -dimensional normal space $(X, \nu : X \rightarrow BG(k), \rho : S^{n+k} \rightarrow T(\nu))$ (Quinn [14]) determines an n -dimensional algebraic normal complex $(C(\tilde{X}), \phi, \gamma, \theta)$ over $\mathbb{Z}[\pi_1(X)]$. An n -dimensional geometric Poincaré complex X has a Spivak normal structure (ν, ρ) such that the composite of the Hurewicz map and the Thom isomorphism

$$\pi_{n+k}(T(\nu)) \rightarrow \tilde{H}_{n+k}(T(\nu)) \cong H_n(X)$$

sends ρ to the fundamental class $[X] \in H_n(X)$, and there is defined an n -dimensional symmetric Poincaré complex $(C(\tilde{X}), \phi)$ over $\mathbb{Z}[\pi_1(X)]$, with

$$\phi_0 = [X] \cap - : C(\tilde{X})^{n-*} \rightarrow C(\tilde{X}).$$

The symmetric signature of X is the symmetric Poincaré cobordism class

$$\sigma^*(X) = (C(\tilde{X}), \phi) \in L^n(\mathbb{Z}[\pi_1(X)])$$

which is both a homotopy and $K(\pi_1(X), 1)$ -bordism invariant. The algebraic normal invariant of a normal space (X, ν, ρ)

$$[\rho] = (\phi, \theta) \in Q_n(C(\tilde{X}), \gamma)$$

is a homotopy invariant. The classifying chain bundle map

$$(g, \chi) : (C(\tilde{X}), \gamma) \rightarrow (B^{\mathbb{Z}[\pi_1(X)]}, \beta^{\mathbb{Z}[\pi_1(X)]})$$

sends $[\rho]$ to the hyperquadratic signature of X

$$\hat{\sigma}^*(X) = [\phi, \theta] \in Q_n(B^{\mathbb{Z}[\pi_1(X)]}, \beta^{\mathbb{Z}[\pi_1(X)]}) = \widehat{L}^{n+4*}(\mathbb{Z}[\pi_1(X)]),$$

which is both a homotopy and $K(\pi_1(X), 1)$ -bordism invariant. The (simply-connected) symmetric signature of a $4k$ -dimensional geometric Poincaré complex X is just the signature

$$\sigma^*(X) = \text{signature}(X) \in L^{4k}(\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}$$

and the hyperquadratic signature is the mod 8 reduction of the signature

$$\widehat{\sigma}^*(X) = \text{signature}(X) \in \widehat{L}^{4k}(\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_8 .$$

See Ranicki [18] for a more extended discussion of the connections between chain bundles and their geometric models.]

1. THE Q - AND L -GROUPS

1.1. Duality. Let $T \in \mathbb{Z}_2$ be the generator. The *Tate \mathbb{Z}_2 -cohomology* groups of a $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]$ -module M are given by

$$\widehat{H}^n(\mathbb{Z}_2; M) = \frac{\{x \in M \mid T(x) = (-1)^n x\}}{\{y + (-1)^n T(y) \mid y \in M\}} ,$$

and the $\begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}_2\text{-cohomology} \\ \mathbb{Z}_2\text{-homology} \end{cases}$ groups are given by

$$H^n(\mathbb{Z}_2; M) = \begin{cases} \{x \in M \mid T(x) = x\} & \text{if } n = 0 \\ \widehat{H}^n(\mathbb{Z}_2; M) & \text{if } n > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } n < 0 , \end{cases}$$

$$H_n(\mathbb{Z}_2; M) = \begin{cases} M/\{y - T(y) \mid y \in M\} & \text{if } n = 0 \\ \widehat{H}^{n+1}(\mathbb{Z}_2; M) & \text{if } n > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } n < 0 . \end{cases}$$

We recall some standard properties of \mathbb{Z}_2 -(co)homology :

Proposition 1.1. *Let M be a $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]$ -module.*

(i) *There is defined an exact sequence*

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_n(\mathbb{Z}_2; M) \xrightarrow{N} H^{-n}(\mathbb{Z}_2; M) \rightarrow \widehat{H}^n(\mathbb{Z}_2; M) \rightarrow H_{n-1}(\mathbb{Z}_2; M) \rightarrow \cdots$$

with

$$N = 1 + T : H_0(\mathbb{Z}_2; M) \rightarrow H^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; M) ; x \mapsto x + T(x) .$$

(ii) *The Tate \mathbb{Z}_2 -cohomology groups are 2-periodic and of exponent 2*

$$\widehat{H}^*(\mathbb{Z}_2; M) = \widehat{H}^{*+2}(\mathbb{Z}_2; M) , 2\widehat{H}^*(\mathbb{Z}_2; M) = 0 .$$

(iii) $\widehat{H}^*(\mathbb{Z}_2; M) = 0$ if M is a free $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]$ -module. □

Let A be an associative ring with 1, and with an involution

$$\bar{} : A \rightarrow A ; a \mapsto \bar{a} ,$$

such that

$$\overline{a+b} = \bar{a} + \bar{b} , \overline{ab} = \bar{b}\bar{a} , \bar{1} = 1 , \overline{\bar{a}} = a .$$

When a ring A is declared to be commutative it is given the identity involution.

Definition 1.2. For a ring with involution A and $\epsilon = \pm 1$ let (A, ϵ) denote the $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]$ -module given by A with $T \in \mathbb{Z}_2$ acting by

$$T_\epsilon : A \rightarrow A ; a \mapsto \epsilon \bar{a} .$$

□

For $\epsilon = 1$ we shall write

$$\widehat{H}^*(\mathbb{Z}_2; A, 1) = \widehat{H}^*(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) , H^*(\mathbb{Z}_2; A, 1) = H^*(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) , H_*(\mathbb{Z}_2; A, 1) = H_*(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) .$$

The *dual* of a f.g. projective (left) A -module P is the f.g. projective A -module

$$P^* = \text{Hom}_A(P, A) , A \times P^* \rightarrow P^* ; (a, f) \mapsto (x \mapsto f(x)\bar{a}) .$$

The natural A -module isomorphism

$$P \rightarrow P^{**} ; x \mapsto (f \mapsto \overline{f(x)})$$

is used to identify

$$P^{**} = P .$$

For any f.g. projective A -modules P, Q there is defined an isomorphism

$$P \otimes_A Q \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(P^*, Q) ; x \otimes y \mapsto (f \mapsto \overline{f(x)y})$$

regarding Q as a right A -module by

$$Q \times A \rightarrow Q ; (y, a) \mapsto \bar{a}y .$$

There is also a duality isomorphism

$$T : \text{Hom}_A(P, Q) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(Q^*, P^*) ; f \mapsto f^*$$

with

$$f^* : Q^* \rightarrow P^* ; g \mapsto (x \mapsto g(f(x))) .$$

Definition 1.3. For any f.g. projective A -module P and $\epsilon = \pm 1$ let $(S(P), T_\epsilon)$ denote the $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]$ -module given by the abelian group

$$S(P) = \text{Hom}_A(P, P^*)$$

with \mathbb{Z}_2 -action by the ϵ -duality involution

$$T_\epsilon : S(P) \rightarrow S(P) ; \phi \mapsto \epsilon \phi^* .$$

Furthermore, let

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sym}(P, \epsilon) &= H^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(P), T_\epsilon) = \{\phi \in S(P) \mid T_\epsilon(\phi) = \phi\} , \\ \text{Quad}(P, \epsilon) &= H_0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(P), T_\epsilon) = \frac{S(P)}{\{\theta \in S(P) \mid \theta - T_\epsilon(\theta)\}} . \end{aligned}$$

□

An element $\phi \in S(P)$ can be regarded as a sesquilinear form

$$\phi : P \times P \rightarrow A ; (x, y) \mapsto \langle x, y \rangle_\phi = \phi(x)(y)$$

such that

$$\langle ax, by \rangle_\phi = b \langle x, y \rangle_\phi \bar{a} \in A \quad (x, y \in P, a, b \in A) ,$$

with

$$\langle x, y \rangle_{T_\epsilon(\phi)} = \epsilon \overline{\langle y, x \rangle_\phi} \in A .$$

An A -module morphism $f : P \rightarrow Q$ induces contravariantly a $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]$ -module morphism

$$S(f) : (S(Q), T_\epsilon) \rightarrow (S(P), T_\epsilon) ; \theta \mapsto f^* \theta f .$$

For a f.g. free A -module $P = A^r$ we shall use the A -module isomorphism

$$A^r \rightarrow (A^r)^* ; (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r) \mapsto ((b_1, b_2, \dots, b_r) \mapsto \sum_{i=1}^r b_i \bar{a}_i)$$

to identify

$$(A^r)^* = A^r , \text{Hom}_A(A^r, (A^r)^*) = M_r(A)$$

noting that the duality involution T corresponds to the conjugate transposition of a matrix. We can thus identify

$$M_r(A) = S(A^r) = \text{additive group of } r \times r \text{ matrices } (a_{ij}) \text{ with } a_{ij} \in A ,$$

$$T : M_r(A) \rightarrow M_r(A) ; M = (a_{ij}) \mapsto M^t = (\bar{a}_{ji}) ,$$

$$\text{Sym}_r(A, \epsilon) = \text{Sym}(A^r, \epsilon) = \{(a_{ij}) \in M_r(A) \mid a_{ij} = \epsilon \bar{a}_{ji}\} ,$$

$$\text{Quad}_r(A, \epsilon) = \text{Quad}(A^r, \epsilon) = \frac{M_r(A)}{\{(a_{ij} - \epsilon \bar{a}_{ji}) \mid (a_{ij}) \in M_r(A)\}} ,$$

$$1 + T_\epsilon : \text{Quad}_r(A, \epsilon) \rightarrow \text{Sym}_r(A, \epsilon) ; M \mapsto M + \epsilon M^t .$$

The homology of the chain complex

$$\dots \longrightarrow M_r(A) \xrightarrow{1-T} M_r(A) \xrightarrow{1+T} M_r(A) \xrightarrow{1-T} M_r(A) \longrightarrow \dots$$

is given by

$$\frac{\ker(1 - (-1)^n T : M_r(A) \rightarrow M_r(A))}{\text{im}(1 + (-1)^n T : M_r(A) \rightarrow M_r(A))} = \widehat{H}^n(\mathbb{Z}_2; M_r(A)) = \bigoplus_r \widehat{H}^n(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) .$$

The $(-1)^n$ -symmetrization map $1 + (-1)^n T : \text{Sym}_r(A) \rightarrow \text{Quad}_r(A)$ fits into an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \bigoplus_r \widehat{H}^{n+1}(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) \rightarrow \text{Quad}_r(A, (-1)^n) \xrightarrow{1+(-1)^n T} \text{Sym}_r(A, (-1)^n) \rightarrow \bigoplus_r \widehat{H}^n(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) \rightarrow 0 .$$

For $\epsilon = 1$ we abbreviate

$$\text{Sym}(P, 1) = \text{Sym}(P) , \text{Quad}(P, 1) = \text{Quad}(P) ,$$

$$\text{Sym}_r(A, 1) = \text{Sym}_r(A) , \text{Quad}_r(A, 1) = \text{Quad}_r(A) .$$

Definition 1.4. An involution on a ring A is *even* if

$$\widehat{H}^1(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) = 0 ,$$

that is if

$$\{a \in A \mid a + \bar{a} = 0\} = \{b - \bar{b} \mid b \in A\} .$$

□

Proposition 1.5. (i) For any f.g. projective A -module P there is defined an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \widehat{H}^1(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(P), T) \rightarrow \text{Quad}(P) \xrightarrow{1+T} \text{Sym}(P) ,$$

with

$$1 + T : \text{Quad}(P) \rightarrow \text{Sym}(P) ; \psi \mapsto \psi + \psi^* .$$

(ii) If the involution on A is even the symmetrization $1 + T : \text{Quad}(P) \rightarrow \text{Sym}(P)$ is injective, and

$$\widehat{H}^n(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(P), T) = \begin{cases} \frac{\text{Sym}(P)}{\text{Quad}(P)} & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \\ 0 & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \end{cases},$$

identifying $\text{Quad}(P)$ with $\text{im}(1 + T) \subseteq \text{Sym}(P)$.

Proof. (i) This is a special case of 1.1 (i).

(ii) If Q is a f.g. projective A -module such that $P \oplus Q = A^r$ is f.g. free then

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{H}^1(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(P), T) \oplus \widehat{H}^1(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(Q), T) &= \widehat{H}^1(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(P \oplus Q), T) \\ &= \bigoplus_r \widehat{H}^1(\mathbb{Z}_2; A, -T) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

and so $\widehat{H}^1(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(P), T) = 0$. □

In particular, if the involution on A is even there is defined an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Quad}_r(A) \xrightarrow{1+T} \text{Sym}_r(A) \rightarrow \bigoplus_r \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) \rightarrow 0$$

with

$$\text{Sym}_r(A) \rightarrow \bigoplus_r \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) ; (a_{ij}) \mapsto (a_{ii}) .$$

For any involution on A , $\text{Sym}_r(A)$ is the additive group of symmetric $r \times r$ matrices $(a_{ij}) = (\overline{a_{ji}})$ with $a_{ij} \in A$. For an even involution $\text{Quad}_r(A) \subseteq \text{Sym}_r(A)$ is the subgroup of the matrices such that the diagonal terms are of the form $a_{ii} = b_i + \overline{b_i}$ for some $b_i \in A$, with

$$\frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{\text{Quad}_r(A)} = \bigoplus_r \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) .$$

Definition 1.6. A ring A is *even* if $2 \in A$ is a non-zero divisor, i.e. $2 : A \rightarrow A$ is injective. □

Example 1.7. (i) An integral domain A is even if and only if it has characteristic $\neq 2$.

(ii) The identity involution on a commutative ring A is even (1.4) if and only if A is even, in which case

$$\widehat{H}^n(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) = \begin{cases} A_2 & \text{if } n \equiv 0 \pmod{2} \\ 0 & \text{if } n \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \end{cases}$$

and

$$\text{Quad}_r(A) = \{(a_{ij}) \in \text{Sym}_r(A) \mid a_{ii} \in 2A\} .$$

□

Example 1.8. For any group π there is defined an involution on the group ring $\mathbb{Z}[\pi]$

$$- : \mathbb{Z}[\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\pi] ; \sum_{g \in \pi} n_g g \mapsto \sum_{g \in \pi} n_g g^{-1} .$$

If π has no 2-torsion this involution is even. □

1.2. The Hyperquadratic Q -Groups. Let C be a finite (left) f.g. projective A -module chain complex. The dual of the f.g. projective A -module C_p is written

$$C^p = (C_p)^* = \text{Hom}_A(C_p, A) .$$

The dual A -module chain complex C^{-*} is defined by

$$d_{C^{-*}} = (d_C)^* : (C^{-*})_r = C^{-r} \rightarrow (C^{-*})_{r-1} = C^{-r+1} .$$

The n -dual A -module chain complex C^{n-*} is defined by

$$d_{C^{n-*}} = (-1)^r (d_C)^* : (C^{n-*})_r = C^{n-r} \rightarrow (C^{n-*})_{r-1} = C^{n-r+1} .$$

Identify

$$C \otimes_A C = \text{Hom}_A(C^{-*}, C) ,$$

noting that a cycle $\phi \in (C \otimes_A C)_n$ is a chain map $\phi : C^{n-*} \rightarrow C$. For $\epsilon = \pm 1$ the ϵ -transposition involution T_ϵ on $C \otimes_A C$ corresponds to the ϵ -duality involution on $\text{Hom}_A(C^{-*}, C)$

$$T_\epsilon : \text{Hom}_A(C^p, C_q) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(C^q, C_p) ; \phi \mapsto (-1)^{pq} \epsilon \phi^* .$$

Let \widehat{W} be the complete resolution of the $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]$ -module \mathbb{Z}

$$\widehat{W} : \dots \rightarrow \widehat{W}_1 = \mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2] \xrightarrow{1-T} \widehat{W}_0 = \mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2] \xrightarrow{1+T} \widehat{W}_{-1} = \mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2] \xrightarrow{1-T} \widehat{W}_{-2} = \mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2] \rightarrow \dots .$$

If we set

$$\widehat{W}^{\%} C = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]}(\widehat{W}, \text{Hom}_A(C^{-*}, C)) ,$$

then an n -dimensional ϵ -hyperquadratic structure on C is a cycle $\theta \in (\widehat{W}^{\%} C)_n$, which is just a collection $\{\theta_s \in \text{Hom}_A(C^r, C_{n-r+s}) \mid r, s \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ such that

$$d\theta_s + (-1)^r \theta_s d^* + (-1)^{n+s-1} (\theta_{s-1} + (-1)^s T_\epsilon \theta_{s-1}) = 0 : C^r \rightarrow C_{n-r+s-1} .$$

Definition 1.9. The n -dimensional ϵ -hyperquadratic Q -group $\widehat{Q}^n(C, \epsilon)$ is the abelian group of equivalence classes of n -dimensional ϵ -hyperquadratic structures on C , that is,

$$\widehat{Q}^n(C, \epsilon) = H_n(\widehat{W}^{\%} C) .$$

□

The ϵ -hyperquadratic Q -groups are 2-periodic and of exponent 2

$$\widehat{Q}^*(C, \epsilon) \cong \widehat{Q}^{*+2}(C, \epsilon) , \quad 2\widehat{Q}^*(C, \epsilon) = 0 .$$

More precisely, there are defined isomorphisms

$$\widehat{Q}^n(C, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{\cong} \widehat{Q}^{n+2}(C, \epsilon) ; \{\theta_s\} \mapsto \{\theta_{s+2}\} ,$$

and for any n -dimensional ϵ -hyperquadratic structure $\{\theta_s\}$

$$2\theta_s = d\chi_s + (-1)^r \chi_s d^* + (-1)^{n+s} (\chi_{s-1} + (-1)^s T_\epsilon \chi_{s-1}) : C^r \rightarrow C_{n-r+s}$$

with $\chi_s = (-1)^{n+s-1} \theta_{s+1}$. There are also defined suspension isomorphisms

$$S : \widehat{Q}^n(C, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{\cong} \widehat{Q}^{n+1}(C_{*-1}, \epsilon) ; \{\theta_s\} \mapsto \{\theta_{s-1}\}$$

and skew-suspension isomorphisms

$$\overline{S} : \widehat{Q}^n(C, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{\cong} \widehat{Q}^{n+2}(C_{*-1}, -\epsilon) ; \{\theta_s\} \mapsto \{\theta_s\} .$$

Proposition 1.10. *Let C be a f.g. projective A -module chain complex which is concentrated in degree k*

$$C : \cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow C_k \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots .$$

The ϵ -hyperquadratic Q -groups of C are given by

$$\widehat{Q}^n(C, \epsilon) = \widehat{H}^{n-2k}(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(C^k), (-1)^k T_\epsilon)$$

(with $S(C^k) = \text{Hom}_A(C^k, C_k)$).

Proof. The $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]$ -module chain complex $V = \text{Hom}_A(C^{-*}, C)$ is given by

$$V : \cdots \rightarrow V_{2k+1} = 0 \rightarrow V_{2k} = S(C^k) \rightarrow V_{2k-1} = 0 \rightarrow \cdots$$

and

$$(\widehat{W}^{\%}C)_j = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]}(\widehat{W}_{2k-j}, V_{2k}) = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]}(\widehat{W}_{2k-j}, S(C^k)) .$$

Thus the chain complex $\widehat{W}^{\%}C$ is of the form

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\widehat{W}^{\%}C)_{2k+1} & = & \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]}(\widehat{W}_{-1}, V_{2k}) = S(C^k) \\ \downarrow d_{2k+1=1+(-1)^k T_\epsilon} & & \\ (\widehat{W}^{\%}C)_{2k} & = & \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]}(\widehat{W}_0, V_{2k}) = S(C^k) \\ \downarrow d_{2k=1+(-1)^{k+1} T_\epsilon} & & \\ (\widehat{W}^{\%}C)_{2k-1} & = & \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]}(\widehat{W}_1, V_{2k}) = S(C^k) \\ \downarrow d_{2k-1=1+(-1)^k T_\epsilon} & & \\ (\widehat{W}^{\%}C)_{2k-2} & = & \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]}(\widehat{W}_2, V_{2k}) = S(C^k) \\ \downarrow & & \end{array}$$

and

$$\widehat{Q}^n(C, \epsilon) = H_n(\widehat{W}^{\%}C) = \widehat{H}^{n-2k}(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(C^k), (-1)^k T_\epsilon) .$$

□

Example 1.11. The ϵ -hyperquadratic Q -groups of a 0-dimensional f.g. free A -module chain complex

$$C : \cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow C_0 = A^r \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots$$

are given by

$$\widehat{Q}^n(C, \epsilon) = \bigoplus_r \widehat{H}^n(\mathbb{Z}_2; A, \epsilon) .$$

□

The *algebraic mapping cone* $\mathcal{C}(f)$ of a chain map $f : C \rightarrow D$ is the chain complex defined as usual by

$$d_{\mathcal{C}(f)} = \begin{pmatrix} d_D & (-1)^{r-1} f \\ 0 & d_C \end{pmatrix} : \mathcal{C}(f)_r = D_r \oplus C_{r-1} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(f)_{r-1} = D_{r-1} \oplus C_{r-2} .$$

The relative homology groups

$$H_n(f) = H_n(\mathcal{C}(f))$$

fit into an exact sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_n(C) \xrightarrow{f_*} H_n(D) \rightarrow H_n(f) \rightarrow H_{n-1}(C) \rightarrow \cdots$$

An A -module chain map $f : C \rightarrow D$ induces a chain map

$$\widehat{f}^{\%} = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]}(1_{\widehat{W}}, \text{Hom}_A(f^*, f)) : \widehat{W}^{\%}C \longrightarrow \widehat{W}^{\%}D$$

which induces

$$\widehat{f}^{\%} : \widehat{Q}^n(C, \epsilon) \longrightarrow \widehat{Q}^n(D, \epsilon)$$

on homology. The *relative ϵ -hyperquadratic Q -group*

$$\widehat{Q}^n(f, \epsilon) = H_n(\widehat{f}^{\%} : \widehat{W}^{\%}C \rightarrow \widehat{W}^{\%}D)$$

fits into a long exact sequence

$$\cdots \longrightarrow \widehat{Q}^n(C, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{\widehat{f}^{\%}} \widehat{Q}^n(D, \epsilon) \longrightarrow \widehat{Q}^n(f, \epsilon) \longrightarrow \widehat{Q}^{n-1}(C, \epsilon) \longrightarrow \cdots$$

Proposition 1.12. (i) *The relative ϵ -hyperquadratic Q -groups of an A -module chain map $f : C \rightarrow D$ are isomorphic to the absolute ϵ -hyperquadratic Q -groups of the algebraic mapping cone $\mathcal{C}(f)$*

$$\widehat{Q}^*(f, \epsilon) \cong \widehat{Q}^*(\mathcal{C}(f), \epsilon).$$

(ii) *If $f : C \rightarrow D$ is a chain equivalence the morphisms $\widehat{f}^{\%} : \widehat{Q}^*(C, \epsilon) \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^*(D, \epsilon)$ are isomorphisms, and*

$$\widehat{Q}^*(f, \epsilon) = 0.$$

(iii) *The ϵ -hyperquadratic Q -groups are additive: for any collection $\{C(i) \mid i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ of f.g. projective A -module chain complexes $C(i)$*

$$\widehat{Q}^n\left(\sum_i C(i), \epsilon\right) = \bigoplus_i \widehat{Q}^n(C(i), \epsilon).$$

Proof. (i) See [15, §1, §3] for the definition of the \mathbb{Z}_2 -isovariant chain map $t : \mathcal{C}(f \otimes f) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(f) \otimes_A \mathcal{C}(f)$ inducing the algebraic Thom construction

$$t : \widehat{Q}^n(f, \epsilon) \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^n(\mathcal{C}(f), \epsilon) ; (\theta, \partial\theta) \mapsto \theta/\partial\theta$$

with

$$(\theta/\partial\theta)_s = \begin{pmatrix} \theta_s & 0 \\ \partial\theta_s f^* & T_\epsilon \partial\theta_{s-1} \end{pmatrix} :$$

$$\mathcal{C}(f)^{n-r+s} = D^{n-r+s} \oplus C^{n-r+s-1} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(f)_r = D_r \oplus C_{r-1} \quad (r, s \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

Define a free $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]$ -module chain complex

$$E = (C_{*-1} \otimes_A \mathcal{C}(f)) \oplus (\mathcal{C}(f) \otimes_A C_{*-1})$$

with

$$T : E \rightarrow E ; (a \otimes b, x \otimes y) \mapsto (y \otimes x, b \otimes a),$$

such that

$$H_*(\widehat{W} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]} E) = H_*(\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]}(\widehat{W}, E)) = 0.$$

Let $p : \mathcal{C}(f) \rightarrow C_{*-1}$ be the projection. It now follows from the chain homotopy cofibration

$$\mathcal{C}(f \otimes f) \xrightarrow{t} \mathcal{C}(f) \otimes_A \mathcal{C}(f) \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} p \otimes 1 \\ 1 \otimes p \end{pmatrix}} E$$

that t induces isomorphisms

$$\hat{t} : \hat{Q}^*(f, \epsilon) \cong \hat{Q}^*(\mathcal{C}(f), \epsilon) .$$

(ii)+(iii) See [15, Propositions 1.1, 1.4]. \square

Proposition 1.13. *Let C be a f.g. projective A -module chain complex which is concentrated in degrees $k, k+1$*

$$C : \cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow C_{k+1} \xrightarrow{d} C_k \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots .$$

(i) *The ϵ -hyperquadratic Q -groups of C are the relative Tate \mathbb{Z}_2 -cohomology groups in the exact sequence*

$$\begin{aligned} \cdots \rightarrow \hat{H}^{n-2k}(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(C^{k+1}), (-1)^k T_\epsilon) &\xrightarrow{\hat{d}^\%} \hat{H}^{n-2k}(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(C^k), (-1)^k T_\epsilon) \\ &\rightarrow \hat{Q}^n(C, \epsilon) \rightarrow \hat{H}^{n-2k-1}(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(C^{k+1}), (-1)^k T_\epsilon) \rightarrow \cdots \end{aligned}$$

that is

$$\hat{Q}^n(C, \epsilon) = \frac{\{(\phi, \theta) \in S(C^{k+1}) \oplus S(C^k) \mid \phi^* = (-1)^{n+k-1} \epsilon \phi, d\phi d^* = \theta + (-1)^{n+k-1} \epsilon \theta^*\}}{\{(\sigma + (-1)^{n+k-1} \epsilon \sigma^*, d\sigma d^* + \tau + (-1)^{n+k} \epsilon \tau^*) \mid (\sigma, \tau) \in S(C^{k+1}) \oplus S(C^k)\}} ,$$

with (ϕ, θ) corresponding to the cycle $\beta \in \widehat{W}^\% C_n$ given by

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_{n-2k-2} &= \theta : C^{k+1} \rightarrow C_{k+1}, \beta_{n-2k} = \phi : C^k \rightarrow C_k, \\ \beta_{n-2k-1} &= \begin{cases} d\phi : C^{k+1} \rightarrow C_k \\ 0 : C^k \rightarrow C_{k+1} . \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

(ii) *If the involution on A is even then*

$$\hat{Q}^n(C) = \begin{cases} \text{coker}(\hat{d}^\% : \frac{\text{Sym}(C^{k+1})}{\text{Quad}(C^{k+1})} \rightarrow \frac{\text{Sym}(C^k)}{\text{Quad}(C^k)}) & \text{if } n-k \text{ is even,} \\ \text{ker}(\hat{d}^\% : \frac{\text{Sym}(C^{k+1})}{\text{Quad}(C^{k+1})} \rightarrow \frac{\text{Sym}(C^k)}{\text{Quad}(C^k)}) & \text{if } n-k \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

Proof. (i) Immediate from Proposition 1.12.

(ii) Combine (i) and the vanishing $\hat{H}^1(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(P), T) = 0$ given by Proposition 1.5 (ii). \square

For $\epsilon = 1$ we write

$$T_\epsilon = T, \hat{Q}^n(C, \epsilon) = \hat{Q}^n(C), \epsilon\text{-hyperquadratic} = \text{hyperquadratic} .$$

Example 1.14. Let A be a ring with an involution which is even (1.4).

(i) The hyperquadratic Q -groups of a 1-dimensional f.g. free A -module chain complex

$$C : \cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow C_1 = A^q \xrightarrow{d} C_0 = A^r \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots$$

are given by

$$\widehat{Q}^n(C) = \frac{\{(\phi, \theta) \in M_q(A) \oplus M_r(A) \mid \phi^* = (-1)^{n-1}\phi, d\phi d^* = \theta + (-1)^{n-1}\theta^*\}}{\{(\sigma + (-1)^{n-1}\sigma^*, d\sigma d^* + \tau + (-1)^n\tau^* \mid (\sigma, \tau) \in M_q(A) \oplus M_r(A)\}}.$$

Example 1.11 and Proposition 1.13 give an exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{H}^1(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(C^1), T) &= 0 \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^1(C) \\ &\longrightarrow \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(C^1), T) = \bigoplus_q \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) \\ &\xrightarrow{\widehat{d}^\%} \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(C^0), T) = \bigoplus_r \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) \\ &\longrightarrow \widehat{Q}^0(C) \rightarrow \widehat{H}^{-1}(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(C^1), T) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

(ii) If A is an even commutative ring and

$$d = 2 : C_1 = A^r \rightarrow C_0 = A^r$$

then $\widehat{d}^\% = 0$ and there are defined isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{Q}^0(C) &\xrightarrow{\cong} \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{\text{Quad}_r(A)} = \bigoplus_r A_2 ; (\phi, \theta) \mapsto \theta = (\theta_{ii})_{1 \leq i \leq r} \\ \widehat{Q}^1(C) &\xrightarrow{\cong} \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{\text{Quad}_r(A)} = \bigoplus_r A_2 ; (\phi, \theta) \mapsto \phi = (\phi_{ii})_{1 \leq i \leq r}. \end{aligned}$$

□

1.3. The Symmetric Q -Groups. Let W be the standard free $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]$ -module resolution of \mathbb{Z}

$$W : \dots \longrightarrow W_3 = \mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2] \xrightarrow{1-T} W_2 = \mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2] \xrightarrow{1+T} W_1 = \mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2] \xrightarrow{1-T} W_0 = \mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2] \longrightarrow 0.$$

Given a f.g. projective A -module chain complex C we set

$$W^\%C = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]}(W, \text{Hom}_A(C^{-*}, C)),$$

with $T \in \mathbb{Z}_2$ acting on $C \otimes_A C = \text{Hom}_A(C^{-*}, C)$ by the ϵ -duality involution T_ϵ . An n -dimensional ϵ -symmetric structure on C is a cycle $\phi \in (W^\%C)_n$, which is just a collection $\{\phi_s \in \text{Hom}_A(C^r, C_{n-r+s}) \mid r \in \mathbb{Z}, s \geq 0\}$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} d\phi_s + (-1)^r \phi_s d^* + (-1)^{n+s-1} (\phi_{s-1} + (-1)^s T_\epsilon \phi_{s-1}) &= 0 : C^r \rightarrow C_{n-r+s-1} \\ (r \in \mathbb{Z}, s \geq 0, \phi_{-1} &= 0). \end{aligned}$$

Definition 1.15. The n -dimensional ϵ -symmetric Q -group $Q^n(C, \epsilon)$ is the abelian group of equivalence classes of n -dimensional ϵ -symmetric structures on C , that is,

$$Q^n(C, \epsilon) = H_n(W^\%C).$$

□

Note that there are defined skew-suspension isomorphisms

$$\overline{S} : Q^n(C, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{\cong} Q^{n+2}(C_{*-1}, -\epsilon) ; \{\phi_s\} \mapsto \{\phi_s\}.$$

Proposition 1.16. *The ϵ -symmetric Q -groups of a f.g. projective A -module chain complex concentrated in degree k*

$$C : \cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow C_k \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots$$

are given by

$$\begin{aligned} Q^n(C, \epsilon) &= H^{2k-n}(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(C^k), (-1)^k T_\epsilon) \\ &= \begin{cases} \widehat{H}^{2k-n}(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(C^k), (-1)^k T_\epsilon) & \text{if } n \leq 2k - 1 \\ H^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(C^k), (-1)^k T_\epsilon) & \text{if } n = 2k \\ 0 & \text{if } n \geq 2k + 1. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Proof. The $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]$ -module chain complex $V = \text{Hom}_A(C^{-*}, C)$ is given by

$$V : \cdots \rightarrow V_{2k+1} = 0 \rightarrow V_{2k} = S(C^k) \rightarrow V_{2k-1} = 0 \rightarrow \cdots$$

and

$$(W^\%C)_j = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]}(W_{2k-j}, V_{2k}) = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]}(W_{2k-j}, S(C^k))$$

which vanishes for $j > 2k$. Thus the chain complex $W^\%C$ is of the form

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (W^\%C)_{2k+1} & = & 0 \\ \downarrow d_{2k+1} & & \\ (W^\%C)_{2k} & = & \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]}(W_0, V_{2k}) = S(C^k) \\ \downarrow d_{2k=1+(-1)^{k+1}T_\epsilon} & & \\ (W^\%C)_{2k-1} & = & \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]}(W_1, V_{2k}) = S(C^k) \\ \downarrow d_{2k-1=1+(-1)^kT_\epsilon} & & \\ (W^\%C)_{2k-2} & = & \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]}(W_2, V_{2k}) = S(C^k) \\ \downarrow & & \end{array}$$

and

$$Q^n(C, \epsilon) = H_n(W^\%C) = H^{2k-n}(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(C^k), (-1)^k T_\epsilon).$$

□

For $\epsilon = 1$ we write

$$T_\epsilon = T, \quad Q^n(C, \epsilon) = Q^n(C), \quad \epsilon\text{-symmetric} = \text{symmetric}.$$

Example 1.17. The symmetric Q -groups of a 0-dimensional f.g. free A -module chain complex

$$C : \cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow C_0 = A^r \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots$$

are given by

$$Q^n(C) = \begin{cases} \bigoplus_r \widehat{H}^n(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) & \text{if } n < 0 \\ \text{Sym}_r(A) & \text{if } n = 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

□

An A -module chain map $f : C \rightarrow D$ induces a chain map

$$\text{Hom}_A(f^*, f) : \text{Hom}_A(C^{-*}, C) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(D^{-*}, D) ; \phi \mapsto f\phi f^*$$

and thus a chain map

$$f^\% = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]}(1_W, \text{Hom}_A(f^*, f)) : W^\%C \longrightarrow W^\%D$$

which induces

$$f^\% : Q^n(C, \epsilon) \longrightarrow Q^n(D, \epsilon)$$

on homology. The *relative ϵ -symmetric Q -group*

$$Q^n(f, \epsilon) = H_n(f^\% : W^\%C \rightarrow W^\%D)$$

fits into a long exact sequence

$$\dots \longrightarrow Q^n(C, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{f^\%} Q^n(D, \epsilon) \longrightarrow Q^n(f, \epsilon) \longrightarrow Q^{n-1}(C, \epsilon) \longrightarrow \dots$$

Proposition 1.18. (i) *The relative ϵ -symmetric Q -groups of an A -module chain map $f : C \rightarrow D$ are related to the absolute ϵ -symmetric Q -groups of the algebraic mapping cone $\mathcal{C}(f)$ by a long exact sequence*

$$\dots \rightarrow H_n(\mathcal{C}(f) \otimes_A C) \xrightarrow{F} Q^n(f, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{t} Q^n(\mathcal{C}(f), \epsilon) \rightarrow H_{n-1}(\mathcal{C}(f) \otimes_A C) \rightarrow \dots$$

with

$$t : Q^n(f, \epsilon) \rightarrow Q^n(\mathcal{C}(f), \epsilon) ; (\phi, \partial\phi) \mapsto \phi / \partial\phi$$

the algebraic Thom construction

$$(\phi / \partial\phi)_s = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_s & 0 \\ \partial\phi_s f^* & T_\epsilon \partial\phi_{s-1} \end{pmatrix} :$$

$$\mathcal{C}(f)^{n-r+s} = D^{n-r+s} \oplus C^{n-r+s-1} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(f)_r = D_r \oplus C_{r-1} \quad (r \in \mathbb{Z}, s \geq 0, \phi_{-1} = 0) .$$

An element $(g, h) \in H_n(\mathcal{C}(f) \otimes_A C)$ is represented by a chain map $g : C^{n-1-*} \rightarrow C$ together with a chain homotopy $h : fg \simeq 0 : C^{n-1-*} \rightarrow D$, and

$$F : H_n(\mathcal{C}(f) \otimes_A C) \rightarrow Q^n(f, \epsilon) ; (g, h) \mapsto (\phi, \partial\phi)$$

with

$$\partial\phi_s = \begin{cases} (1 + T_\epsilon)g & \text{if } s = 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } s \geq 1 \end{cases}, \quad \phi_s = \begin{cases} (1 + T_\epsilon)hf^* & \text{if } s = 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } s \geq 1 \end{cases} .$$

The map

$$Q^n(\mathcal{C}(f), \epsilon) \rightarrow H_{n-1}(\mathcal{C}(f) \otimes_A C) ; \phi \mapsto p\phi_0$$

is defined using $p = \text{projection} : \mathcal{C}(f) \rightarrow C_{*-1}$.

(ii) *If $f : C \rightarrow D$ is a chain equivalence the morphisms $f^\% : Q^*(C, \epsilon) \rightarrow Q^*(D, \epsilon)$ are isomorphisms, and*

$$Q^*(\mathcal{C}(f), \epsilon) = Q^*(f, \epsilon) = 0 .$$

(iii) For any collection $\{C(i) \mid i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ of f.g. projective A -module chain complexes $C(i)$

$$Q^n\left(\sum_i C(i), \epsilon\right) = \bigoplus_i Q^n(C(i), \epsilon) \oplus \bigoplus_{i < j} H_n(C(i) \otimes_A C(j)) .$$

Proof. (i) The long exact sequence is induced by the chain homotopy cofibration of Proposition 1.12

$$C(f \otimes f) \xrightarrow{t} C(f) \otimes_A C(f) \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} p \otimes 1 \\ 1 \otimes p \end{pmatrix}} E$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} E &= (C_{*-1} \otimes_A C(f)) \oplus (C(f) \otimes_A C_{*-1}) , \\ H_*(W \% E) &= H_*(\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]}(W, E)) = H_{*-1}(C \otimes_A C(f)) . \end{aligned}$$

(ii)+(iii) See [15, Propositions 1.1, 1.4]. \square

Proposition 1.19. *Let C be a f.g. projective A -module chain complex which is concentrated in degrees $k, k+1$*

$$C : \dots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow C_{k+1} \xrightarrow{d} C_k \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \dots .$$

The absolute ϵ -symmetric Q -groups $Q^*(C, \epsilon)$ and the relative ϵ -symmetric Q -groups $Q^*(d, \epsilon)$ of $d : C_{k+1} \rightarrow C_k$ regarded as a morphism of chain complexes concentrated in degree k are given as follows.

(i) For $n \neq 2k, 2k+1, 2k+2$

$$Q^n(C, \epsilon) = Q^n(d, \epsilon) = \begin{cases} \widehat{Q}^n(d, \epsilon) = \widehat{Q}^n(C, \epsilon) & \text{if } n \leq 2k-1 \\ 0 & \text{if } n \geq 2k+3 \end{cases}$$

with $\widehat{Q}^n(C, \epsilon)$ as given by Proposition 1.13.

(ii) For $n = 2k, 2k+1, 2k+2$ there are exact sequences

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow Q^{2k+1}(d, \epsilon) &\longrightarrow Q^{2k}(C_{k+1}, \epsilon) = H^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(C^{k+1}), (-1)^k T_\epsilon) \\ &\xrightarrow{d\%} Q^{2k}(C_k, \epsilon) = H^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(C^k), (-1)^k T_\epsilon) \longrightarrow Q^{2k}(d, \epsilon) \\ &\longrightarrow Q^{2k-1}(C_{k+1}, \epsilon) = \widehat{H}^1(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(C^{k+1}), (-1)^k T_\epsilon) \\ &\xrightarrow{d\%} Q^{2k-1}(C_k, \epsilon) = \widehat{H}^1(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(C^k), (-1)^k T_\epsilon) , \\ Q^{2k+2}(d, \epsilon) = 0 &\rightarrow Q^{2k+2}(C, \epsilon) \rightarrow C_{k+1} \otimes_A H_{k+1}(C) \xrightarrow{F} Q^{2k+1}(d, \epsilon) \\ &\xrightarrow{t} Q^{2k+1}(C, \epsilon) \rightarrow C_{k+1} \otimes_A H_k(C) \xrightarrow{F} Q^{2k}(d, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{t} Q^{2k}(C, \epsilon) \rightarrow 0 . \end{aligned}$$

Proof. The $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]$ -module chain complex $V = \text{Hom}_A(C^{-*}, C)$ is such that

$$V_n = \begin{cases} S(C^k) & \text{if } n = 2k \\ \text{Hom}_A(C^k, C_{k+1}) \oplus \text{Hom}_A(C^{k+1}, C_k) & \text{if } n = 2k+1 \\ S(C^{k+1}) & \text{if } n = 2k+2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

and

$$(W\%C)_n = \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \text{Hom}_A(W_s, V_{n+s}) = 0 \text{ for } n \geq 2k + 3 .$$

□

Example 1.20. Let C be a 1-dimensional f.g. free A -module chain complex

$$C : \dots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow C_1 = A^q \xrightarrow{d} C_0 = A^r \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \dots ,$$

so that $C = \mathcal{C}(d)$ is the algebraic mapping cone of the chain map $d : C_1 \rightarrow C_0$ of 0-dimensional complexes, with

$$d^{\%} : \text{Hom}_A(C^1, C_1) = M_q(A) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(C^0, C_0) = M_r(A) ; \phi \mapsto d\phi d^* .$$

Example 1.17 and Proposition 1.19 give exact sequences

$$\begin{aligned} Q^1(C_0) = 0 \rightarrow Q^1(d) &\longrightarrow Q^0(C_1) = \text{Sym}_q(A) \xrightarrow{d^{\%}} Q^0(C_0) = \text{Sym}_r(A) \\ &\longrightarrow Q^0(d) \rightarrow Q^{-1}(C_1) = \bigoplus_q \widehat{H}^1(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) \xrightarrow{d^{\%}} Q^{-1}(C_0) = \bigoplus_r \widehat{H}^1(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) \\ H_1(C) \otimes_A C_1 \xrightarrow{F} Q^1(d) &\xrightarrow{t} Q^1(C) \rightarrow H_0(C) \otimes_A C_1 \xrightarrow{F} Q^0(d) \xrightarrow{t} Q^0(C) \rightarrow 0 . \end{aligned}$$

In particular, if A is an even commutative ring and

$$d = 2 : C_1 = A^r \rightarrow C_0 = A^r$$

then $d^{\%} = 4$ and

$$\begin{aligned} Q^0(d) &= \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{4 \text{Sym}_r(A)} , \quad Q^1(d) = 0 , \\ Q^0(C) &= \text{coker}(2(1+T) : M_r(A) \rightarrow \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{4 \text{Sym}_r(A)}) = \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{2 \text{Quad}_r(A)} , \\ Q^1(C) &= \ker(2(1+T) : \frac{M_r(A)}{2M_r(A)} \rightarrow \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{4 \text{Sym}_r(A)}) \\ &= \frac{\{(a_{ij}) \in M_r(A) \mid a_{ij} + a_{ji} \in 2A\}}{2M_r(A)} = \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{2 \text{Sym}_r(A)} . \end{aligned}$$

□

We refer to Ranicki [15] for the one-one correspondence between highly-connected algebraic Poincaré complexes/pairs and forms, lagrangians and formations.

1.4. The Quadratic Q -Groups. Given a f.g. projective A -module chain complex C we set

$$W\%C = W \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]} \text{Hom}_A(C^{-*}, C) ,$$

with $T \in \mathbb{Z}_2$ acting on $C \otimes_A C = \text{Hom}_A(C^{-*}, C)$ by the ϵ -duality involution T_ϵ . An n -dimensional ϵ -quadratic structure on C is a cycle $\psi \in (W\%C)_n$, a collection $\{\psi_s \in \text{Hom}_A(C^r, C_{n-r-s}) \mid r \in \mathbb{Z}, s \geq 0\}$ such that

$$d\psi_s + (-1)^r \psi_s d^* + (-1)^{n-s-1} (\psi_{s+1} + (-1)^{s+1} T_\epsilon \psi_{s+1}) = 0 : C^r \rightarrow C_{n-r-s-1} .$$

Definition 1.21. The n -dimensional ϵ -quadratic Q -group $Q_n(C, \epsilon)$ is the abelian group of equivalence classes of n -dimensional ϵ -quadratic structures on C , that is,

$$Q_n(C, \epsilon) = H_n(W\%C) .$$

□

Note that there are defined skew-suspension isomorphisms

$$\bar{S} : Q_n(C, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{\cong} Q_{n+2}(C_{*-1}, -\epsilon) ; \{\psi_s\} \mapsto \{\psi_s\} .$$

Proposition 1.22. *The ϵ -quadratic Q -groups of a f.g. projective A -module chain complex concentrated in degree k*

$$C : \cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow C_k \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots$$

are given by

$$\begin{aligned} Q_n(C, \epsilon) &= H_{n-2k}(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(C^k), (-1)^k T_\epsilon) \\ &= \begin{cases} \widehat{H}^{n-2k+1}(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(C^k), (-1)^k T_\epsilon) & \text{if } n \geq 2k + 1 \\ H_0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(C^k), (-1)^k T_\epsilon) & \text{if } n = 2k \\ 0 & \text{if } n \leq 2k - 1 . \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Proof. The $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]$ -module chain complex $V = \text{Hom}_A(C^{-*}, C)$ is given by

$$V : \cdots \rightarrow V_{2k+1} = 0 \rightarrow V_{2k} = \text{Hom}_A(C^k, C_k) \rightarrow V_{2k-1} = 0 \rightarrow \cdots$$

and

$$(W_{\%}C)_j = W_{j-2k} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]} V_{2k} = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]}(W_{2k-j}, S(C^k))$$

which vanishes for $j < 2k$. Thus the chain complex $W_{\%}C$ is of the form

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (W_{\%}C)_{2k+2} & = & W_2 \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]} V_{2k} = S(C^k) \\ \downarrow d_{2k+2}=1+(-1)^k T_\epsilon & & \\ (W_{\%}C)_{2k+1} & = & W_1 \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]} V_{2k} = S(C^k) \\ \downarrow d_{2k+1}=1+(-1)^{k+1} T_\epsilon & & \\ (W_{\%}C)_{2k} & = & W_0 \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]} V_{2k} = S(C^k) \\ \downarrow & & \\ (W_{\%}C)_{2k-1} & = & 0 \end{array}$$

and

$$Q_n(C, \epsilon) = H_n(W_{\%}C) = H_{n-2k}(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(C^k), (-1)^k T_\epsilon) .$$

□

Example 1.23. The ϵ -quadratic Q -groups of the 0-dimensional f.g. free A -module chain complex

$$C : \cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow C_0 = A^r \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots$$

are given by

$$Q_n(C) = \begin{cases} \bigoplus_r \widehat{H}^{n+1}(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) & \text{if } n > 0 \\ \text{Quad}_r(A) & \text{if } n = 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

□

An A -module chain map $f : C \rightarrow D$ induces a chain map

$$f_{\%} = 1_W \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]} \text{Hom}_A(f^*, f) : W_{\%}C \longrightarrow W_{\%}D$$

which induces

$$f_{\%} : Q_n(C, \epsilon) \longrightarrow Q_n(D, \epsilon)$$

on homology. The *relative ϵ -quadratic Q -group* $Q_n(f, \epsilon)$ is designed to fit into a long exact sequence

$$\dots \longrightarrow Q_n(C, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{f_{\%}} Q_n(D, \epsilon) \longrightarrow Q_n(f, \epsilon) \longrightarrow Q_{n-1}(C, \epsilon) \longrightarrow \dots ,$$

that is, $Q_n(f, \epsilon)$ is defined as the n -th homology group of the mapping cone of $f_{\%}$,

$$Q_n(f, \epsilon) = H_n(f_{\%} : W_{\%}C \longrightarrow W_{\%}D) .$$

Proposition 1.24. (i) *The relative ϵ -quadratic Q -groups of $f : C \rightarrow D$ are related to the absolute ϵ -quadratic Q -groups of the algebraic mapping cone $\mathcal{C}(f)$ by a long exact sequence*

$$\dots \rightarrow H_n(\mathcal{C}(f) \otimes_A C) \xrightarrow{F} Q_n(f, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{t} Q_n(\mathcal{C}(f), \epsilon) \rightarrow H_{n-1}(\mathcal{C}(f) \otimes_A C) \rightarrow \dots .$$

(ii) *If $f : C \rightarrow D$ is a chain equivalence the morphisms $f_{\%} : Q_*(C) \rightarrow Q_*(D)$ are isomorphisms, and*

$$Q_*(\mathcal{C}(f), \epsilon) = Q_*(f, \epsilon) = 0 .$$

(iii) *For any collection $\{C(i) \mid i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ of f.g. projective A -module chain complexes $C(i)$*

$$Q_n\left(\sum_i C(i), \epsilon\right) = \bigoplus_i Q_n(C(i), \epsilon) \oplus \bigoplus_{i < j} H_n(C(i) \otimes_A C(j)) .$$

□

Proposition 1.25. *Let C be a f.g. projective A -module chain complex which is concentrated in degrees $k, k+1$*

$$C : \dots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow C_{k+1} \xrightarrow{d} C_k \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \dots .$$

The absolute ϵ -quadratic Q -groups $Q_(C, \epsilon)$ and the relative ϵ -quadratic Q -groups $Q_*(d, \epsilon)$ of $d : C_{k+1} \rightarrow C_k$ regarded as a morphism of chain complexes concentrated in degree k are given as follows.*

(i) *For $n \neq 2k, 2k+1, 2k+2$*

$$Q_n(C, \epsilon) = Q_n(d, \epsilon) = \begin{cases} \widehat{Q}^{n+1}(d, \epsilon) = \widehat{Q}^{n+1}(C, \epsilon) & \text{if } n \geq 2k+3 \\ 0 & \text{if } n \leq 2k-1 \end{cases}$$

with $\widehat{Q}^n(C, \epsilon)$ as given by Proposition 1.13.

(ii) For $n = 2k, 2k + 1, 2k + 2$ there are exact sequences

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_{2k+2}(C_{k+1}, \epsilon) = \widehat{H}^1(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(C^{k+1}), (-1)^k T_\epsilon) &\xrightarrow{d_\%} Q_{2k+2}(C_k, \epsilon) = \widehat{H}^1(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(C^k), (-1)^k T_\epsilon) \\
\longrightarrow Q_{2k+2}(d, \epsilon) = \widehat{Q}^{2k+3}(C, \epsilon) &\xrightarrow{d_\%} Q_{2k+1}(C_{k+1}, \epsilon) = \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(C^{k+1}), (-1)^k T_\epsilon) \\
\xrightarrow{d_\%} Q_{2k+1}(C_k, \epsilon) = \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(C^k), (-1)^k T_\epsilon) &\longrightarrow Q_{2k+1}(d, \epsilon) \\
\longrightarrow Q_{2k}(C_{k+1}, \epsilon) = H_0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(C^{k+1}), (-1)^k T_\epsilon) & \\
\xrightarrow{d_\%} Q_{2k}(C_k, \epsilon) = H_0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(C^k), (-1)^k T_\epsilon) &\longrightarrow Q_{2k}(d, \epsilon) \longrightarrow Q_{2k-1}(C_{k+1}) = 0, \\
0 \rightarrow Q_{2k+2}(d, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{t} Q_{2k+2}(C, \epsilon) &\longrightarrow H_{k+1}(C) \otimes_A C_{k+1} \xrightarrow{F} Q_{2k+1}(d, \epsilon) \\
\xrightarrow{t} Q_{2k+1}(C, \epsilon) \longrightarrow C_{k+1} \otimes_A H_k(C) &\xrightarrow{F} Q_{2k}(d, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{t} Q_{2k}(C, \epsilon) \rightarrow 0.
\end{aligned}$$

□

For $\epsilon = 1$ we write

$$T_\epsilon = T, Q_n(C, \epsilon) = Q_n(C), \epsilon\text{-quadratic} = \text{quadratic}.$$

Example 1.26. Let C be a 1-dimensional f.g. free A -module chain complex

$$C : \dots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow C_1 = A^q \xrightarrow{d} C_0 = A^r \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \dots,$$

so that $C = \mathcal{C}(d)$ is the algebraic mapping cone of the chain map $d : C_1 \rightarrow C_0$ of 0-dimensional complexes, with

$$d^\% : \text{Hom}_A(C^1, C_1) = M_q(A) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(C^0, C_0) = M_r(A); \phi \mapsto d\phi d^*.$$

Example 1.23 and Proposition 1.25 give exact sequences

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_1(C_1) = \bigoplus_q \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) &\xrightarrow{\widehat{d}^\%} Q_1(C_0) = \bigoplus_r \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) \rightarrow Q_1(d) \\
\longrightarrow Q_0(C_1) = \text{Quad}_q(A) &\xrightarrow{d_\%} Q_0(C_0) = \text{Quad}_r(A) \longrightarrow Q_0(d) \rightarrow Q_{-1}(C_1) = 0, \\
H_1(C) \otimes_A C_1 \rightarrow Q_1(d) \rightarrow Q_1(C) &\rightarrow H_0(C) \otimes_A C_1 \rightarrow Q_0(d) \rightarrow Q_0(C) \rightarrow 0.
\end{aligned}$$

In particular, if A is an even commutative ring and

$$d = 2 : C_1 = A^r \rightarrow C_0 = A^r$$

then $d_{\%} = 4$ and

$$Q_0(d) = \frac{\text{Quad}_r(A)}{4 \text{Quad}_r(A)},$$

$$Q_1(d) = \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{\text{Quad}_r(A) + 4 \text{Sym}_r(A)},$$

$$Q_0(C) = \text{coker}(2(1+T) : \frac{M_r(A)}{2M_r(A)} \rightarrow \frac{\text{Quad}_r(A)}{4 \text{Quad}_r(A)}) = \frac{\text{Quad}_r(A)}{2 \text{Quad}_r(A)},$$

$$Q_1(C) = \frac{\{(\psi_0, \psi_1) \in M_r(A) \oplus M_r(A) \mid 2\psi_0 = \psi_1 - \psi_1^*\}}{\{(2(\chi_0 - \chi_0^*), 4\chi_0 + \chi_2 + \chi_2^*) \mid (\chi_0, \chi_2) \in M_r(A) \oplus M_r(A)\}} = \bigoplus_{\frac{r(r+1)}{2}} A_2.$$

□

1.5. **L-groups.** An n -dimensional $\begin{cases} \epsilon\text{-symmetric} \\ \epsilon\text{-quadratic} \end{cases}$ Poincaré complex $\begin{cases} (C, \phi) \\ (C, \psi) \end{cases}$ over A is an n -dimensional f.g. projective A -module chain complex

$$C : \cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow C_n \rightarrow C_{n-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow C_1 \rightarrow C_0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots$$

together with an element $\begin{cases} \phi \in Q^n(C, \epsilon) \\ \psi \in Q_n(C, \epsilon) \end{cases}$ such that the A -module chain map

$$\begin{cases} \phi_0 : C^{n-*} \rightarrow C \\ (1+T_\epsilon)\psi_0 : C^{n-*} \rightarrow C \end{cases}$$

is a chain equivalence. We refer to [18] for the detailed definition of the n -dimensional

$\begin{cases} \epsilon\text{-symmetric} \\ \epsilon\text{-quadratic} \end{cases}$ L -group $\begin{cases} L^n(A, \epsilon) \\ L_n(A, \epsilon) \end{cases}$ as the cobordism group of n -dimensional $\begin{cases} \epsilon\text{-symmetric} \\ \epsilon\text{-quadratic} \end{cases}$ Poincaré complexes over A .

Definition 1.27. (i) The *relative* (ϵ -symmetric, ϵ -quadratic) Q -group $Q_n^n(f, \epsilon)$ of a chain map $f : C \rightarrow D$ of f.g. projective A -module chain complexes is the relative group in the exact sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow Q_n(C, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{(1+T_\epsilon)f_{\%}} Q^n(D, \epsilon) \rightarrow Q_n^n(f, \epsilon) \rightarrow Q_{n-1}(C, \epsilon) \rightarrow \cdots$$

An element $(\delta\phi, \psi) \in Q_n^n(f, \epsilon)$ is an equivalence class of pairs

$$(\delta\phi, \psi) \in (W^{\%}D)_n \oplus (W_{\%}C)_{n-1}$$

such that

$$d(\psi) = 0 \in (W_{\%}C)_{n-2}, \quad (1+T_\epsilon)f_{\%}\psi = d(\delta\phi) \in (W^{\%}D)_{n-1}.$$

(ii) An n -dimensional (ϵ -symmetric, ϵ -quadratic) pair over A ($f : C \rightarrow D, (\delta\phi, \psi)$) is a chain map f together with a class $(\delta\phi, \psi) \in Q_n^n(f, \epsilon)$ such that the chain map

$$(\delta\phi, (1+T_\epsilon)\psi)_0 : D^{n-*} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(f)$$

defined by

$$(\delta\phi, (1+T_\epsilon)\psi)_0 = \left(\begin{array}{c} \delta\phi_0 \\ (1+T_\epsilon)\psi_0 f^* \end{array} \right) : D^{n-r} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(f)_r = D_r \oplus C_{r-1}$$

is a chain equivalence. \square

Proposition 1.28. *The relative (ϵ -symmetric, ϵ -quadratic) Q -groups $Q_n^n(f, \epsilon)$ of a chain map $f : C \rightarrow D$ fit into a commutative braid of exact sequences*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & (1+T_\epsilon)f\% & & \\
 & & \curvearrowright & & \\
 Q_n(C, \epsilon) & & & Q^n(D, \epsilon) & \xrightarrow{J} & \widehat{Q}^n(D, \epsilon) \\
 & \searrow^{f\%} & & \nearrow^{1+T_\epsilon} & & \nearrow^{J_f} \\
 & & Q_n(D, \epsilon) & & & Q_n^n(f, \epsilon) \\
 & \nearrow^H & & \searrow & & \searrow \\
 \widehat{Q}^{n+1}(D, \epsilon) & & & Q_n(f, \epsilon) & & Q_{n-1}(C, \epsilon) \\
 & & \curvearrowleft & & \curvearrowleft & \\
 & & (1+T_\epsilon)f\% & & &
 \end{array}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_f & : Q_n^n(f, \epsilon) \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^n(D, \epsilon) ; (\delta\phi, \psi) \mapsto \alpha , \\
 \alpha_s & = \begin{cases} \delta\phi_s & \text{if } s \geq 0 \\ f\psi_{-s-1}f^* & \text{if } s \leq -1 \end{cases} : D^r \rightarrow D_{n-r+s} .
 \end{aligned}$$

\square

The n -dimensional ϵ -hyperquadratic L -group $\widehat{L}^n(A, \epsilon)$ is the cobordism group of n -dimensional (ϵ -symmetric, ϵ -quadratic) Poincaré pairs $(f : C \rightarrow D, (\phi, \psi))$ over A . As in [15], there is defined an exact sequence

$$\cdots \longrightarrow L_n(A, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{1+T_\epsilon} L^n(A, \epsilon) \longrightarrow \widehat{L}^n(A, \epsilon) \longrightarrow L_{n-1}(A, \epsilon) \longrightarrow \cdots$$

The skew-suspension maps in the $\pm\epsilon$ -quadratic L -groups are isomorphisms

$$\overline{S} : L_n(A, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{\cong} L_{n+2}(A, -\epsilon) ; (C, \{\psi_s\}) \mapsto (C_{*-1}, \{\psi_s\}) ,$$

so the ϵ -quadratic L -groups are 4-periodic

$$L_n(A, \epsilon) = L_{n+2}(A, -\epsilon) = L_{n+4}(A, \epsilon) .$$

The skew-suspension maps in ϵ -symmetric and ϵ -hyperquadratic L -groups and $\pm\epsilon$ -hyperquadratic L -groups

$$\begin{aligned}
 \overline{S} & : L^n(A, \epsilon) \rightarrow L^{n+2}(A, -\epsilon) ; (C, \{\phi_s\}) \mapsto (C_{*-1}, \{\phi_s\}) , \\
 \overline{S} & : \widehat{L}^n(A, \epsilon) \rightarrow \widehat{L}^{n+2}(A, -\epsilon) ; (f : C \rightarrow D, \{\psi_s, \phi_s\}) \mapsto (f : C_{*-1} \rightarrow D_{*-1}, \{(\psi_s, \phi_s)\})
 \end{aligned}$$

are not isomorphisms in general, so the ϵ -symmetric and ϵ -hyperquadratic L -groups need not be 4-periodic. We shall write the 4-periodic versions of the ϵ -symmetric and ϵ -hyperquadratic L -groups of A as

$$L^{n+4*}(A, \epsilon) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} L^{n+4k}(A, \epsilon) , \quad \widehat{L}^{n+4*}(A, \epsilon) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \widehat{L}^{n+4k}(A, \epsilon) ,$$

noting that there is defined an exact sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow L_n(A, \epsilon) \rightarrow L^{n+4^*}(A, \epsilon) \rightarrow \widehat{L}^{n+4^*}(A, \epsilon) \rightarrow L_{n-1}(A, \epsilon) \rightarrow \cdots .$$

Definition 1.29. The *Wu classes* of an n -dimensional ϵ -symmetric complex (C, ϕ) over A are the A -module morphisms

$$\widehat{v}_k(\phi) : H^{n-k}(C) \rightarrow \widehat{H}^k(\mathbb{Z}_2; A, \epsilon) ; x \mapsto \phi_{n-2k}(x)(x) \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}) .$$

□

For an n -dimensional ϵ -symmetric Poincaré complex (C, ϕ) over A the evaluation of the Wu class $\widehat{v}_k(\phi)(x) \in \widehat{H}^k(\mathbb{Z}_2; A, \epsilon)$ is the obstruction to killing $x \in H^{n-k}(C) \cong H_k(C)$ by algebraic surgery ([15, §4]).

Proposition 1.30. (i) *If $\widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A, \epsilon)$ has a 1-dimensional f.g. projective A -module resolution then the skew-suspension maps*

$$\overline{S} : L^{n-2}(A, -\epsilon) \rightarrow L^n(A, \epsilon) , \quad \overline{S} : \widehat{L}^{n-2}(A, -\epsilon) \rightarrow \widehat{L}^n(A, \epsilon) \quad (n \geq 2)$$

are isomorphisms. Thus if $\widehat{H}^1(\mathbb{Z}_2; A, \epsilon)$ also has a 1-dimensional f.g. projective A -module resolution the ϵ -symmetric and ϵ -hyperquadratic L -groups of A are 4-periodic

$$\begin{aligned} L^n(A, \epsilon) &= L^{n+2}(A, -\epsilon) = L^{n+4}(A, \epsilon) , \\ \widehat{L}^n(A, \epsilon) &= \widehat{L}^{n+2}(A, -\epsilon) = \widehat{L}^{n+4}(A, \epsilon) . \end{aligned}$$

(ii) *If A is a Dedekind ring then the ϵ -symmetric L -groups are ‘homotopy invariant’*

$$L^n(A[x], \epsilon) = L^n(A, \epsilon)$$

and the ϵ -symmetric and ϵ -hyperquadratic L -groups of A and $A[x]$ are 4-periodic.

Proof. (i) Let D be a 1-dimensional f.g. projective A -module resolution of $\widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A, \epsilon)$

$$0 \rightarrow D_1 \rightarrow D_0 \rightarrow \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) \rightarrow 0 .$$

Given an n -dimensional ϵ -symmetric Poincaré complex (C, ϕ) over A resolve the A -module morphism

$$\widehat{v}_n(\phi)(\phi_0)^{-1} : H_0(C) \cong H^n(C) \rightarrow H_0(D) = \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A, \epsilon) ; u \mapsto (\phi_0)^{-1}(u)(u)$$

by an A -module chain map $f : C \rightarrow D$, defining an $(n+1)$ -dimensional ϵ -symmetric pair $(f : C \rightarrow D, (\delta\phi, \phi))$. The effect of algebraic surgery on (C, ϕ) using $(f : C \rightarrow D, (\delta\phi, \phi))$ is a cobordant n -dimensional ϵ -symmetric Poincaré complex (C', ϕ') such that there are defined an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H^n(C') \rightarrow H^n(C) \xrightarrow{\widehat{v}_n(\phi)} \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A, \epsilon) \rightarrow H^{n+1}(C') \rightarrow 0$$

and an $(n+1)$ -dimensional ϵ -symmetric pair $(f' : C' \rightarrow D', (\delta\phi', \phi'))$ with f' the projection onto the quotient complex of C' defined by

$$D' : \cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow D'_{n+1} = C'_{n+1} \rightarrow D'_n = C'_n \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots .$$

The effect of algebraic surgery on (C', ϕ') using $(f' : C' \rightarrow D', (\delta\phi', \phi'))$ is a cobordant n -dimensional ϵ -symmetric Poincaré complex (C'', ϕ'') with $H_n(C'') = 0$, so that it is (homotopy equivalent to) the skew-suspension of an $(n-2)$ -dimensional $(-\epsilon)$ -symmetric Poincaré complex.

(ii) The 4-periodicity $L^*(A, \epsilon) = L^{*+4}(A, \epsilon)$ was proved in [15, §7]. The ‘homotopy

invariance' $L^*(A[x], \epsilon) = L^*(A, \epsilon)$ was proved in [17, 41.3] and [10, 2.1]. The 4-periodicity of the ϵ -symmetric and ϵ -hyperquadratic L -groups for A and $A[x]$ now follows from the 4-periodicity of the ϵ -quadratic L -groups $L_*(A, \epsilon) = L_{*+4}(A, \epsilon)$. \square

2. CHAIN BUNDLE THEORY

2.1. Chain Bundles.

Definition 2.1. (i) An ϵ -bundle over an A -module chain complex C is a 0-dimensional ϵ -hyperquadratic structure γ on C^{0-*} , that is, a cycle

$$\gamma \in (\widehat{W}^{\%}C^{0-*})_0$$

as given by a collection of A -module morphisms

$$\{\gamma_s \in \text{Hom}_A(C_{r-s}, C^{-r}) \mid r, s \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

such that

$$(-1)^{r+1}d^*\gamma_s + (-1)^s\gamma_s d + (-1)^{s-1}(\gamma_{s-1} + (-1)^s T_\epsilon \gamma_{s-1}) = 0 : C_{r-s+1} \rightarrow C^{-r}.$$

(ii) An *equivalence of ϵ -bundles* over C ,

$$\chi : \gamma \longrightarrow \gamma'$$

is an equivalence of ϵ -hyperquadratic structures.

(iii) A *chain ϵ -bundle* (C, γ) over A is an A -module chain complex C together with an ϵ -bundle $\gamma \in (\widehat{W}^{\%}C^{0-*})_0$. \square

Let (D, δ) be a chain ϵ -bundle and $f : C \rightarrow D$ a chain map. The dual of f

$$f^* : D^{0-*} \longrightarrow C^{0-*}$$

induces a map

$$(\widehat{f^*})_0^{\%} : (\widehat{W}^{\%}D^{0-*})_0 \longrightarrow (\widehat{W}^{\%}C^{0-*})_0.$$

Definition 2.2. (i) The *pullback chain ϵ -bundle* $(C, f^*\delta)$ is defined to be

$$f^*\delta = (\widehat{f^*})_0^{\%}(\delta) \in (\widehat{W}^{\%}C^{0-*})_0.$$

(ii) A *map of chain ϵ -bundles*

$$(f, \chi) : (C, \gamma) \longrightarrow (D, \delta)$$

is a chain map $f : C \rightarrow D$ together with an equivalence of ϵ -bundles over C

$$\chi : \gamma \longrightarrow f^*\delta. \quad \square$$

The ϵ -hyperquadratic Q -group $\widehat{Q}^0(C^{0-*}, \epsilon)$ is thus the group of equivalence classes of chain ϵ -bundles on the chain complex C , the algebraic analogue of the topological K -group of a space. The Tate \mathbb{Z}_2 -cohomology groups

$$\widehat{H}^n(\mathbb{Z}_2; A, \epsilon) = \frac{\{a \in A \mid \bar{a} = (-1)^n \epsilon a\}}{\{b + (-1)^n \epsilon \bar{b} \mid b \in A\}}$$

are A -modules via

$$A \times \widehat{H}^n(\mathbb{Z}_2; A, \epsilon) \rightarrow \widehat{H}^n(\mathbb{Z}_2; A, \epsilon); (a, x) \mapsto ax\bar{a}.$$

Definition 2.3. The *Wu classes* of a chain ϵ -bundle (C, γ) are the A -module morphisms

$$\widehat{v}_k(\gamma) : H_k(C) \rightarrow \widehat{H}^k(\mathbb{Z}_2; A, \epsilon) ; x \mapsto \gamma_{-2k}(x)(x) \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}) .$$

□

An n -dimensional ϵ -symmetric Poincaré complex (C, ϕ) with Wu classes (1.29)

$$\widehat{v}_k(\phi) : H^{n-k}(C) \rightarrow \widehat{H}^k(\mathbb{Z}_2; A, \epsilon) ; y \mapsto \phi_{n-2k}(y)(y) \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

has a Spivak normal ϵ -bundle ([15])

$$\gamma = S^{-n}(\phi_0^{\%})^{-1}(J(\phi)) \in \widehat{Q}^0(C^{0-*}, \epsilon)$$

such that

$$\widehat{v}_k(\phi) = \widehat{v}_k(\gamma)\phi_0 : H^{n-k}(C) \cong H_k(C) \rightarrow \widehat{H}^k(\mathbb{Z}_2; A, \epsilon) \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}) ,$$

the abstract analogue of the formulae of Wu and Thom.

For any A -module chain map $f : C \rightarrow D$ Proposition 1.12 (i) gives an exact sequence

$$\dots \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^1(C^{0-*}, \epsilon) \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^0(\mathcal{C}(f)^{0-*}, \epsilon) \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^0(D^{0-*}, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{(\widehat{f}^*)^{\%}} \widehat{Q}^0(C^{0-*}, \epsilon) \rightarrow \dots ,$$

motivating the following construction of chain ϵ -bundles :

Definition 2.4. The *cone* of a chain ϵ -bundle map $(f, \chi) : (C, 0) \rightarrow (D, \delta)$ is the chain ϵ -bundle

$$(B, \beta) = \mathcal{C}(f, \chi)$$

with $B = \mathcal{C}(f)$ the algebraic mapping cone of $f : C \rightarrow D$ and

$$\beta_s = \begin{pmatrix} \delta_s & 0 \\ f^*\delta_{s+1} & \chi_{s+1} \end{pmatrix} : B_{r-s} = D_{r-s} \oplus C_{r-s-1} \rightarrow B^{-r} = D^{-r} \oplus C^{-r-1} .$$

Note that $(D, \delta) = g^*(B, \beta)$ is the pullback of (B, β) along the inclusion $g : D \rightarrow B$.

□

Proposition 2.5. For a f.g. projective A -module chain complex concentrated in degree k

$$C : \dots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow C_k \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \dots$$

the k th Wu class defines an isomorphism

$$\widehat{v}_k : \widehat{Q}^0(C^{0-*}, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{Hom}_A(C_k, \widehat{H}^k(\mathbb{Z}_2; A, \epsilon)) ; \gamma \mapsto \widehat{v}_k(\gamma) .$$

Proof. By construction. □

Proposition 2.6. For a f.g. projective A -module chain complex concentrated in degrees $k, k+1$

$$C : \dots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow C_{k+1} \xrightarrow{d} C_k \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \dots$$

there is defined an exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Hom}_A(C_k, \widehat{H}^{k+1}(\mathbb{Z}_2; A, \epsilon)) \xrightarrow{d^*} \text{Hom}_A(C_{k+1}, \widehat{H}^{k+1}(\mathbb{Z}_2; A, \epsilon)) \\ & \longrightarrow \widehat{Q}^0(C^{0-*}, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{p^*\widehat{v}_k} \text{Hom}_A(C_k, \widehat{H}^k(\mathbb{Z}_2; A, \epsilon)) \xrightarrow{d^*} \text{Hom}_A(C_{k+1}, \widehat{H}^k(\mathbb{Z}_2; A, \epsilon)) \end{aligned}$$

with $p : C_k \rightarrow H_k(C)$ the projection. Thus every chain ϵ -bundle (C, γ) is equivalent to the cone $\mathcal{C}(d, \chi)$ (2.4) of a chain ϵ -bundle map $(d, \chi) : (C_{k+1}, 0) \rightarrow (C_k, \delta)$, regarding $d : C_{k+1} \rightarrow C_k$ as a map of chain complexes concentrated in degree k , with

$$\begin{aligned} \delta^* &= (-1)^k \delta : C_k \rightarrow C^k, \quad d^* \delta d = \chi + (-1)^k \chi^* : C_{k+1} \rightarrow C^{k+1}, \\ \gamma_{-2k} &= \delta : C_k \rightarrow C^k, \quad \gamma_{-2k-1} = \begin{cases} d^* \delta : C_k \rightarrow C^{k+1} \\ 0 : C_{k+1} \rightarrow C^k \end{cases}, \\ \gamma_{-2k-2} &= \chi : C_{k+1} \rightarrow C^{k+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. This follows from 2.6 and the algebraic Thom isomorphisms

$$\hat{t} : \widehat{Q}^*(d, \epsilon) \cong \widehat{Q}^*(C, \epsilon)$$

of Proposition 1.12. □

2.2. The Twisted Quadratic Q -Groups. For any f.g. projective A -module chain complex C there is defined a short exact sequence of abelian group chain complexes

$$0 \rightarrow W_{\%} C \xrightarrow{1+T_\epsilon} W^{\%} C \xrightarrow{J} \widehat{W}^{\%} C \rightarrow 0$$

with $1+T_\epsilon, J$ the chain maps

$$\begin{aligned} 1+T_\epsilon : W_{\%} C &\rightarrow W^{\%} C; \quad \psi \mapsto (1+T_\epsilon)\psi, \quad ((1+T_\epsilon)\psi)_s = \begin{cases} (1+T_\epsilon)(\psi_0) & \text{if } s=0 \\ 0 & \text{if } s \geq 1, \end{cases} \\ J : W^{\%} C &\rightarrow \widehat{W}^{\%} C; \quad \phi \mapsto J\phi, \quad (J\phi)_s = \begin{cases} \phi_s & \text{if } s \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } s \geq -1. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

The ϵ -symmetric, ϵ -quadratic and ϵ -hyperquadratic Q -groups of C are thus related by the exact sequence of Ranicki [15]

$$\dots \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^{n+1}(C, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{H} Q_n(C, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{1+T_\epsilon} Q^n(C, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{J} \widehat{Q}^n(C, \epsilon) \rightarrow \dots$$

with

$$H : \widehat{W}^{\%} C \rightarrow (W_{\%} C)_{*-1}; \quad \theta \mapsto H\theta, \quad (H\theta)_s = \theta_{-s-1} \quad (s \geq 0).$$

Weiss [20] used simplicial abelian groups to defined the twisted quadratic Q -groups $Q_*(C, \gamma, \epsilon)$ of a chain ϵ -bundle (C, γ) , to fit into the exact sequence

$$\dots \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^{n+1}(C, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{H_\gamma} Q_n(C, \gamma, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{N_\gamma} Q^n(C, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{J_\gamma} \widehat{Q}^n(C, \epsilon) \rightarrow \dots$$

The morphisms

$$J_\gamma : Q^n(C, \epsilon) \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^n(C, \epsilon); \quad \phi \mapsto J_\gamma \phi, \quad (J_\gamma \phi)_s = J(\phi) - (\phi_0)^{\%}(S^n \gamma)$$

are induced by a morphism of simplicial abelian groups, where

$$S^n : \widehat{Q}^0(C^{0-*}, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{\cong} \widehat{Q}^n(C^{n-*}, \epsilon); \quad \{\theta_s\} \mapsto \{(S^n \theta)_s = \theta_{s-n}\}$$

are the n -fold suspension isomorphisms.

The Kan-Dold theory associates to a chain complex C a simplicial abelian group $K(C)$ such that

$$\pi_*(K(C)) = H_*(C).$$

For any chain complexes C, D a simplicial map $f : K(C) \rightarrow K(D)$ has a mapping fibre $K(f)$. The relative homology groups of f are defined by

$$H_*(f) = \pi_{*-1}(K(f))$$

and the fibration sequence of simplicial abelian groups

$$K(f) \longrightarrow K(C) \xrightarrow{f} K(D)$$

induces a long exact sequence in homology

$$\dots \rightarrow H_n(C) \rightarrow H_n(D) \rightarrow H_n(f) \rightarrow H_{n-1}(C) \rightarrow \dots$$

For a chain map $f : C \rightarrow D$

$$K(f) = K(\mathcal{C}(f)) .$$

The applications involve simplicial maps which are not chain maps, and the *triad homology groups*: given a homotopy-commutative square of simplicial abelian groups

$$\Phi : \begin{array}{ccc} K(C) & \longrightarrow & K(D) \\ \downarrow & \rightsquigarrow & \downarrow \\ K(E) & \longrightarrow & K(F) \end{array}$$

(with \rightsquigarrow denoting an explicit homotopy) the triad homology groups of Φ are the homotopy groups of the mapping fibre of the map of mapping fibres

$$H_*(\Phi) = \pi_{*-1}(K(C \rightarrow D) \rightarrow K(E \rightarrow F))$$

which fit into a commutative diagram of exact sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccccc} & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \dots & \longrightarrow & H_{n+1}(D) & \longrightarrow & H_{n+1}(C \rightarrow D) & \longrightarrow & H_n(C) & \longrightarrow & H_n(D) & \longrightarrow & \dots \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \dots & \longrightarrow & H_{n+1}(F) & \longrightarrow & H_{n+1}(E \rightarrow F) & \longrightarrow & H_n(E) & \longrightarrow & H_n(F) & \longrightarrow & \dots \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \dots & \longrightarrow & H_{n+1}(D \rightarrow F) & \longrightarrow & H_{n+1}(\Phi) & \longrightarrow & H_n(C \rightarrow E) & \longrightarrow & H_n(D \rightarrow F) & \longrightarrow & \dots \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \dots & \longrightarrow & H_n(D) & \longrightarrow & H_n(C \rightarrow D) & \longrightarrow & H_{n-1}(C) & \longrightarrow & H_{n-1}(D) & \longrightarrow & \dots \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \end{array}$$

If $H_*(\Phi) = 0$ there is a commutative braid of exact sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & \curvearrowright & & \curvearrowright & \\ H_{n+1}(C \rightarrow D) & & H_n(E) & & H_n(C \rightarrow E) \\ & \searrow & \nearrow & \searrow & \nearrow \\ & H_n(C) & & H_n(F) & \\ & \nearrow & & \nearrow & \\ H_{n+1}(C \rightarrow E) & & H_n(D) & & H_n(C \rightarrow D) \\ & \curvearrowleft & & \curvearrowleft & \end{array}$$

The twisted ϵ -quadratic Q -groups were defined in [20] to be the relative homology groups of a simplicial map

$$J_\gamma : K(W^\% C) \rightarrow K(\widehat{W}^\% C) ,$$

with

$$Q_n(C, \gamma, \epsilon) = \pi_{n+1}(J_\gamma) .$$

A more explicit description of the twisted quadratic Q -groups was then obtained in Ranicki [18], as equivalence classes of ϵ -symmetric structures on the chain ϵ -bundle.

Definition 2.7. (i) An ϵ -symmetric structure on a chain ϵ -bundle (C, γ) is a pair (ϕ, θ) with $\phi \in (W^\% C)_n$ a cycle and $\theta \in (\widehat{W}^\% C)_{n+1}$ such that

$$d\theta = J_\gamma(\phi) ,$$

or equivalently

$$\begin{aligned} d\phi_s + (-1)^r \phi_s d^* + (-1)^{n+s-1} (\phi_{s-1} + (-1)^s T_\epsilon \phi_{s-1}) &= 0 : C^r \rightarrow C_{n-r+s-1} , \\ \phi_s - \phi_0^* \gamma_{s-n} \phi_0 &= d\theta_s + (-1)^r \theta_s d^* + (-1)^{n+s} (\theta_{s-1} + (-1)^s T_\epsilon \theta_{s-1}) : C^r \rightarrow C_{n-r+s} \\ &(r, s \in \mathbb{Z}, \phi_s = 0 \text{ for } s \leq -1) . \end{aligned}$$

(ii) Two structures (ϕ, θ) and (ϕ', θ') are *equivalent* if there exist $\xi \in (W^\% C)_{n+1}$, $\eta \in (\widehat{W}^\% C)_{n+2}$ such that

$$d\xi = \phi' - \phi, \quad d\eta = \theta' - \theta + J(\xi) + (\xi_0, \phi_0, \phi'_0)^\% (S^n \gamma) ,$$

where $(\xi_0, \phi_0, \phi'_0)^\% : (\widehat{W}^\% C^{-*})_n \rightarrow (\widehat{W}^\% C)_{n+1}$ is the chain homotopy from $(\phi_0)^\%$ to $(\phi'_0)^\%$ induced by ξ_0 . (See [15, 1.1] for the precise formula).

(iii) The n -dimensional twisted ϵ -quadratic Q -group $Q_n(C, \gamma, \epsilon)$ is the abelian group of equivalence classes of n -dimensional ϵ -symmetric structures on (C, γ) with addition by

$$(\phi, \theta) + (\phi', \theta') = (\phi + \phi', \theta + \theta' + \zeta) , \text{ where } \zeta_s = \phi_0 \gamma_{s-n+1} \phi'_0 .$$

□

As for the $\pm\epsilon$ -symmetric and $\pm\epsilon$ -quadratic Q -groups, there are defined skew-suspension isomorphisms of twisted $\pm\epsilon$ -quadratic Q -groups

$$\overline{S} : Q_n(C, \gamma, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{\cong} Q_{n+2}(C_{*-1}, \gamma, -\epsilon) ; (\{\phi_s\}, \{\theta_s\}) \mapsto (\{\phi_s\}, \{\theta_s\}) .$$

Proposition 2.8. (i) The twisted ϵ -quadratic Q -groups $Q_*(C, \gamma, \epsilon)$ are related to the ϵ -symmetric Q -groups $Q^*(C, \epsilon)$ and the ϵ -hyperquadratic Q -groups $\widehat{Q}^*(C, \epsilon)$ by the exact sequence

$$\dots \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^{n+1}(C, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{H_\gamma} Q_n(C, \gamma, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{N_\gamma} Q^n(C, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{J_\gamma} \widehat{Q}^n(C, \epsilon) \rightarrow \dots$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} H_\gamma : \widehat{Q}^{n+1}(C, \epsilon) &\rightarrow Q_n(C, \gamma, \epsilon) ; \theta \mapsto (0, \theta) , \\ N_\gamma : Q_n(C, \gamma, \epsilon) &\rightarrow Q^n(C, \epsilon) ; (\phi, \theta) \mapsto \phi . \end{aligned}$$

(ii) For a chain ϵ -bundle (C, γ) such that C splits as

$$C = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} C(i) ,$$

the ϵ -hyperquadratic Q -groups split as

$$\widehat{Q}^n(C, \epsilon) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} \widehat{Q}^n(C(i), \epsilon)$$

and

$$\gamma = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} \gamma(i) \in \widehat{Q}^0(C^{-*}, \epsilon) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} \widehat{Q}^0(C(i)^{-*}, \epsilon).$$

The twisted ϵ -quadratic Q -groups of (C, γ) fit into the exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} \cdots \rightarrow \sum_i Q_n(C(i), \gamma(i), \epsilon) \xrightarrow{q} Q_n(C, \gamma, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{p} \sum_{i<j} H_n(C(i) \otimes_A C(j)) \\ \xrightarrow{\partial} \sum_i Q_{n-1}(C(i), \gamma(i), \epsilon) \rightarrow \cdots \end{aligned}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} p : Q_n(C, \gamma, \epsilon) &\rightarrow \sum_{i<j} H_n(C(i) \otimes_A C(j)) ; (\phi, \theta) \mapsto \sum_{i<j} (p(i) \otimes p(j))(\phi_0) \\ &\quad (p(i) = \text{projection} : C \rightarrow C(i)) , \\ q = \sum_i q(i) \% & : \sum_i Q_n(C(i), \gamma(i), \epsilon) \rightarrow Q_n(C, \gamma, \epsilon) , \\ &\quad (q(i) = \text{inclusion} : C(i) \rightarrow C) , \\ \partial : \sum_{i<j} H_n(C(i) \otimes_A C(j)) &\rightarrow \sum_i Q_{n-1}(C(i), \gamma(i), \epsilon) ; \\ &\quad \sum_{i<j} h(i, j) \mapsto \sum_i (0, \sum_{i<j} \widehat{h(i, j)} \% (S^n \gamma(j))) (h(i, j) : C(j)^{n-*} \rightarrow C(i)) . \end{aligned}$$

Proof. (i) See Weiss [20].

(ii) See Ranicki [18, p.26]. □

Example 2.9. The twisted ϵ -quadratic Q -groups of the zero chain ϵ -bundle $(C, 0)$ are just the ϵ -quadratic Q -groups of C , with isomorphisms

$$Q_n(C, \epsilon) \rightarrow Q_n(C, 0, \epsilon) ; \psi \mapsto ((1+T)\psi, \theta)$$

defined by

$$\theta_s = \begin{cases} \psi_{-s-1} : C^{n-r+s+1} \rightarrow C_r & \text{if } s \leq -1 \\ 0 & \text{if } s \geq 0 , \end{cases}$$

and with an exact sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^{n+1}(C, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{H} Q_n(C, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{N} Q^n(C, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{J} \widehat{Q}^n(C, \epsilon) \rightarrow \cdots .$$

□

For $\epsilon = 1$ we write

$$\text{chain 1-bundle} = \text{chain bundle} , Q_n(C, \gamma, 1) = Q_n(C, \gamma) .$$

2.3. The Algebraic Normal Invariant. Fix a chain ϵ -bundle (B, β) over A .

Definition 2.10. (i) A (B, β) -structure $(\gamma, \phi, \theta, g, \chi)$ on an n -dimensional (ϵ -symmetric, ϵ -quadratic) Poincaré pair $(f : C \rightarrow D, (\delta\phi, \psi))$ is a Spivak normal structure (γ, ϕ, θ) together with a chain ϵ -bundle map

$$(g, \chi) : (\mathcal{C}(f), \gamma) \rightarrow (B, \beta) .$$

(ii) The n -dimensional (B, β) -structure ϵ -symmetric L -group $L\langle B, \beta \rangle^n(A, \epsilon)$ is the cobordism group of n -dimensional ϵ -symmetric Poincaré complexes $(D, \delta\phi)$ over A together with a (B, β) -structure $(\gamma, \phi, \theta, g, \chi)$ (so $(C, \psi) = (0, 0)$).

(iii) The n -dimensional (B, β) -structure ϵ -hyperquadratic L -group $\widehat{L}\langle B, \beta \rangle^n(A, \epsilon)$ is the cobordism group of n -dimensional (ϵ -symmetric, ϵ -quadratic) Poincaré pairs $(f : C \rightarrow D, (\delta\phi, \psi))$ over A together with a (B, β) -structure $(\gamma, \phi, \theta, g, \chi)$. \square

There are defined skew-suspension maps in the (B, β) -structure ϵ -symmetric and ϵ -hyperquadratic L -groups

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{S} &: L\langle B, \beta \rangle^n(A, \epsilon) \rightarrow L\langle B_{*-1}, \beta_{*-1} \rangle^{n+2}(A, -\epsilon) , \\ \widehat{S} &: \widehat{L}\langle B, \beta \rangle^n(A, \epsilon) \rightarrow \widehat{L}\langle B_{*-1}, \beta_{*-1} \rangle^{n+2}(A, -\epsilon) \end{aligned}$$

given by $C \mapsto C_{*-1}$ on the chain complexes, with (B_{*-1}, β_{*-1}) a chain $(-\epsilon)$ -bundle. We shall write the 4-periodic versions of the (B, β) -structure L -groups as

$$\begin{aligned} L\langle B, \beta \rangle^{n+4*}(A, \epsilon) &= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} L\langle B, \beta \rangle^{n+4k}(A, \epsilon) , \\ \widehat{L}\langle B, \beta \rangle^{n+4*}(A, \epsilon) &= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \widehat{L}\langle B, \beta \rangle^{n+4k}(A, \epsilon) . \end{aligned}$$

Example 2.11. An (ϵ -symmetric, ϵ -quadratic) Poincaré pair with a $(0, 0)$ -structure is essentially the same as an ϵ -quadratic Poincaré pair. In particular, an ϵ -symmetric Poincaré complex with a $(0, 0)$ -structure is essentially the same as an ϵ -quadratic Poincaré complex. The $(0, 0)$ -structure L -groups are given by

$$L\langle 0, 0 \rangle^n(A, \epsilon) = L_n(A, \epsilon) , \quad \widehat{L}\langle 0, 0 \rangle^n(A, \epsilon) = 0 .$$

\square

Proposition 2.12. (Ranicki [18, §7])

(i) An n -dimensional ϵ -symmetric structure $(\phi, \theta) \in Q_n(B, \beta, \epsilon)$ on a chain ϵ -bundle (B, β) determines an n -dimensional (ϵ -symmetric, ϵ -quadratic) Poincaré pair $(f : C \rightarrow D, (\delta\phi, \psi))$ with

$$f = \text{proj.} : C = \mathcal{C}(\phi_0 : B^{n-*} \rightarrow B)_{*+1} \rightarrow D = B^{n-*} ,$$

$$\psi_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \theta_0 & 0 \\ 1 + \beta_{-n}\phi_0^* & \beta_{-n-1}^* \end{pmatrix} :$$

$$C^r = B^{r+1} \oplus B_{n-r} \rightarrow C_{n-r-1} = B_{n-r} \oplus B^{r+1} ,$$

$$\psi_s = \begin{pmatrix} \theta_{-s} & 0 \\ \beta_{-n-s}\phi_0^* & \beta_{-n-s-1}^* \end{pmatrix} :$$

$$C^r = B^{r+1} \oplus B_{n-r} \rightarrow C_{n-r-s-1} = B_{n-r-s} \oplus B^{r+s+1} \quad (s \geq 1) ,$$

$$\delta\phi_s = \beta_{s-n} : D^r = B_{n-r} \rightarrow D_{n-r+s} = B^{r-s} \quad (s \geq 0)$$

(up to signs) such that $(\mathcal{C}(f), \gamma) \simeq (B, \beta)$.

(ii) An n -dimensional (ϵ -symmetric, ϵ -quadratic) Poincaré pair $(f : C \rightarrow D, (\delta\phi, \psi) \in$

$Q_n^n(f, \epsilon)$ has a canonical equivalence class of ‘algebraic Spivak normal structures’ (γ, ϕ, θ) with γ a chain ϵ -bundle over $\mathcal{C}(f)$ and (ϕ, θ) an n -dimensional ϵ -symmetric structure on γ representing an element

$$(\phi, \theta) \in Q_n(\mathcal{C}(f), \gamma, \epsilon) .$$

The construction of (i) applied to (ϕ, θ) gives an n -dimensional (ϵ -symmetric, ϵ -quadratic) Poincaré pair homotopy equivalent to $(f : C \rightarrow D, (\delta\phi, \psi) \in Q_n^n(f, \epsilon))$.

Proof. (i) By construction.

(ii) The equivalence class $\phi = \delta\phi/(1 + T_\epsilon)\psi \in Q^n(\mathcal{C}(f))$ is given by the algebraic Thom construction

$$\phi_s = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} \delta\phi_0 & 0 \\ (1 + T_\epsilon)\psi_0 f^* & 0 \end{pmatrix} & \text{if } s = 0 \\ \begin{pmatrix} \delta\phi_1 & 0 \\ 0 & (1 + T_\epsilon)\psi_0 \end{pmatrix} & \text{if } s = 1 \\ \begin{pmatrix} \delta\phi_s & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & \text{if } s \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$: \mathcal{C}(f)^r = D^r \oplus C^{r-1} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(f)_{n-r+s} = D_{n-r+s} \oplus C_{n-r+s-1} ,$$

such that

$$\phi_0 : \mathcal{C}(f)^{n-*} \rightarrow D^{n-*} \xrightarrow[\cong]{(\delta\phi, (1+T_\epsilon)\psi)_0} \mathcal{C}(f) .$$

The equivalence class $\gamma \in \widehat{Q}^0(\mathcal{C}(f)^{0-*}, \epsilon)$ of the Spivak normal chain bundle is the image of $(\delta\phi, \psi) \in Q_n^n(f, \epsilon)$ under the composite

$$Q_n^n(f, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{J_f} \widehat{Q}^n(D, \epsilon) \xrightarrow[\cong]{((\delta\phi, (1+T_\epsilon)\psi)_0^\%)^{-1}} \widehat{Q}^n(\mathcal{C}(f)^{n-*}, \epsilon) \xrightarrow[\cong]{S^{-n}} \widehat{Q}^0(\mathcal{C}(f)^{0-*}, \epsilon) .$$

□

Definition 2.13. (i) The *boundary* of an n -dimensional ϵ -symmetric structure $(\phi, \theta) \in Q_n(B, \beta, \epsilon)$ on a chain ϵ -bundle (B, β) over A is the ϵ -symmetric null-cobordant $(n-1)$ -dimensional ϵ -quadratic Poincaré complex over A

$$\partial(\phi, \theta) = (C, \psi)$$

defined in Proposition 2.12 (i) above, with $C = \mathcal{C}(\phi_0 : B^{n-*} \rightarrow B)_{*+1}$.

(ii) The *algebraic normal invariant* of an n -dimensional (ϵ -symmetric, ϵ -quadratic) Poincaré pair over A $(f : C \rightarrow D, (\delta\phi, \psi) \in Q_n^n(f, \epsilon))$ is the class

$$(\phi, \theta) \in Q_n(\mathcal{C}(f), \gamma, \epsilon)$$

defined in Proposition 2.12 (ii) above. □

Proposition 2.14. Let (B, β) be a chain ϵ -bundle over A such that B is concentrated in degree k

$$B : \dots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow B_k \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \dots .$$

The boundary map $\partial : Q_{2k}(B, \beta, \epsilon) \rightarrow L_{2k-1}(A, \epsilon)$ sends an ϵ -symmetric structure $(\phi, \theta) \in Q_{2k}(B, \beta, \epsilon)$ to the Witt class of the $(-1)^{k-1}\epsilon$ -quadratic formation

$$\partial(\phi, \theta) = (H_{(-1)^{k-1}\epsilon}(B^k); B^k, \text{im}\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 - \beta\phi \\ \phi \end{pmatrix} : B^k \rightarrow B^k \oplus B_k\right))$$

with

$$H_{(-1)^{k-1}\epsilon}(B^k) = (B^k \oplus B_k, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix})$$

the hyperbolic $(-1)^{k-1}\epsilon$ -quadratic form.

Proof. The chain ϵ -bundle (equivalence class)

$$\beta \in \widehat{Q}^0(B^{0-*}, \epsilon) = \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(B_k), \epsilon)$$

is represented by an ϵ -symmetric form (B_k, β) . An ϵ -symmetric structure $(\phi, \theta) \in Q_{2k}(B, \beta, \epsilon)$ is represented by an $(-1)^k\epsilon$ -symmetric form (B^k, ϕ) together with $\theta \in S(B_k)$ such that

$$\phi - \phi\beta\phi = \theta + (-1)^k\epsilon\theta^* \in H^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(B^k), (-1)^k\epsilon).$$

The boundary of (ϕ, θ) is the ϵ -symmetric null-cobordant $(2k-1)$ -dimensional ϵ -quadratic Poincaré complex $\partial(\phi, \theta) = (C, \psi)$ concentrated in degrees $k-1, k$ corresponding to the formation in the statement. \square

Proposition 2.15. *Let (B, β) be a chain ϵ -bundle over A such that B is concentrated in degrees $k, k+1$*

$$B : \cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow B_{k+1} \xrightarrow{d} B_k \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots$$

The boundary map $\partial : Q_{2k+1}(B, \beta, \epsilon) \rightarrow L_{2k}(A, \epsilon)$ sends an ϵ -symmetric structure $(\phi, \theta) \in Q_{2k+1}(B, \beta, \epsilon)$ to the Witt class of the nonsingular $(-1)^k\epsilon$ -quadratic form over A

$$\left(\text{coker} \left(\begin{pmatrix} -d^* \\ \phi_0^* \\ 1 - \beta_{-2k}d\phi_0^* \end{pmatrix} : B^k \rightarrow B^{k+1} \oplus B_{k+1} \oplus B^k \right), \begin{pmatrix} \theta_0 & 0 & \phi_0 \\ 1 & \beta_{-2k-2}^* & d^* \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right).$$

Proof. This is an application of the instant surgery obstruction of [15, 4.3], which identifies the cobordism class $(C, \psi) \in L_{2k}(A, \epsilon)$ of a $2k$ -dimensional ϵ -quadratic Poincaré complex (C, ψ) with the Witt class of the nonsingular ϵ -quadratic form

$$I(C, \psi) = \left(\text{coker} \left(\begin{pmatrix} d^* \\ (-1)^{k+1}(1 + T_\epsilon)\psi_0 \end{pmatrix} : C^{k-1} \rightarrow C^k \oplus C_{k+1} \right), \begin{pmatrix} \psi_0 & d \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right).$$

By Proposition 2.6 the chain ϵ -bundle β can be taken to be the cone of a chain ϵ -bundle map

$$(d, \beta_{-2k-2}) : (B_{k+1}, 0) \rightarrow (B_k, \beta_{-2k})$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_{-2k}^* &= (-1)^k\epsilon\beta_{-2k} : B_k \rightarrow B^k, \\ d^*\beta_{-2k}d &= \beta_{-2k-2} + (-1)^k\epsilon\beta_{-2k-2}^* : B_{k+1} \rightarrow B^{k+1}, \\ \beta_{-2k-1} &= \begin{cases} \beta_{-2k}d : B_{k+1} \rightarrow B^k \\ 0 : B_k \rightarrow B^{k+1}. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

An ϵ -symmetric structure $(\phi, \theta) \in Q_{2k+1}(B, \beta, \epsilon)$ is represented by A -module morphisms

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_0 &: B^k \rightarrow B_{k+1}, \quad \widetilde{\phi}_0 : B^{k+1} \rightarrow B_k, \quad \phi_1 : B^{k+1} \rightarrow B_{k+1}, \\ \theta_0 &: B^{k+1} \rightarrow B_{k+1}, \quad \theta_{-1} : B^k \rightarrow B_{k+1}, \quad \widetilde{\theta}_{-1} : B^{k+1} \rightarrow B_k, \quad \theta_{-2} : B^k \rightarrow B_k \end{aligned}$$

such that

$$\begin{aligned}
d\phi_0 + (-1)^k \tilde{\phi}_0 d^* &= 0 : B^k \rightarrow B_k , \\
\phi_0 - \epsilon \tilde{\phi}_0^* + (-1)^{k+1} \phi_1 d^* &= 0 : B^k \rightarrow B_{k+1} , \\
\phi_1 + (-1)^{k+1} \epsilon \phi_1^* &= 0 : B^{k+1} \rightarrow B_{k+1} , \\
\phi_0 - \phi_0 \beta_{-2k} d \tilde{\phi}_0^* &= (-1)^k \theta_0 d^* - \theta_{-1} - \epsilon \tilde{\theta}_{-1}^* : B^k \rightarrow B_{k+1} , \\
\tilde{\phi}_0 &= d\theta_0 - \tilde{\theta}_{-1} - \epsilon \theta_{-1}^* : B^{k+1} \rightarrow B_k , \\
-\tilde{\phi}_0 \beta_{-2k-2} \tilde{\phi}_0^* &= \theta_{-2} + (-1)^{k+1} \epsilon \theta_{-2}^* : B^k \rightarrow B_k , \\
\phi_1 - \phi_0 \beta_{-2k} \phi_0^* &= \theta_0 + (-1)^k \epsilon \theta_0^* : B^{k+1} \rightarrow B_{k+1} .
\end{aligned}$$

The boundary of (ϕ, θ) given by 2.13 (i) is an ϵ -symmetric null-cobordant $2k$ -dimensional ϵ -quadratic Poincaré complex $\partial(\phi, \theta) = (C, \psi)$ concentrated in degrees $k-1, k, k+1$, with $I(C, \psi)$ the instant surgery obstruction form (2.15) in the statement. \square

The ϵ -quadratic L -groups and the (B, β) -structure L -groups fit into an evident exact sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow L_n(A, \epsilon) \rightarrow L\langle B, \beta \rangle^n(A, \epsilon) \rightarrow \widehat{L}\langle B, \beta \rangle^n(A, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{\partial} L_{n-1}(A, \epsilon) \rightarrow \cdots ,$$

and similarly for the 4-periodic versions

$$\cdots \rightarrow L_n(A, \epsilon) \rightarrow L\langle B, \beta \rangle^{n+4*}(A, \epsilon) \rightarrow \widehat{L}\langle B, \beta \rangle^{n+4*}(A, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{\partial} L_{n-1}(A, \epsilon) \rightarrow \cdots .$$

Proposition 2.16. (Weiss [20])

(i) *The function*

$$Q_n(B, \beta, \epsilon) \rightarrow \widehat{L}\langle B, \beta \rangle^{n+4*}(A, \epsilon) ; (\phi, \theta) \mapsto (f : C \rightarrow D, (\delta\phi, \psi)) \quad (2.12 \text{ (ii)})$$

is an isomorphism, with inverse given by the algebraic normal invariant. The ϵ -quadratic L -groups of A , the 4-periodic (B, β) -structure ϵ -symmetric L -groups of A and the twisted ϵ -quadratic Q -groups of (B, β) are thus related by an exact sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow L_n(A, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{1+T} L\langle B, \beta \rangle^{n+4*}(A, \epsilon) \rightarrow Q_n(B, \beta, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{\partial} L_{n-1}(A, \epsilon) \rightarrow \cdots .$$

(ii) *The cobordism class of an n -dimensional (ϵ -symmetric, ϵ -quadratic) Poincaré pair $(f : C \rightarrow D, (\delta\phi, \psi))$ over A with a (B, β) -structure $(\gamma, \phi, \theta, g, \chi)$ is the image of the algebraic normal invariant $(\phi, \theta) \in Q_n(\mathcal{C}(f), \gamma, \epsilon)$*

$$(f : C \rightarrow D, (\delta\phi, \psi)) = (g, \chi) \% (\phi, \theta) \in Q_n(B, \beta, \epsilon) .$$

Proof. The ϵ -symmetrization of an n -dimensional ϵ -quadratic Poincaré complex (C, ψ) is an n -dimensional ϵ -symmetric Poincaré complex $(C, (1+T_\epsilon)\psi)$ with (B, β) -structure $(0, (1+T)\psi, \theta, 0, 0)$ given by

$$\theta_s = \begin{cases} \psi_{-s-1} \in \text{Hom}_A(C^{-*}, C)_{n+s+1} & \text{if } s \leq -1 \\ 0 & \text{if } s \geq 0 . \end{cases}$$

The relative groups of the symmetrization map

$$1 + T_\epsilon : L_n(A, \epsilon) \rightarrow L\langle B, \beta \rangle^n(A, \epsilon) ; (C, \psi) \mapsto (C, (1 + T_\epsilon)\psi)$$

are the cobordism groups of n -dimensional (ϵ -symmetric, ϵ -quadratic) Poincaré pairs $(f : C \rightarrow D, (\delta\phi, \psi))$ together with a (B, β) -structure $(\gamma, \phi, \theta, g, \chi)$. \square

Proposition 2.17. *Let (B, β) be a chain ϵ -bundle over A with B concentrated in degree k*

$$B : \cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow B_k \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots$$

so that $\beta \in \widehat{Q}^0(B^{0-*}, \epsilon) = \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(B^k), (-1)^k T_\epsilon)$ is represented by an element

$$\beta_{-2k} = (-1)^k \epsilon \beta_{-2k}^* \in S(B^k) .$$

The twisted ϵ -quadratic Q -groups $Q_n(B, \beta, \epsilon)$ are given as follows.

(i) For $n \neq 2k - 1, 2k$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_n(B, \beta, \epsilon) &= Q_n(B, \epsilon) \\ &= \begin{cases} \widehat{Q}^{n+1}(B, \epsilon) = \widehat{H}^{n-2k+1}(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(B^k), (-1)^k T_\epsilon) & \text{if } n \geq 2k + 1 \\ 0 & \text{if } n \leq 2k - 2 . \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

(ii) For $n = 2k$

$$Q_{2k}(B, \beta, \epsilon) = \frac{\{(\phi, \theta) \in S(B^k) \oplus S(B^k) \mid \phi = (-1)^k \epsilon \phi^*, \phi - \phi \beta_{-2k} \phi^* = \theta + (-1)^k \epsilon \theta^*\}}{\{(0, \eta + (-1)^{k+1} \epsilon \eta^*) \mid \eta \in S(B^k)\}}$$

with addition by

$$(\phi, \theta) + (\phi', \theta') = (\phi + \phi', \theta + \theta' + \phi' \beta_{-2k} \phi^*) .$$

The boundary of $(\phi, \theta) \in Q_{2k}(B, \beta, \epsilon)$ is the $(2k-1)$ -dimensional ϵ -quadratic Poincaré complex over A concentrated in degrees $k-1, k$ corresponding to the $(-1)^{k+1} \epsilon$ -quadratic formation over A

$$\partial(\phi, \theta) = (H_{(-1)^{k+1} \epsilon}(B^k); B^k, \text{im}\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 - \beta_{-2k} \phi \\ \phi \end{pmatrix} : B^k \rightarrow B^k \oplus B_k\right)) .$$

(iii) For $n = 2k - 1$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{2k-1}(B, \beta, \epsilon) &= \text{coker}(J_\beta : Q^{2k}(B, \epsilon) \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^{2k}(B, \epsilon)) \\ &= \frac{\{\sigma \in S(B^k) \mid \sigma = (-1)^k \epsilon \sigma^*\}}{\{\phi - \phi \beta_{-2k} \phi^* - (\theta + (-1)^k \epsilon \theta^*) \mid \phi = (-1)^k \epsilon \phi^*, \theta \in S(B^k)\}} . \end{aligned}$$

The boundary of $\sigma \in Q_{2k-1}(B, \beta, \epsilon)$ is the $(2k-2)$ -dimensional ϵ -quadratic Poincaré complex over A concentrated in degree $k-1$ corresponding to the $(-1)^{k+1} \epsilon$ -quadratic form over A

$$\partial(\sigma) = (B^k \oplus B_k, \begin{pmatrix} \sigma & 1 \\ 0 & \beta_{-2k} \end{pmatrix})$$

with

$$(1 + T_{(-1)^{k+1} \epsilon}) \partial(\sigma) = (B^k \oplus B_k, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ (-1)^{k+1} \epsilon & 0 \end{pmatrix}) .$$

(iv) The maps in the exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^{2k+1}(B, \epsilon) &\xrightarrow{H_\beta} Q_{2k}(B, \beta, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{N_\beta} Q^{2k}(B, \epsilon) \\ &\xrightarrow{J_\beta} \widehat{Q}^{2k}(B, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{H_\beta} Q_{2k-1}(B, \beta, \epsilon) \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

are given by

$$\begin{aligned}
H_\beta & : \widehat{Q}^{2k+1}(B, \epsilon) = \widehat{H}^1(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(B^k), (-1)^k T_\epsilon) \rightarrow Q_{2k}(B, \beta, \epsilon) ; \theta \mapsto (0, \theta) , \\
N_\beta & : Q_{2k}(B, \beta, \epsilon) \rightarrow Q^{2k}(B, \epsilon) = H^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(B^k), (-1)^k T_\epsilon) ; (\phi, \theta) \mapsto \phi , \\
J_\beta & : Q^{2k}(B, \epsilon) = H^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(B^k), (-1)^k T_\epsilon) \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^{2k}(B, \epsilon) = \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(B^k), (-1)^k T_\epsilon) ; \\
& \qquad \qquad \qquad \phi \mapsto \phi - \phi \beta_{-2k} \phi^* , \\
H_\beta & : \widehat{Q}^{2k}(B, \epsilon) = \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(B^k), (-1)^k T_\epsilon) \rightarrow Q_{2k-1}(B, \beta, \epsilon) ; \sigma \mapsto \sigma .
\end{aligned}$$

□

Example 2.18. Let (K, λ) be a nonsingular ϵ -symmetric form over A , which may be regarded as a 0-dimensional ϵ -symmetric Poincaré complex (D, ϕ) over A with

$$\phi_0 = \lambda : D^0 = K \rightarrow D_0 = K^* .$$

The composite

$$Q^0(D, \epsilon) = H^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(K), \epsilon) \xrightarrow{J} \widehat{Q}^0(D, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{(\phi_0)^{-1}} \widehat{Q}^0(D^{0-*}, \epsilon)$$

sends $\phi \in Q^0(D, \epsilon)$ to the algebraic Spivak normal chain bundle

$$\gamma \in \widehat{Q}^0(D^{0-*}, \epsilon) = \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(K^*), \epsilon)$$

with

$$\gamma_0 = \epsilon \lambda^{-1} : D_0 = K^* \rightarrow D^0 = K .$$

By Proposition 2.17

$$Q_0(D, \gamma, \epsilon) = \frac{\{(\kappa, \theta) \in S(K) \oplus S(K) \mid \kappa = \epsilon \kappa^*, \kappa - \kappa \gamma_0 \kappa^* = \theta + \epsilon \theta^*\}}{\{(0, \eta - \epsilon \eta^*) \mid \eta \in S(K)\}}$$

with addition by

$$(\kappa, \theta) + (\kappa', \theta') = (\kappa + \kappa', \theta + \theta' + \kappa' \gamma_0 \kappa^*) .$$

The algebraic normal invariant of (D, ϕ) is given by

$$(\phi, 0) \in Q_0(D, \gamma, \epsilon) .$$

□

Example 2.19. Let A be a ring with even involution (1.4), and let C be concentrated in degree k with $C_k = A^r$. For odd $k = 2j + 1$

$$\widehat{Q}^0(C^{0-*}) = 0$$

and there is only one chain ϵ -bundle $\gamma = 0$ over C , with

$$Q_n(C, \gamma) = Q_n(C) = \begin{cases} \bigoplus_r \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) & \text{if } n \geq 4j + 2, n \equiv 0 \pmod{2} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise .} \end{cases}$$

For even $k = 2j$

$$\widehat{Q}^0(C^{0-*}) = \bigoplus_r \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A)$$

a chain ϵ -bundle $\gamma \in \widehat{Q}^0(C^{0-*})$ is represented by a diagonal matrix

$$\gamma = X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & x_2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x_3 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & x_r \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Sym}_r(A)$$

with $\bar{x}_i = x_i \in A$, and there is defined an exact sequence

$$\widehat{Q}^{4j+1}(C) = 0 \rightarrow Q_{4j}(C, \gamma) \rightarrow Q^{4j}(C) \xrightarrow{J_\gamma} \widehat{Q}^{4j}(C) \rightarrow Q_{4j-1}(C, \gamma) \rightarrow Q^{4j-1}(C) = 0$$

with

$$J_\gamma : Q^{4j}(C) = \text{Sym}_r(A) \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^{4j}(C) = \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{\text{Quad}_r(A)} ; M \mapsto M - MXM ,$$

so that

$$Q_n(C, \gamma) = \begin{cases} \bigoplus_r \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) & \text{if } n \geq 4j + 1 \\ & \text{and } n \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \\ \{M \in \text{Sym}_r(A) \mid M - MXM \in \text{Quad}_r(A)\} & \text{if } n = 4j \\ M_r(A) / \{M - MXM - (N + N^t) \mid M \in \text{Sym}_r(A), N \in M_r(A)\} & \text{if } n = 4j - 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise .} \end{cases}$$

Moreover, Proposition 2.8 (ii) gives an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^r Q_{4j}(B, x_i) \rightarrow Q_{4j}(C, \gamma) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{r(r-1)/2} A \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^r Q_{4j-1}(B, x_i) \rightarrow Q_{4j-1}(C, \gamma) \rightarrow 0$$

with B concentrated in degree $2j$ with $B_{2j} = A$. \square

2.4. The Relative Twisted Quadratic Q -groups. Let $(f, \chi) : (C, \gamma) \rightarrow (D, \delta)$ be a map of chain ϵ -bundles, and let (ϕ, θ) be an n -dimensional ϵ -symmetric structure on (C, γ) , so that $\chi \in (\widehat{W}^{\%}C)_1$, $\phi \in (W^{\%}C)_n$ and $\theta \in (\widehat{W}^{\%}C)_{n+1}$. Composing the chain map $\phi_0 : C^{n-*} \rightarrow C$ with f , we get an induced map

$$(\widehat{f\phi_0})^{\%} : \widehat{W}^{\%}C^{n-*} \rightarrow \widehat{W}^{\%}D .$$

The morphisms of twisted quadratic Q -groups

$$(f, \chi)^{\%} : Q_n(C, \gamma, \epsilon) \rightarrow Q_n(D, \delta, \epsilon) ; (\phi, \theta) \mapsto (f^{\%}(\phi), \widehat{f}^{\%}(\theta) + (\widehat{f\phi_0})^{\%}(S^n \chi))$$

are induced by a simplicial map of simplicial abelian groups. The relative homotopy groups are the *relative twisted ϵ -quadratic Q -groups* $Q_n(f, \chi, \epsilon)$, designed to fit into a long exact sequence

$$\dots \rightarrow Q_n(C, \gamma, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{(f, \chi)^{\%}} Q_n(D, \delta, \epsilon) \rightarrow Q_n(f, \chi, \epsilon) \rightarrow Q_{n-1}(C, \gamma, \epsilon) \rightarrow \dots$$

Proposition 2.20. *For any chain ϵ -bundle map $(f, \chi) : (C, \gamma) \rightarrow (D, \delta)$ the various Q -groups fit into a commutative diagram with exact rows and columns*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccccc}
 & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \cdots & \longrightarrow & \widehat{Q}^{n+1}(C, \epsilon) & \xrightarrow{H_\gamma} & Q_n(C, \gamma, \epsilon) & \xrightarrow{N_\gamma} & Q^n(C, \epsilon) & \xrightarrow{J_\gamma} & \widehat{Q}^n(C, \epsilon) & \longrightarrow & \cdots \\
 & & \downarrow \widehat{f}^\% & & \downarrow (f, \chi)^\% & & \downarrow f^\% & & \downarrow \widehat{f}^\% & & \\
 \cdots & \longrightarrow & \widehat{Q}^{n+1}(D, \epsilon) & \xrightarrow{H_\delta} & Q_n(D, \delta, \epsilon) & \xrightarrow{N_\delta} & Q^n(D, \epsilon) & \xrightarrow{J_\delta} & \widehat{Q}^n(D, \epsilon) & \longrightarrow & \cdots \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 \cdots & \longrightarrow & \widehat{Q}^{n+1}(f) & \xrightarrow{H_\chi} & Q_n(f, \chi, \epsilon) & \xrightarrow{N_\chi} & Q^n(f, \epsilon) & \xrightarrow{J_\chi} & \widehat{Q}^n(f, \epsilon) & \longrightarrow & \cdots \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 \cdots & \longrightarrow & \widehat{Q}^n(C, \epsilon) & \xrightarrow{H_\gamma} & Q_{n-1}(C, \gamma, \epsilon) & \xrightarrow{N_\delta} & Q^{n-1}(C, \epsilon) & \xrightarrow{J_\gamma} & \widehat{Q}^{n-1}(C, \epsilon) & \longrightarrow & \cdots \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & &
 \end{array}$$

Proof. These are the exact sequences of the homotopy groups of the simplicial abelian groups in the commutative diagram of fibration sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 K(J_\gamma) & \longrightarrow & K(W^\% C) & \xrightarrow{J_\gamma} & K(\widehat{W}^\% C) \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow f^\% & & \downarrow \widehat{f}^\% \\
 K(J_\delta) & \longrightarrow & K(W^\% D) & \xrightarrow{J_\delta} & K(\widehat{W}^\% D) \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 K(J_\chi) & \longrightarrow & K(W^\% \mathcal{C}(f)) & \xrightarrow{J_\chi} & K(\widehat{W}^\% \mathcal{C}(f))
 \end{array}$$

with

$$\pi_n(K(J_\chi)) = Q_n(f, \chi, \epsilon).$$

□

There is also a twisted ϵ -quadratic Q -group version of the algebraic Thom constructions (1.12, 1.18, 1.24) :

Proposition 2.21. *Let $(f, \chi) : (C, 0) \rightarrow (D, \delta)$ be a chain ϵ -bundle map, and let $(B, \beta) = \mathcal{C}(f, \chi)$ be the cone chain ϵ -bundle (2.4). The relative twisted ϵ -quadratic Q -groups $Q_*(f, \chi, \epsilon)$ are related to the (absolute) twisted ϵ -quadratic Q -groups $Q_*(B, \beta, \epsilon)$ by a commutative braid of exact sequences*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
& \widehat{Q}^{n+1}(B, \epsilon) & & Q_n(B, \beta, \epsilon) & & H_{n-1}(B \otimes_A C) \\
& \searrow & & \nearrow & & \searrow \\
& & Q_n(f, \chi, \epsilon) & & Q^n(B, \epsilon) & \\
& \nearrow & \searrow & & \nearrow & \searrow \\
H_n(B \otimes_A C) & & Q^n(f, \epsilon) & & & \widehat{Q}^n(B, \epsilon)
\end{array}$$

$\widehat{Q}^{n+1}(B, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{F} Q_n(f, \chi, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{F} H_n(B \otimes_A C)$
 $Q_n(B, \beta, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{t} Q^n(B, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{t} Q^n(f, \epsilon)$
 $H_{n-1}(B \otimes_A C) \xrightarrow{F} Q^n(f, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{F} H_n(B \otimes_A C)$

involving the exact sequence of 1.18

$$\dots \rightarrow H_n(B \otimes_A C) \xrightarrow{F} Q^n(f, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{t} Q^n(B, \epsilon) \rightarrow H_{n-1}(B \otimes_A C) \rightarrow \dots$$

Proof. The identity

$$\widehat{f}^{*\%}(\delta) = d\chi \in (\widehat{W}C^{0-*})_0$$

determines a homotopy \rightsquigarrow in the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
K(W^{\%}C) & \xrightarrow{J} & K(\widehat{W}^{\%}C) \\
\downarrow f^{\%} & \rightsquigarrow & \downarrow \widehat{f}^{\%} \\
K(W^{\%}D) & \xrightarrow{J_\delta} & K(\widehat{W}^{\%}D)
\end{array}$$

(with $J = J_0$) and hence maps of the mapping fibres

$$J_\chi : K(\mathcal{C}(f^{\%})) \rightarrow K(\mathcal{C}(\widehat{f}^{\%})) , (f, \chi)^{\%} : K(J) \rightarrow K(J_\delta) .$$

The map J_χ is related to $J_\beta : K(W^{\%}B) \rightarrow K(\widehat{W}^{\%}B)$ by a homotopy commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
K(\mathcal{C}(f^{\%})) & \xrightarrow{J_\chi} & K(\mathcal{C}(\widehat{f}^{\%})) \\
\downarrow t & \rightsquigarrow & \simeq \downarrow \widehat{t} \\
K(W^{\%}B) & \xrightarrow{J_\beta} & K(\widehat{W}^{\%}B)
\end{array}$$

with $\widehat{t} : K(\mathcal{C}(\widehat{f}^{\%})) \simeq K(\widehat{W}^{\%}B)$ a simplicial homotopy equivalence inducing the algebraic Thom isomorphisms $\widehat{t} : \widehat{Q}^*(f, \epsilon) \cong \widehat{Q}^*(B, \epsilon)$ of Proposition 1.12, and $t : K(\mathcal{C}(f^{\%})) \rightarrow K(W^{\%}B)$ a simplicial map inducing the algebraic Thom maps $t : Q^*(f, \epsilon) \rightarrow Q^*(B, \epsilon)$ of Proposition 1.18, with mapping fibre $K(t) \simeq K(B \otimes_A C)$. The braid in the statement is the commutative braid of homotopy groups induced by the homotopy commutative braid of fibrations

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
& & K(J_\beta) & & \\
& & \nearrow & & \searrow \\
& K(J_\chi) & \rightsquigarrow & K(W^\% B) & \\
& \nearrow F & & \nearrow t & \searrow J_\beta \\
K(B \otimes_A C) & & K(C(f^\%)) & & K(\widehat{W}^\% B) \\
& \searrow F & & \searrow \hat{t}J_\chi & \\
& & & &
\end{array}$$

□

Proposition 2.22. *Let (C, γ) be a chain ϵ -bundle over a f.g. projective A -module chain complex which is concentrated in degrees $k, k+1$*

$$C : \cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow C_{k+1} \xrightarrow{d} C_k \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots,$$

so that (C, γ) can be taken (up to equivalence) to be the cone $\mathcal{C}(d, \chi)$ of a chain ϵ -bundle map $(d, \chi) : (C_{k+1}, 0) \rightarrow (C_k, \delta)$ (2.6), regarding C_k, C_{k+1} as chain complexes concentrated in degree k . The relative twisted ϵ -quadratic Q -groups $Q_*(d, \chi, \epsilon)$ and the absolute twisted ϵ -quadratic Q -groups $Q_*(C, \gamma, \epsilon)$ are given as follows.

(i) For $n \neq 2k-1, 2k, 2k+1, 2k+2$

$$Q_n(C, \gamma, \epsilon) = Q_n(d, \chi, \epsilon) = Q_n(C, \epsilon) = \begin{cases} \widehat{Q}^{n+1}(C, \epsilon) & \text{if } n \geq 2k+3 \\ 0 & \text{if } n \leq 2k-2 \end{cases}$$

with

$$\widehat{Q}^{n+1}(C, \epsilon) = \frac{\{(\phi, \theta) \in S(C^{k+1}) \oplus S(C^k) \mid \phi = (-1)^{n+k} \epsilon \phi^*, d\phi d^* = \theta + (-1)^{n+k} \epsilon \theta^*\}}{\{(\sigma + (-1)^{n+k} \epsilon \sigma^*, d\sigma d^* + \tau + (-1)^{n+k+1} \epsilon \tau^* \mid (\sigma, \tau) \in S(C^{k+1}) \oplus S(C^k)\}}$$

as given by Proposition 1.13.

(ii) For $n = 2k-1, 2k, 2k+1, 2k+2$ the relative twisted ϵ -quadratic Q -groups are given by

$$Q_n(d, \chi, \epsilon) = \begin{cases} \frac{\{(\phi, \theta) \in S(C^{k+1}) \oplus S(C^k) \mid \phi = (-1)^k \epsilon \phi^*, d\phi d^* = \theta + (-1)^k \epsilon \theta^*\}}{\{(\sigma + (-1)^k \epsilon \sigma^*, d\sigma d^* + \tau + (-1)^{k+1} \epsilon \tau^* \mid (\sigma, \tau) \in S(C^{k+1}) \oplus S(C^k)\}} & \text{if } n = 2k+2 \\ \frac{\{(\psi, \eta) \in S(C^{k+1}) \oplus S(C^k) \mid (d, \chi)_\%(\psi) = (0, \eta + (-1)^{k+1} \epsilon \eta^*)\}}{\{(\sigma + (-1)^{k+1} \epsilon \sigma^*, d\sigma d^* + \tau + (-1)^k \epsilon \tau^*) \mid (\sigma, \tau) \in S(C^{k+1}) \oplus S(C^k)\}} & \text{if } n = 2k+1 \\ \text{coker}((d, \chi)_\% : Q_{2k}(C_{k+1}) \rightarrow Q_{2k}(C_k, \delta)) & \text{if } n = 2k \\ Q_{2k-1}(C_k, \delta, \epsilon) & \text{if } n = 2k-1 \end{cases}$$

with

$$Q_{2k}(C_k, \delta, \epsilon) = \frac{\{(\phi, \theta) \in S(C^k) \oplus S(C^k) \mid \phi = (-1)^k \epsilon \phi^*, \phi - \phi \delta \phi^* = \theta + (-1)^k \epsilon \theta^*\}}{\{(0, \eta + (-1)^{k+1} \epsilon \eta^*) \mid \eta \in S(C^k)\}},$$

$$Q_{2k-1}(C_k, \delta, \epsilon) = \frac{\{\sigma \in S(C^k) \mid \sigma = (-1)^k \epsilon \sigma^*\}}{\{\phi - \phi \delta \phi^* - (\theta + (-1)^k \epsilon \theta^*) \mid \phi = (-1)^k \epsilon \phi^*, \theta \in S(C^k)\}},$$

$$(d, \chi)_{\%} : Q_{2k}(C_{k+1}, \epsilon) = H_0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(C^{k+1}), (-1)^k T_{\epsilon}) \rightarrow Q_{2k}(C_k, \delta, \epsilon);$$

$$\psi \mapsto (d(\psi + (-1)^k \epsilon \psi^*) d^*, d\psi d^* - d(\psi + (-1)^k \epsilon \psi^*) \chi(\psi^* + (-1)^k \epsilon \psi) d^*).$$

The absolute twisted quadratic Q -groups are such that

$$Q_{2k-1}(C, \gamma, \epsilon) = Q_{2k-1}(d, \chi, \epsilon) = Q_{2k-1}(C_k, \delta, \epsilon)$$

and there is defined an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow Q_{2k+2}(d, \chi, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{t} Q_{2k+2}(C, \gamma, \epsilon)$$

$$\rightarrow H_{k+1}(C) \otimes_A C_{k+1} \xrightarrow{F} Q_{2k+1}(d, \chi, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{t} Q_{2k+1}(C, \gamma, \epsilon)$$

$$\rightarrow H_k(C) \otimes_A C_{k+1} \xrightarrow{F} Q_{2k}(d, \chi, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{t} Q_{2k}(C, \gamma, \epsilon) \rightarrow 0$$

with

$$F : H_k(C) \otimes_A C_{k+1} = \text{coker}(d^* : \text{Hom}_A(C^{k+1}, C_{k+1}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(C^k, C_{k+1}))$$

$$\rightarrow Q_{2k}(d, \chi); \lambda \mapsto (\lambda d^* + (-1)^k \epsilon d \lambda^* - d \lambda^* \delta \lambda d^*,$$

$$\lambda d^* - \lambda \chi \lambda^* - d \lambda^* \delta \lambda \chi \lambda^* \delta \lambda d^* - d \lambda^* \delta (\lambda d^* + (-1)^k \epsilon d \lambda^*) - (\lambda d^* + (-1)^k \epsilon d \lambda^*) \delta d \lambda^* \delta \lambda d^*).$$

Proof. The absolute and relative twisted ϵ -quadratic Q -groups are related by the exact sequence of 2.21

$$\dots \rightarrow Q_n(d, \chi, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{t} Q_n(C, \gamma, \epsilon) \rightarrow H_{n-k-1}(C) \otimes_A C_{k+1} \xrightarrow{F} Q_{n-1}(d, \chi, \epsilon) \rightarrow \dots$$

The twisted ϵ -quadratic Q -groups of $(C_{k+1}, 0)$ are given by Proposition 1.22

$$Q_n(C_{k+1}, 0, \epsilon) = Q_n(C_{k+1}, \epsilon) = H_{n-2k}(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(C^{k+1}), (-1)^k T_{\epsilon})$$

$$= \begin{cases} \widehat{H}^{n-2k+1}(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(C^{k+1}), (-1)^k T_{\epsilon}) & \text{if } n \geq 2k+1 \\ H_0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(C^{k+1}), (-1)^k T_{\epsilon}) & \text{if } n = 2k \\ 0 & \text{if } n \leq 2k-1. \end{cases}$$

The twisted ϵ -quadratic Q -groups of (C_k, δ) are given by Proposition 2.17

$$Q_n(C_k, \delta, \epsilon) = \begin{cases} \widehat{H}^{n-2k+1}(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(C^k), (-1)^k T_{\epsilon}) & \text{if } n \geq 2k+1 \\ \frac{\{(\phi, \theta) \in S(C^k) \oplus S(C^k) \mid \phi = (-1)^k \epsilon \phi^*, \phi - \phi \delta \phi^* = \theta + (-1)^k \epsilon \theta^*\}}{\{(0, \eta + (-1)^{k+1} \epsilon \eta^*) \mid \eta \in S(C^k)\}} & \text{if } n = 2k \\ \frac{\{\sigma \in S(C^k) \mid \sigma = (-1)^k \epsilon \sigma^*\}}{\{\phi - \phi \delta \phi^* - (\theta + (-1)^k \epsilon \theta^*) \mid \phi = (-1)^k \epsilon \phi^*, \theta \in S(C^k)\}} & \text{if } n = 2k-1 \\ 0 & \text{if } n \leq 2k-2. \end{cases}$$

The twisted ϵ -quadratic Q -groups of (d, χ) fit into the exact sequence

$$\dots \rightarrow Q_n(C_{k+1}, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{(d, \chi)_{\%}} Q_n(C_k, \delta, \epsilon) \rightarrow Q_n(d, \chi, \epsilon) \rightarrow Q_{n-1}(C_{k+1}, \epsilon) \rightarrow \dots$$

giving the expressions in the statements of (i) and (ii). \square

2.5. The Computation of $Q_*(C(X), \gamma(X))$. In this we compute the twisted quadratic Q -groups $Q_*(C(X), \gamma(X))$ of the following chain bundles over an even commutative ring A .

Definition 2.23. For $X \in \text{Sym}_r(A)$ let

$$(C(X), \gamma(X)) = \mathcal{C}(d, \chi)$$

be the cone of the chain bundle map over A

$$(d, \chi) : (C(X)_1, 0) \rightarrow (C(X)_0, \delta)$$

defined by

$$\begin{aligned} d &= 2 : C(X)_1 = A^r \rightarrow C(X)_0 = A^r , \\ \delta &= X : C(X)_0 = A^r \rightarrow C(X)^0 = A^r , \\ \chi &= 2X : C(X)_1 = A^r \rightarrow C(X)^1 = A^r . \end{aligned}$$

\square

By Proposition 2.6 every chain bundle (C, γ) with $C_1 = A^r \xrightarrow{2} C_0 = A^r$ is of the form $(C(X), \gamma(X))$ for some $X = (x_{ij}) \in \text{Sym}_r(A)$, with the equivalence class given by

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma &= \gamma(X) = X = (x_{11}, x_{22}, \dots, x_{rr}) \\ &\in \widehat{Q}^0(C(X)^{-*}) = \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{\text{Quad}_r(A)} = \bigoplus_r \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) \quad (1.14) . \end{aligned}$$

The 0th Wu class of $(C(X), \gamma(X))$ is the A -module morphism

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{v}_0(\gamma(X)) : H_0(C(X)) &= (A_2)^r \rightarrow \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) ; \\ a &= (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r) \mapsto aXa^t = \sum_{i=1}^r a_i x_{ij} a_j = \sum_{i=1}^r (a_i)^2 x_{ii} . \end{aligned}$$

In Theorem 2.30 below the universal chain bundle (B^A, β^A) of a commutative even ring A with $\widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A)$ a f.g. free A_2 -module will be constructed from $(C(X), \gamma(X))$ for a diagonal $X \in \text{Sym}_r(A)$ with $\widehat{v}_0(\gamma(X))$ an isomorphism, and the twisted quadratic Q -groups $Q_*(B^A, \beta^A)$ will be computed using the following computation of $Q_*(C(X), \gamma(X))$ (which holds for arbitrary X).

Theorem 2.24. *Let A be an even commutative ring, and let $X \in \text{Sym}_r(A)$.*

(i) *The twisted quadratic Q -groups of $(C(X), \gamma(X))$ are given by*

$$Q_n(C(X), \gamma(X)) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n \leq -2 \\ \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{\text{Quad}_r(A) + \{M - MXM \mid M \in \text{Sym}_r(A)\}} & \text{if } n = -1 \\ \frac{\{M \in \text{Sym}_r(A) \mid M - MXM \in \text{Quad}_r(A)\}}{4\text{Quad}_r(A) + \{2(N + N^t) - 4N^tXN \mid N \in M_r(A)\}} & \text{if } n = 0 \\ \frac{\{N \in M_r(A) \mid N + N^t \in 2\text{Sym}_r(A), \frac{1}{2}(N + N^t) - N^tXN \in \text{Quad}_r(A)\}}{2M_r(A)} & \text{if } n = 1 \\ \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{\text{Quad}_r(A)} & \text{if } n \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

(ii) *The boundary maps $\partial : Q_n(C(X), \gamma(X)) \rightarrow L_{n-1}(A)$ are given by*

$$\begin{aligned} \partial : Q_{-1}(C(X), \gamma(X)) &\rightarrow L_{-2}(A) ; M \mapsto (A^r \oplus (A^r)^*, \begin{pmatrix} M & 1 \\ 0 & X \end{pmatrix}), \\ \partial : Q_0(C(X), \gamma(X)) &\rightarrow L_{-1}(A) ; M \mapsto (H_-(A^r); A^r, \text{im}(\begin{pmatrix} 1 - XM \\ M \end{pmatrix} : A^r \rightarrow A^r \oplus (A^r)^*)), \\ \partial : Q_1(C(X), \gamma(X)) &\rightarrow L_0(A) ; N \mapsto (A^r \oplus A^r, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4}(N + N^t - 2N^tXN) & 1 - 2NX \\ 0 & -2X \end{pmatrix}). \end{aligned}$$

(iii) *The twisted quadratic Q -groups of the chain bundles*

$$(B(i), \beta(i)) = (C(X), \gamma(X))_{*+2i} \quad (i \in \mathbb{Z})$$

are just the twisted quadratic Q -groups of $(C(X), \gamma(X))$ with a dimension shift

$$Q_n(B(i), \beta(i)) = Q_{n-4i}(C(X), \gamma(X)).$$

Proof. (i) Proposition 2.22 (i) and Example 1.14 (ii) give

$$Q_n(C(X), \gamma(X)) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n \leq -2 \\ \widehat{Q}^{n+1}(C(X)) = \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{\text{Quad}_r(A)} & \text{if } n \geq 3. \end{cases}$$

For $-1 \leq n \leq 2$ Examples 1.14, 1.20, 2.19 and Proposition 2.22 (ii) show that the commutative diagram with exact rows and columns

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
Q^1(C(X)_1) & \xrightarrow{J} & \widehat{Q}^1(C(X)_1) & \xrightarrow{H} & Q_0(C(X)_1) & \xrightarrow{1+T} & Q^0(C(X)_1) & \xrightarrow{J} & \widehat{Q}^0(C(X)_1) \\
\downarrow d^\% & & \downarrow \widehat{d}^\% & & \downarrow (d, \chi)^\% & & \downarrow d^\% & & \downarrow \widehat{d}^\% \\
Q^1(C(X)_0) & \xrightarrow{J_\delta} & \widehat{Q}^1(C(X)_0) & \xrightarrow{H_\delta} & Q_0(C(X)_0, \delta) & \xrightarrow{N_\delta} & Q^0(C(X)_0) & \xrightarrow{J_\delta} & \widehat{Q}^0(C(X)_0) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
Q^1(d) & \xrightarrow{J_\chi} & \widehat{Q}^1(d) & \xrightarrow{H_\chi} & Q_0(d, \chi) & \xrightarrow{N_\chi} & Q^0(d) & \xrightarrow{J_\chi} & \widehat{Q}^0(d) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
Q^0(C(X)_1) & \xrightarrow{J} & \widehat{Q}^0(C(X)_1) & \xrightarrow{H} & Q_{-1}(C(X)_1) & \xrightarrow{1+T} & Q^{-1}(C(X)_1) & \xrightarrow{J} & \widehat{Q}^{-1}(C(X)_1)
\end{array}$$

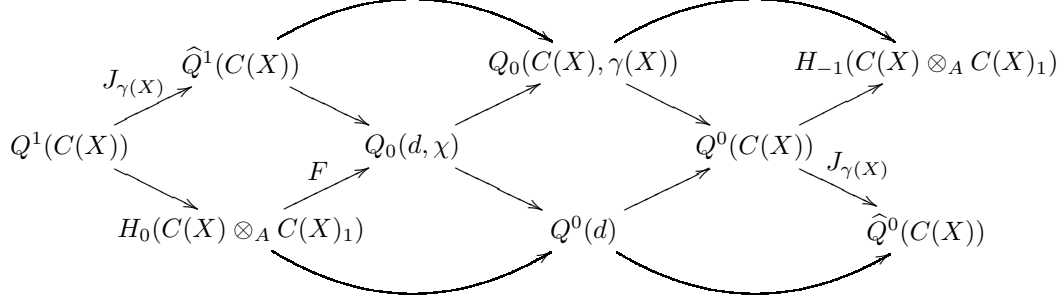
is given by

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & \text{Quad}_r(A) & \longrightarrow & \text{Sym}_r(A) & \longrightarrow & \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{\text{Quad}_r(A)} \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow 4 & & \downarrow 4 & & \downarrow 0 \\
0 & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & Q_0(C(X)_0, \delta) & \longrightarrow & \text{Sym}_r(A) & \xrightarrow{J_\delta} & \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{\text{Quad}_r(A)} \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow 1 \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{\text{Quad}_r(A)} & \xrightarrow{4} & Q_0(d, \chi) & \longrightarrow & \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{4\text{Sym}_r(A)} & \longrightarrow & \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{\text{Quad}_r(A)} \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow 1 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\text{Sym}_r(A) & \longrightarrow & \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{\text{Quad}_r(A)} & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & 0
\end{array}$$

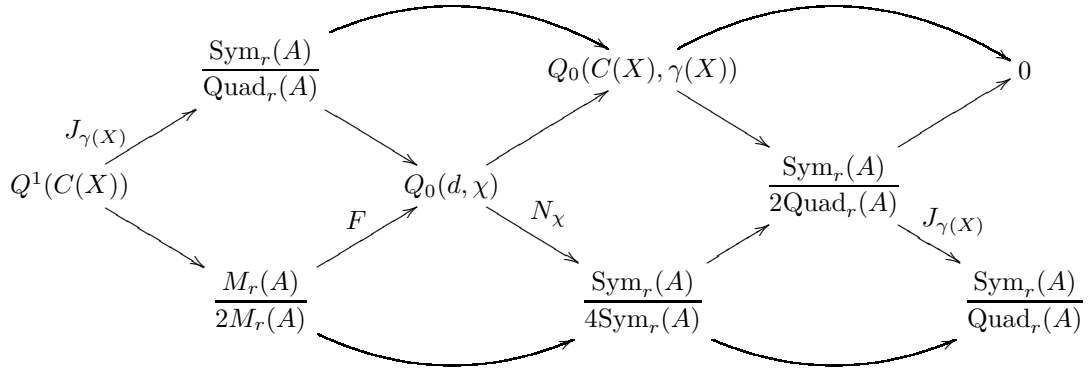
with

$$\begin{aligned}
J_\delta & : \text{Sym}_r(A) \rightarrow \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{\text{Quad}_r(A)} ; M \mapsto M - MXM , \\
Q_0(C(X)_0, \delta) & = \ker(J_\delta) = \{M \in \text{Sym}_r(A) \mid M - MXM \in \text{Quad}_r(A)\} , \\
Q_0(d, \chi) & = \text{coker}((d, \chi)^\% : Q_0(C(X)_1) \rightarrow Q_0(C(X)_0, \delta)) \\
& = \frac{\{M \in \text{Sym}_r(A) \mid M - MXM \in \text{Quad}_r(A)\}}{4\text{Quad}_r(A)} , \\
N_\chi & : Q_0(d, \chi) \rightarrow Q^0(d) = \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{4\text{Sym}_r(A)} ; M \mapsto M .
\end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, the commutative braid of exact sequences



is given by



with

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{2\text{Quad}_r(A)} &\cong Q^0(C(X)) ; M \mapsto \phi \text{ (where } \phi_0 = M : C^0 \rightarrow C(X)_0 \text{)} , \\
J_{\gamma(X)} : \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{2\text{Quad}_r(A)} &\rightarrow \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{\text{Quad}_r(A)} ; M \mapsto M - MXM , \\
F : H_0(C(X) \otimes_A C(X)_1) &= \frac{M_r(A)}{2M_r(A)} \rightarrow Q_0(d, \chi) ; N \mapsto 2(N + N^t) - 4N^t XN , \\
Q^1(C(X)) &= \ker(N_\chi F : H_0(C(X) \otimes_A C(X)_1) \rightarrow Q^0(d)) \\
&= \frac{\{N \in M_r(A) \mid N + N^t \in 2\text{Sym}_r(A)\}}{2M_r(A)} \\
&\text{(where } \phi \in Q^1(C(X)) \text{ corresponds to } N = \phi_0 \in M_r(A) \text{)} , \\
J_{\gamma(X)} : Q^1(C(X)) \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^1(C(X)) &= \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{\text{Quad}_r(A)} ; N \mapsto \frac{1}{2}(N + N^t) - N^t XN .
\end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_0(C(X), \gamma(X)) &= \text{coker}(F : \frac{M_r(A)}{2M_r(A)} \rightarrow Q_0(d, \chi)) \\
&= \frac{\{M \in \text{Sym}_r(A) \mid M - MXM \in \text{Quad}_r(A)\}}{4\text{Quad}_r(A) + \{2(N + N^t) - 4N^tXN \mid N \in M_r(A)\}}, \\
Q_{-1}(C(X), \gamma(X)) &= Q_{-1}(d, \chi) \\
&= \text{coker}(J_{\gamma(X)} : Q^0(C(X)) \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^0(C(X))) \\
&= \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{\text{Quad}_r(A) + \{M - MXM \mid M \in \text{Sym}_r(A)\}}
\end{aligned}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned}
\widehat{Q}^1(C(X)) &= \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{\text{Quad}_r(A)} \rightarrow Q_0(C(X), \gamma(X)) ; M \mapsto 4M , \\
\widehat{Q}^0(C(X)) &= \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{\text{Quad}_r(A)} \rightarrow Q_{-1}(C(X), \gamma(X)) ; M \mapsto M .
\end{aligned}$$

Also

$$\begin{aligned}
(d, \chi)\% = 0 : Q_2(d, \chi) &= Q_1(C(X)_1) = \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{\text{Quad}_r(A)} \\
&\rightarrow Q_1(C(X)_0, \delta) = \widehat{Q}^2(C(X)_0) = \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{\text{Quad}_r(A)} , \\
Q^1(C(X)) &= \ker(N_\chi F : H_0(C(X) \otimes_A C(X)_1) \rightarrow Q^0(d)) \\
&= \frac{\{N \in M_r(A) \mid N + N^t \in 2\text{Sym}_r(A)\}}{2M_r(A)} , \\
J_{\gamma(X)} : Q^1(C(X)) \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^1(C(X)) &= \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{\text{Quad}_r(A)} ; N \mapsto \frac{1}{2}(N + N^t) - N^tXN , \\
Q_1(C(X), \gamma(X)) &= \ker(J_{\gamma(X)} : Q^1(C(X)) \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^1(C(X))) \\
&= \frac{\{N \in M_r(A) \mid N + N^t \in 2\text{Sym}_r(A), \frac{1}{2}(N + N^t) - N^tXN \in \text{Quad}_r(A)\}}{2M_r(A)} , \\
Q_2(C(X), \gamma(X)) &= Q_2(d, \chi) = \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{\text{Quad}_r(A)} .
\end{aligned}$$

(ii) The expressions for $\partial : Q_n(C(X), \gamma(X)) \rightarrow L_{n-1}(A)$ are given by the boundary construction of Proposition 2.13 and its expression in terms of forms and formations (2.14, 2.15). The form in the case $n = -1$ (resp. the formation in the case $n = 0$) is given by 2.15 (resp. 2.14) applied to the n -dimensional symmetric structure $(\phi, \theta) \in Q_n(C(X), \gamma(X))$ corresponding to $M \in \text{Sym}_r(A)$. For $n = 1$ the boundary of the 1-dimensional symmetric structure $(\phi, \theta) \in Q_1(C(X), \gamma(X))$ corresponding to $N \in M_r(A)$ with

$$N + N^t \in 2\text{Sym}_r(A) , \quad \frac{1}{2}(N + N^t) - N^tXN \in \text{Quad}_r(A)$$

is a 0-dimensional quadratic Poincaré complex (C, ψ) with

$$C = \mathcal{C}(N : C(X)^{1-*} \rightarrow C(X))_{*+1} .$$

The instant surgery obstruction (2.15) is the nonsingular quadratic form

$$I(C, \psi) = \left(\text{coker} \left(\begin{pmatrix} -2 & & \\ & N^t & \\ 1 + 2XN^t & & \end{pmatrix} : A^r \rightarrow A^r \oplus A^r \oplus A^r \right), \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4}(N + N^t - 2NXN^t) & 1 & N \\ 0 & & -2X & 2 \\ 0 & & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

such that there is defined an isomorphism

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4X & 2 \\ N^t & 1 - 2N^tX & N^t \end{pmatrix} : I(C, \psi) \rightarrow (A^r \oplus A^r, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4}(N + N^t - 2N^tXN) & 1 - 2NX \\ 0 & -2X \end{pmatrix}).$$

(iii) The even multiple skew-suspension isomorphisms of the symmetric Q -groups

$$\overline{S}^{2i} : Q^{n-4i}(C(X)_{*+2i}) \xrightarrow{\cong} Q^n(C(X)) ; \{\phi_s \mid s \geq 0\} \mapsto \{\phi_s \mid s \geq 0\} \quad (i \in \mathbb{Z})$$

are defined also for the hyperquadratic, quadratic and twisted quadratic Q -groups. \square

2.6. The Universal Chain Bundle. For any A -module chain complexes B, C the additive group $H_0(\text{Hom}_A(C, B))$ consists of the chain homotopy classes of A -module chain maps $f : C \rightarrow B$. For a chain ϵ -bundle (B, β) there is thus defined a morphism

$$H_0(\text{Hom}_A(C, B)) \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^0(C^{0-*}, \epsilon) ; (f : C \rightarrow B) \mapsto \widehat{f}^*(\beta) .$$

Proposition 2.25. (Weiss [20]) (i) *For every ring with involution A and $\epsilon = \pm 1$ there exists a universal chain ϵ -bundle $(B^{A, \epsilon}, \beta^{A, \epsilon})$ over A such that for any finite f.g. projective A -module chain complex C the morphism*

$$H_0(\text{Hom}_A(C, B^{A, \epsilon})) \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^0(C^{0-*}, \epsilon) ; (f : C \rightarrow B^{A, \epsilon}) \mapsto \widehat{f}^*(\beta^{A, \epsilon})$$

is an isomorphism. Thus every chain ϵ -bundle (C, γ) is classified by a chain ϵ -bundle map

$$(f, \chi) : (C, \gamma) \rightarrow (B^{A, \epsilon}, \beta^{A, \epsilon}) .$$

(ii) *The universal chain ϵ -bundle $(B^{A, \epsilon}, \beta^{A, \epsilon})$ is characterized (uniquely up to equivalence) by the property that its Wu classes are A -module isomorphisms*

$$\widehat{v}_k(\beta^{A, \epsilon}) : H_k(B^{A, \epsilon}) \xrightarrow{\cong} \widehat{H}^k(\mathbb{Z}_2; A, \epsilon) \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}) .$$

(iii) *An n -dimensional (ϵ -symmetric, ϵ -quadratic) Poincaré pair over A has a canonical universal ϵ -bundle $(B^{A, \epsilon}, \beta^{A, \epsilon})$ -structure.*

(iv) *The 4-periodic $(B^{A, \epsilon}, \beta^{A, \epsilon})$ -structure L -groups are the 4-periodic versions of the ϵ -symmetric and ϵ -hyperquadratic L -groups of A*

$$\begin{aligned} L\langle B^{A, \epsilon}, \beta^{A, \epsilon} \rangle^{n+4*}(A, \epsilon) &= L^{n+4*}(A, \epsilon) , \\ \widehat{L}\langle B^{A, \epsilon}, \beta^{A, \epsilon} \rangle^{n+4*}(A, \epsilon) &= \widehat{L}^{n+4*}(A, \epsilon) . \end{aligned}$$

(v) *The twisted ϵ -quadratic Q -groups of $(B^{A, \epsilon}, \beta^{A, \epsilon})$ fit into an exact sequence*

$$\cdots \rightarrow L_n(A, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{1+T_\epsilon} L^{n+4*}(A, \epsilon) \rightarrow Q_n(B^{A, \epsilon}, \beta^{A, \epsilon}, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{\partial} L_{n-1}(A, \epsilon) \rightarrow \cdots$$

with

$$\partial : Q_n(B^{A, \epsilon}, \beta^{A, \epsilon}, \epsilon) \rightarrow L_{n-1}(A, \epsilon) ; (\phi, \theta) \mapsto (C, \psi)$$

given by the construction of Proposition 2.12 (ii), with

$$C = \mathcal{C}(\phi_0 : (B^{A, \epsilon})^{n-*} \rightarrow B^{A, \epsilon})_{*+1} \text{ etc.}$$

□

For $\epsilon = 1$ write

$$(B^{A,1}, \beta^{A,1}) = (B^A, \beta^A)$$

and note that

$$(B^{A,-1}, \beta^{A,-1}) = (B^A, \beta^A)_{*-1}.$$

In general, the chain A -modules $B^{A,\epsilon}$ are not finitely generated, although $B^{A,\epsilon}$ is a direct limit of f.g. free A -module chain complexes. In our applications the involution on A will satisfy the following conditions :

Proposition 2.26. (Connolly and Ranicki [10, Section 3.6])

Let A be a ring with an even involution such that $\widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A)$ has a 1-dimensional f.g. projective A -module resolution

$$0 \rightarrow C_1 \xrightarrow{d} C_0 \xrightarrow{x} \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) \rightarrow 0.$$

Let $(C, \gamma) = \mathcal{C}(d, \chi)$ be the cone of a chain bundle map $(d, \chi) : (C_1, 0) \rightarrow (C_0, \delta)$ with

$$\widehat{v}_0(\delta) = x : C_0 \rightarrow \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A)$$

and set

$$(B^A(i), \beta^A(i)) = (C, \gamma)_{*+2i} \quad (i \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

(i) The chain bundle over A

$$(B^A, \beta^A) = \bigoplus_i (B^A(i), \beta^A(i))$$

is universal.

(ii) The twisted quadratic Q -groups of (B^A, β^A) are given by

$$Q_n(B^A, \beta^A) = \begin{cases} Q_0(C, \gamma) & \text{if } n \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \\ \ker(J_\gamma : Q^1(C) \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^1(C)) & \text{if } n \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\ 0 & \text{if } n \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \\ Q_{-1}(C, \gamma) & \text{if } n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}. \end{cases}$$

The projection $(B^A, \beta^A) \rightarrow (B^A(2j), \beta^A(2j))$ induces isomorphisms

$$Q_n(B^A, \beta^A) \cong \begin{cases} Q_n(B^A(2j), \beta^A(2j)) & \text{if } n = 4j, 4j - 1 \\ \ker(J_{\beta^A(2j)} : Q^n(B^A(2j)) \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^n(B^A(2j))) & \text{if } n = 4j + 1. \end{cases}$$

Proof. (i) The Wu classes of the chain bundle $(C, \gamma)_{*+2i}$ are isomorphisms

$$\widehat{v}_k(\gamma) : H_k(C_{*+2i}) \xrightarrow{\cong} \widehat{H}^k(\mathbb{Z}_2; A)$$

for $k = 2i, 2i + 1$.

(ii) See [10] for the detailed analysis of the exact sequence of 2.8 (ii)

$$\begin{aligned} \cdots \rightarrow \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} Q_n(B^A(i), \beta^A(i)) \rightarrow Q_n(B^A, \beta^A) \rightarrow \sum_{i < j} H_n(B^A(i) \otimes_A B^A(j)) \\ \rightarrow \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} Q_{n-1}(B^A(i), \beta^A(i)) \rightarrow \cdots \end{aligned}$$

□

As in the Introduction :

Definition 2.27. A ring with involution A is r -even for some $r \geq 1$ if

- (i) A is commutative, with the identity involution,
- (ii) $2 \in A$ is a non-zero divisor,
- (iii) $\widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A)$ is a f.g. free A_2 -module of rank r with a basis $\{x_1 = 1, x_2, \dots, x_r\}$.

□

Example 2.28. \mathbb{Z} is 1-even. □

Proposition 2.29. If A is 1-even the polynomial extension $A[x]$ is 2-even, with $A[x]_2 = A_2[x]$ and $\{1, x\}$ an $A_2[x]$ -module basis of $\widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A[x])$.

Proof. For any $a = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i x^i \in A[x]$

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (a_i)^2 x^{2i} + 2 \sum_{0 \leq i < j < \infty} a_i a_j x^{i+j} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i x^{2i} \in A_2[x]. \end{aligned}$$

The $A_2[x]$ -module morphism

$$A_2[x] \oplus A_2[x] \rightarrow \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A[x]); (p, q) \mapsto p^2 + q^2 x$$

is thus an isomorphism, with inverse

$$\widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A[x]) \xrightarrow{\cong} A_2[x] \oplus A_2[x]; a = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i x^i \mapsto \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a_{2j} x^j, \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a_{2j+1} x^j \right).$$

□

Proposition 2.29 is the special case $k = 1$ of a general result: if A is 1-even and t_1, t_2, \dots, t_k are commuting indeterminates over A then the polynomial ring $A[t_1, t_2, \dots, t_k]$ is 2^k -even with

$$\{x_1 = 1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_{2^k}\} = \{(t_1)^{i_1} (t_2)^{i_2} \dots (t_k)^{i_k} \mid i_j = 0 \text{ or } 1, 1 \leq j \leq k\}$$

an $A_2[t_1, t_2, \dots, t_k]$ -module basis of $\widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A[t_1, t_2, \dots, t_k])$.

We can now prove Theorem 0.3 :

Theorem 2.30. Let A be an r -even ring with involution.

(i) The A -module morphism

$$x : A^r \rightarrow \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A); (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r) \mapsto \sum_{i=1}^r (a_i)^2 x_i$$

fits into a 1-dimensional f.g. free A -module resolution of $\widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A)$

$$0 \rightarrow C_1 = A^r \xrightarrow{2} C_0 = A^r \xrightarrow{x} \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) \rightarrow 0.$$

The symmetric and hyperquadratic L -groups of A are 4-periodic

$$L^n(A) = L^{n+4}(A), \widehat{L}^n(A) = \widehat{L}^{n+4}(A).$$

(ii) Let $(C(X), \gamma(X))$ be the chain bundle over A given by the construction of (2.23) for

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & x_2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x_3 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & x_r \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Sym}_r(A) ,$$

with $C(X) = \mathcal{C}(2 : A^r \rightarrow A^r)$. The chain bundle over A defined by

$$(B^A, \beta^A) = \bigoplus_i (C(X), \gamma(X))_{*+2i} = \bigoplus_i (B^A(i), \beta^A(i))$$

is universal. The hyperquadratic L-groups of A are given by

$$\widehat{L}^n(A) = Q_n(B^A, \beta^A) =$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Q_0(C(X), \gamma(X)) = \frac{\{M \in \text{Sym}_r(A) \mid M - MXM \in \text{Quad}_r(A)\}}{4\text{Quad}_r(A) + \{2(N + N^t) - N^t X N \mid N \in M_r(A)\}} \quad \text{if } n = 0 \\ \text{im}(N_{\gamma(X)} : Q_1(C(X), \gamma(X)) \rightarrow Q^1(C(X))) = \ker(J_{\gamma(X)} : Q^1(C(X)) \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^1(C(X))) \\ = \frac{\{N \in M_r(A) \mid N + N^t \in 2\text{Sym}_r(A), \frac{1}{2}(N + N^t) - N^t X N \in \text{Quad}_r(A)\}}{2M_r(A)} \quad \text{if } n = 1 \\ 0 \quad \text{if } n = 2 \\ Q_{-1}(C(X), \gamma(X)) = \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{\text{Quad}_r(A) + \{L - LXL \mid L \in \text{Sym}_r(A)\}} \quad \text{if } n = 3 \end{array} \right.$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} \partial : \widehat{L}^0(A) &\rightarrow L_{-1}(A) ; M \mapsto (H_-(A^r); A^r, \text{im}\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 - XM \\ M \end{pmatrix} : A^r \rightarrow A^r \oplus (A^r)^*\right)) , \\ \partial : \widehat{L}^1(A) &\rightarrow L_0(A) ; N \mapsto (A^r \oplus A^r, \left(\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4}(N + N^t - 2N^t X N) & 1 - 2NX \\ 0 & -2X \end{pmatrix}\right)) , \\ \partial : \widehat{L}^3(A) &\rightarrow L_2(A) ; M \mapsto (A^r \oplus (A^r)^*, \left(\begin{pmatrix} M & 1 \\ 0 & X \end{pmatrix}\right)) . \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Combine Proposition 1.30, Theorem 2.24 and Proposition 2.26. \square

We can now prove Theorem 0.1 :

Corollary 2.31. *Let A be a 1-even ring.*

(i) *The universal chain bundle (B^A, β^A) over A is given by*

$$\begin{aligned} B^A : \dots \longrightarrow B_{2k+2}^A = A \xrightarrow{0} B_{2k+1}^A = A \xrightarrow{2} B_{2k}^A = A \xrightarrow{0} B_{2k-1}^A = A \longrightarrow \dots , \\ (\beta^A)_{-4k} = 1 : B_{2k}^A = A \rightarrow (B^A)^{2k} = A \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}) . \end{aligned}$$

(ii) *The hyperquadratic L-groups of A are given by*

$$\widehat{L}^n(A) = Q_n(B^A, \beta^A) = \begin{cases} A_8 & \text{if } n \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \\ A_2 & \text{if } n \equiv 1, 3 \pmod{4} \\ 0 & \text{if } n \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \end{cases}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} \partial : \widehat{L}^0(A) = A_8 &\rightarrow L_{-1}(A) ; a \mapsto (H_-(A); A, \text{im}\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -a \\ & a \end{pmatrix} : A \rightarrow A \oplus A\right)) , \\ \partial : \widehat{L}^1(A) = A_2 &\rightarrow L_0(A) ; a \mapsto (A \oplus A, \left(\begin{pmatrix} a(1-a)/2 & 1-2a \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}\right)) ; \\ \partial : \widehat{L}^3(A) = A_2 &\rightarrow L_2(A) ; a \mapsto (A \oplus A, \left(\begin{pmatrix} a & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\right)) . \end{aligned}$$

(iii) The map $L^0(A) \rightarrow \widehat{L}^0(A)$ sends the Witt class $(K, \lambda) \in L^0(A)$ of a nonsingular symmetric form (K, λ) over A to

$$[K, \lambda] = \lambda(v, v) \in \widehat{L}^0(A) = A_8$$

for any $v \in K$ such that

$$\lambda(x, x) = \lambda(x, v) \in A_2 \quad (x \in K) .$$

Proof. (i)+(ii) The A -module morphism

$$\widehat{v}_0(\beta^A) : H_0(B^A) = A_2 \rightarrow \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) ; a \mapsto a^2$$

is an isomorphism. Apply Theorem 2.30 with $r = 1$, $x_1 = 1$.

(ii) The computation of $\widehat{L}^*(A) = Q_*(B^A, \beta^A)$ is given by Theorem 2.30, using the fact that $a - a^2 \in 2A$ ($a \in A$) for a 1-even A . The explicit descriptions of ∂ are special cases of the formulae in Theorem 2.24 (ii).

(iii) As in Example 2.18 regard (K, λ) as a 0-dimensional symmetric Poincaré complex (D, ϕ) with

$$\phi_0 = \epsilon \lambda^{-1} : D^0 = K \rightarrow D^0 = K^* .$$

The Spivak normal chain bundle $\gamma = \lambda^{-1} \in \widehat{Q}^0(D^{0-*})$ is classified by the chain bundle map $(v, 0) : (D, \gamma) \rightarrow (B^A, \beta^A)$ with

$$g : D_0 = K^* \rightarrow \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) ; x \mapsto \lambda^{-1}(x, x) = x(v) .$$

The algebraic normal invariant $(\phi, 0) \in Q_0(D, \gamma)$ has image

$$g_0(\phi, 0) = \lambda(v, v) \in Q_0(B^A, \beta^A) = A_8 .$$

□

Example 2.32. For $R = \mathbb{Z}$

$$\widehat{L}^n(\mathbb{Z}) = Q_n(B^{\mathbb{Z}}, \beta^{\mathbb{Z}}) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}_8 & \text{if } n \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \\ \mathbb{Z}_2 & \text{if } n \equiv 1, 3 \pmod{4} \\ 0 & \text{if } n \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \end{cases}$$

as recalled (from [15]) in the Introduction. □

3. THE GENERALIZED ARF INVARIANT FOR FORMS

A nonsingular ϵ -quadratic form (K, ψ) over A corresponds to a 0-dimensional ϵ -quadratic Poincaré complex over A . The 0-dimensional ϵ -quadratic L -group $L_0(A, \epsilon)$ is the Witt group of nonsingular ϵ -quadratic forms, and similarly for $L^0(A, \epsilon)$ and ϵ -symmetric forms. In this section we define the ‘generalized Arf invariant’

$$(K, \psi; L) \in Q_1(B^{A, \epsilon}, \beta^{A, \epsilon}) = \widehat{L}^{4*+1}(A, \epsilon)$$

for a nonsingular ϵ -quadratic form (K, ψ) over A with a lagrangian L for the ϵ -symmetric form $(K, \psi + \epsilon\psi^*)$, so that

$$\begin{aligned} (K, \psi) &= \partial(K, \psi; L) \in \ker(1 + T : L_0(A, \epsilon) \rightarrow L^{4*}(A, \epsilon)) \\ &= \text{im}(\partial : Q_1(B^{A, \epsilon}, \beta^{A, \epsilon}, \epsilon) \rightarrow L_0(A, \epsilon)) . \end{aligned}$$

3.1. Forms and Formations. Given a f.g. projective A -module K and the inclusion $j : L \rightarrow K$ of a direct summand, let $f : C \rightarrow D$ be the chain map defined by

$$\begin{aligned} C &: \cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow C_k = K^* \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots , \\ D &: \cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow D_k = L^* \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots , \\ f &= j^* : C_k = K^* \rightarrow D_k = L^* . \end{aligned}$$

The symmetric Q -group

$$Q^{2k}(C) = H^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(K), (-1)^k T) = \{\phi \in S(K) \mid \phi^* = (-1)^k \phi\}$$

is the additive group of $(-1)^k$ -symmetric pairings on K , and

$$f^\% = S(j) : Q^{2k}(C) \rightarrow Q^{2k}(D) ; \phi \mapsto f\phi f^* = j^* \phi j = \phi|_L$$

sends such a pairing to its restriction to L . A $2k$ -dimensional symmetric (Poincaré) complex $(C, \phi \in Q^{2k}(C))$ is the same as a (nonsingular) $(-1)^k$ -symmetric form (K, ϕ) . The relative symmetric Q -group of f

$$\begin{aligned} Q^{2k+1}(f) &= \ker(f^\% : Q^{2k}(C) \rightarrow Q^{2k}(D)) \\ &= \{\phi \in S(K) \mid \phi^* = (-1)^k \phi \in S(K), \phi|_L = 0 \in S(L)\} , \end{aligned}$$

consists of the $(-1)^k$ -symmetric pairings on K which restrict to 0 on L . The submodule $L \subset K$ is a lagrangian for (K, ϕ) if and only if ϕ restricts to 0 on L and

$$L^\perp = \{x \in K \mid \phi(x)(L) = \{0\} \subset A\} = L ,$$

if and only if $(f : C \rightarrow D, (0, \phi) \in Q^{2k+1}(f))$ defines a $(2k+1)$ -dimensional symmetric Poincaré pair, with an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow D^k = L \xrightarrow{f^*=j} C^k = K \xrightarrow{f\phi=j^*\phi} D_k = L^* \longrightarrow 0 .$$

Similarly for the quadratic case, with

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{2k}(C) &= H_0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(K), (-1)^k T) , \\ Q_{2k+1}(f) &= \frac{\{(\psi, \chi) \in S(K) \oplus S(L) \mid f^* \psi f = \chi + (-1)^{k+1} \chi^* \in S(L)\}}{\{(\theta + (-1)^{k+1} \theta^*, f\theta f^* + \nu + (-1)^k \nu^*) \mid \theta \in S(K), \nu \in S(L)\}} \end{aligned}$$

A quadratic structure $\psi \in Q_{2k}(C)$ determines and is determined by the pair (λ, μ) with $\lambda = \psi + (-1)^k \psi^* \in Q^{2k}(C)$ and

$$\mu : K \rightarrow H_0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A, (-1)^k) ; x \mapsto \psi(x)(x) .$$

A $(2k+1)$ -dimensional (symmetric, quadratic) Poincaré pair $(f : C \rightarrow D, (\delta\phi, \psi))$ is a nonsingular $(-1)^k$ -quadratic form (K, ψ) together with a lagrangian $L \subset K$ for the nonsingular $(-1)^k$ -symmetric form $(K, \psi + (-1)^k \psi^*)$.

Lemma 3.1. *Let (K, ψ) be a nonsingular $(-1)^k$ -quadratic form over A , and let $L \subset K$ be a lagrangian for $(K, \psi + (-1)^k \psi^*)$. There exists a direct complement for $L \subset K$ which is also a lagrangian for $(K, \psi + (-1)^k \psi^*)$.*

Proof. Choosing a direct complement $L' \subset K$ to $L \subset K$ write

$$\psi = \begin{pmatrix} \mu & \lambda \\ 0 & \nu' \end{pmatrix} : K = L \oplus L' \rightarrow K^* = L^* \oplus (L')^*$$

with $\lambda : L' \rightarrow L^*$ an isomorphism and

$$\mu + (-1)^k \mu^* = 0 : L \rightarrow L^* .$$

In general $\nu' + (-1)^k (\nu')^* \neq 0 : L^* \rightarrow L$, but if the direct complement L' is replaced by

$$L'' = \{(-\lambda^{-1})^*(\nu')^*(x), x\} \in L \oplus L' \mid x \in L'\} \subset K$$

and the isomorphism

$$\lambda'' : L'' \rightarrow L^* ; (-\lambda^{-1})^*(\nu')^*(x), x \mapsto \lambda(x)$$

is used as an identification then

$$\psi = \begin{pmatrix} \mu & 1 \\ 0 & \nu \end{pmatrix} : K = L \oplus L^* \rightarrow K^* = L^* \oplus L$$

with $\nu = (\nu')^* \mu \nu' : L^* \rightarrow L$ such that

$$\nu + (-1)^k \nu^* = 0 : L^* \rightarrow L .$$

Thus $L'' = L^* \subset K$ is a direct complement for L which is a lagrangian for $(K, \psi + (-1)^k \psi^*)$, with

$$\psi + (-1)^k \psi^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ (-1)^k & 0 \end{pmatrix} : K = L \oplus L^* \rightarrow K^* = L^* \oplus L .$$

□

A lagrangian L for the $(-1)^k$ -symmetrization $(K, \psi + (-1)^k \psi^*)$ is a lagrangian for the $(-1)^k$ -quadratic form (K, ψ) if and only if $\psi|_L = \mu$ is a $(-1)^{k+1}$ -symmetrization, i.e.

$$\mu = \theta + (-1)^{k+1} \theta^* : L \rightarrow L^*$$

for some $\theta \in S(L)$, in which case the inclusion $j : (L, 0) \rightarrow (K, \psi)$ extends to an isomorphism of $(-1)^k$ -quadratic forms

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\nu^* \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} : H_{(-1)^k}(L) = (L \oplus L^*, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}) \xrightarrow{\cong} (K, \psi)$$

with $\nu = \psi|_{L^*}$. The $2k$ -dimensional quadratic L -group $L_{2k}(A)$ is the Witt group of stable isomorphism classes of nonsingular $(-1)^k$ -quadratic forms over A , such that

$$(K, \psi) = (K', \psi') \in L_{2k}(A) \quad \text{if and only if there exists an isomorphism} \\ (K, \psi) \oplus H_{(-1)^k}(L) \cong (K', \psi') \oplus H_{(-1)^k}(L') .$$

Proposition 3.2. *Given a $(-1)^k$ -quadratic form (L, μ) over A such that*

$$\mu + (-1)^k \mu^* = 0 : L \rightarrow L^*$$

let (B, β) be the chain bundle over A given by

$$B : \cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow B_{k+1} = L \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots , \\ \beta = \mu \in \widehat{Q}^0(B^{0-*}) = \text{Hom}_A(L, \widehat{H}^{k+1}(\mathbb{Z}_2; A)) = \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(L), (-1)^{k+1}T) .$$

(i) The $(2k+1)$ -dimensional twisted quadratic Q -group of (B, β)

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{2k+1}(B, \beta) &= \frac{\{\nu \in S(L^*) \mid \nu + (-1)^k \nu^* = 0\}}{\{\phi - \phi\mu\phi^* - (\theta + (-1)^{k+1}\theta^*) \mid \phi^* = (-1)^{k+1}\phi, \theta \in S(L^*)\}} \\ &= \text{coker}(J_\mu : H^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(L^*), (-1)^{k+1}T) \rightarrow \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(L^*), (-1)^{k+1}T)) \end{aligned}$$

classifies nonsingular $(-1)^k$ -quadratic forms (K, ψ) over A for which there exists a lagrangian L for $(K, \psi + (-1)^k \psi^*)$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \psi|_L &= \mu \in \text{im}(\widehat{H}^1(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(L), (-1)^k T) \rightarrow H_0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(L), (-1)^k T)) \\ &= \ker(1 + (-1)^k T : H_0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(L), (-1)^k T) \rightarrow H^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(L), (-1)^k T)) . \end{aligned}$$

Specifically, for any $(-1)^k$ -quadratic form (L^*, ν) such that

$$\nu + (-1)^k \nu^* = 0 : L^* \rightarrow L$$

the nonsingular $(-1)^k$ -quadratic form (K, ψ) defined by

$$\psi = \begin{pmatrix} \mu & 1 \\ 0 & \nu \end{pmatrix} : K = L \oplus L^* \rightarrow K^* = L^* \oplus L$$

is such that L is a lagrangian of $(K, \psi + (-1)^k \psi^*)$, and

$$\partial : Q_{2k+1}(B, \beta) \rightarrow L_{2k}(A) ; \nu \mapsto (K, \psi) .$$

(ii) The algebraic normal invariant of a $(2k+1)$ -dimensional (symmetric, quadratic) Poincaré pair $(f : C \rightarrow D, (\delta\phi, \psi))$ concentrated in degree k with

$$C_k = K^* , D_k = L^* ,$$

$$f\psi_0 f^* = \mu \in \ker(1 + (-1)^k T : H_0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(L), (-1)^k T) \rightarrow H^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(L), (-1)^k T))$$

is given by

$$(\phi, \theta) = \nu \in Q_{2k+1}(C(f), \gamma) = Q_{2k+1}(B, \beta)$$

with

$$\widehat{v}_{k+1}(\gamma) = \widehat{v}_{k+1}(\beta) : L = H_{k+1}(f) = H_{k+1}(B) \rightarrow \widehat{H}^{k+1}(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) ; x \mapsto \mu(x)(x)$$

and $\nu = \psi|_{L^*}$ the restriction of ψ to any lagrangian $L^* \subset K$ of $(K, \psi + (-1)^k \psi^*)$ complementary to L .

Proof. (i) Given $(-1)^{k+1}$ -symmetric forms (L^*, ν) , (L^*, ϕ) and $\theta \in S(L^*)$ replacing ν by

$$\nu' = \nu + \phi - \phi\mu\phi^* - (\theta + (-1)^{k+1}\theta^*) : L^* \rightarrow L$$

results in a $(-1)^k$ -quadratic form (K, ψ') such that there is defined an isomorphism

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \phi^* \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} : (K, \psi') \rightarrow (K, \psi)$$

which is the identity on L .

(ii) This is the translation of Proposition 2.12 (iii) into the language of forms and lagrangians. \square

More generally :

Proposition 3.3. *Given $(-1)^k$ -quadratic forms (L, μ) , (L^*, ν) over A such that*

$$\mu + (-1)^k \mu^* = 0 : L \rightarrow L^* , \nu + (-1)^k \nu^* = 0 : L^* \rightarrow L$$

define a nonsingular $(-1)^k$ -quadratic form

$$(K, \psi) = (L \oplus L^*, \begin{pmatrix} \mu & 1 \\ 0 & \nu \end{pmatrix})$$

such that L and L^ are complementary lagrangians of the nonsingular $(-1)^k$ -symmetric form*

$$(K, \psi + (-1)^k \psi^*) = (L \oplus L^*, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ (-1)^k & 0 \end{pmatrix}) ,$$

and let $(f : C \rightarrow D, (\delta\phi, \psi))$ be the $(2k+1)$ -dimensional (symmetric, quadratic) Poincaré pair concentrated in degree k defined by

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} : C_k = K^* = L^* \oplus L \rightarrow D_k = L^* , \delta\phi = 0 ,$$

with $\mathcal{C}(f) \simeq L_{-k-1}$.*

(i) *The Spivak normal bundle of $(f : C \rightarrow D, (\delta\phi, \psi))$ is given by*

$$\gamma = \mu \in \widehat{Q}^0(\mathcal{C}(f)^{0-*}) = \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(L), (-1)^{k+1}T) ,$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{2k+1}(\mathcal{C}(f), \gamma) &= \frac{\{\lambda \in S(L^*) \mid \lambda + (-1)^k \lambda^* = 0\}}{\{\phi - \phi\mu\phi^* - (\theta + (-1)^{k+1}\theta^*) \mid \phi^* = (-1)^{k+1}\phi, \theta \in S(L^*)\}} \\ &= \text{coker}(J_\mu : H^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(L^*), (-1)^{k+1}T) \rightarrow \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(L^*), (-1)^{k+1}T)) . \end{aligned}$$

The algebraic normal invariant of $(f : C \rightarrow D, (\delta\phi, \psi))$ is

$$(\phi, \theta) = \nu \in Q_{2k+1}(\mathcal{C}(f), \gamma) .$$

(ii) *Let (B, β) be a chain bundle concentrated in degree $k+1$*

$$B : \cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow B_{k+1} \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots ,$$

$$\beta \in \widehat{Q}^0(B^{0-*}) = \text{Hom}_A(B_{k+1}, \widehat{H}^{k+1}(\mathbb{Z}_2; A)) = \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(B_{k+1}), (-1)^{k+1}T) ,$$

so that

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{2k+1}(B, \beta) &= \frac{\{\lambda \in S(B^{k+1}) \mid \lambda + (-1)^k \lambda^* = 0\}}{\{\phi - \phi\beta\phi^* - (\theta + (-1)^{k+1}\theta^*) \mid \phi^* = (-1)^{k+1}\phi, \theta \in S(B^{k+1})\}} \\ &= \text{coker}(J_\beta : H^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(B^{k+1}), (-1)^{k+1}T) \rightarrow \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(B^{k+1}), (-1)^{k+1}T)) . \end{aligned}$$

A (B, β) -structure on $(f : C \rightarrow D, (\delta\phi, \psi))$ is given by a chain bundle map $(g, \chi) : (\mathcal{C}(f), \gamma) \rightarrow (B, \beta)$, corresponding to an A -module morphism $g : L \rightarrow B_{k+1}$ such that

$$g^* \beta g = \mu \in \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(L), (-1)^{k+1}T) ,$$

with

$$(g, \chi)_\% : Q_{2k+1}(\mathcal{C}(f), \gamma) \rightarrow Q_{2k+1}(B, \beta) ; \lambda \mapsto g\lambda g^* .$$

The 4-periodic (B, β) -structure cobordism class is thus given by

$$\begin{aligned} (K, \psi; L) = (f : C \rightarrow D, (\delta\phi, \psi)) &= (g, \chi)_\%(\phi, \theta) = g\nu g^* \\ &\in \widehat{L}\langle B, \beta \rangle^{4**+2k+1}(A) = Q_{2k+1}(B, \beta) , \end{aligned}$$

with

$$(K, \psi) = (B_{k+1} \oplus B^{k+1}, \begin{pmatrix} \beta & 1 \\ 0 & g\nu g^* \end{pmatrix}) \\ \in \text{im}(\partial : Q_{2k+1}(B, \beta) \rightarrow L_{2k}(A)) = \ker(L_{2k}(A) \rightarrow L\langle B, \beta \rangle^{4**+2k}(A)) .$$

□

3.2. The Generalized Arf Invariant.

Definition 3.4. The *generalized Arf invariant* of a nonsingular $(-1)^k$ -quadratic form (K, ψ) over A together with a lagrangian $L \subset K$ for the $(-1)^k$ -symmetric form $(K, \psi + (-1)^k \psi^*)$ is the image

$$(K, \psi; L) = (g, \chi)_{\%}(\phi, \theta) \in \widehat{L}^{4**+2k+1}(A) = Q_{2k+1}(B^A, \beta^A)$$

of the algebraic normal invariant $(\phi, \theta) \in Q_{2k+1}(\mathcal{C}(f), \gamma)$ (2.13) of the corresponding $(2k+1)$ -dimensional (symmetric, quadratic) Poincaré pair $(f : C \rightarrow D, (\delta\phi, \psi) \in Q_{2k+1}^{2k+1}(f))$

$$(\phi, \theta) = \nu \in Q_{2k+1}(\mathcal{C}(f), \gamma) \\ = \text{coker}(J_{\mu} : H^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(L^*), (-1)^{k+1}T) \rightarrow \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(L^*), (-1)^{k+1}T))$$

under the morphism $(g, \chi)_{\%}$ induced by the classifying chain bundle map $(g, \chi) : (\mathcal{C}(f), \gamma) \rightarrow (B^A, \beta^A)$. As in 3.2 $\nu = \psi|_{L^*}$ is the restriction of ψ to a lagrangian $L^* \subset K$ of $(K, \psi + (-1)^k \psi^*)$ complementary to L . □

A nonsingular $(-1)^k$ -symmetric formation $(K, \phi; L, L')$ is a nonsingular $(-1)^k$ -symmetric form (K, ϕ) together with two lagrangians L, L' . This type of formation is essentially the same as a $(2k+1)$ -dimensional symmetric Poincaré complex concentrated in degrees $k, k+1$, and represents an element of $L^{4**+2k+1}(A)$.

Proposition 3.5. (i) *The generalized Arf invariant is such that*

$$(K, \psi; L) = 0 \in Q_{2k+1}(B^A, \beta^A) = \widehat{L}^{4**+2k+1}(A)$$

if and only if there exists an isomorphism of $(-1)^k$ -quadratic forms

$$(K, \psi) \oplus H_{(-1)^k}(L') \cong H_{(-1)^k}(L'')$$

such that

$$((K, \psi + (-1)^k \psi^*) \oplus (1+T)H_{(-1)^k}(L'); L \oplus L', L'') = 0 \in L^{4**+2k+1}(A) .$$

(ii) *If (K, ψ) is a nonsingular $(-1)^k$ -quadratic form over A and $L, L' \subset K$ are lagrangians for $(K, \psi + (-1)^k \psi^*)$ then*

$$(K, \psi; L) - (K, \psi; L') = (K, \psi + (-1)^k \psi^*; L, L') \\ \in \text{im}(L^{4**+2k+1}(A) \rightarrow \widehat{L}^{4**+2k+1}(A)) = \ker(\widehat{L}^{4**+2k+1}(A) \rightarrow L_{2k}(A)) .$$

Proof. This is the translation of the isomorphism $Q_{2k+1}(B^A, \beta^A) \cong \widehat{L}^{4**+2k+1}(A)$ given by 2.16 into the language of forms and formations. □

Example 3.6. Let A be a field, so that each $\widehat{H}^n(\mathbb{Z}_2; A)$ is a free A -module, and the universal chain bundle over A can be taken to be

$$B^A = \widehat{H}^*(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) : \dots \longrightarrow B_n^A = \widehat{H}^n(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) \xrightarrow{0} B_{n-1}^A = \widehat{H}^{n-1}(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) \xrightarrow{0} \dots .$$

If A is a perfect field of characteristic 2 with the identity involution squaring defines an A -module isomorphism

$$A \xrightarrow{\cong} \widehat{H}^n(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) ; a \mapsto a^2 .$$

Every nonsingular $(-1)^k$ -quadratic form over A is isomorphic to one of the type

$$(K, \psi) = (L \oplus L^*, \begin{pmatrix} \mu & 1 \\ 0 & \nu \end{pmatrix})$$

with $L = A^\ell$ f.g. free and

$$\mu = (-1)^{k+1} \mu^* : L \rightarrow L^* , \nu = (-1)^{k+1} \nu^* : L^* \rightarrow L .$$

For $j = 1, 2, \dots, \ell$ let

$$\begin{aligned} e_j &= (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0) \in L , g_j = \mu(e_j)(e_j) \in A , \\ e_j^* &= (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0) \in L^* , h_j = \nu(e_j^*)(e_j^*) \in A . \end{aligned}$$

The generalized Arf invariant in this case was identified in Ranicki [18, §11] with the original invariant of Arf [1]

$$(K, \psi; L) = \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} g_j h_j \in Q_{2k+1}(B^A, \beta^A) = A/\{c + c^2 \mid c \in A\} .$$

□

For $k = 0$ we have :

Proposition 3.7. *Suppose that the involution on A is even. If (K, ψ) is a nonsingular quadratic form over A and L is a lagrangian of $(K, \psi + \psi^*)$ then L is a lagrangian of (K, ψ) , the Witt class is*

$$(K, \psi) = 0 \in L_0(A) ,$$

the algebraic normal invariant is

$$(\phi, \theta) = 0 \in Q_1(\mathcal{C}(f), \gamma) = 0$$

and the generalized Arf invariant is

$$(K, \psi; L) = (g, \chi)\%(\phi, \theta) = 0 \in \widehat{L}^{4*+1}(A) = Q_1(B^A, \beta^A) .$$

Proof. By hypothesis $\widehat{H}^1(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) = 0$, and $L = A^\ell$, so that by Proposition 3.2 (i)

$$Q_1(\mathcal{C}(f), \gamma) = \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(L^*), -T) = \bigoplus_{\ell} \widehat{H}^1(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) = 0 .$$

□

For $k = 1$ we have :

Theorem 3.8. *Let A be an r -even ring with A_2 -module basis $\{x_1 = 1, x_2, \dots, x_r\} \subset \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A)$, and let*

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & x_2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x_3 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & x_r \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Sym}_r(A)$$

so that by Theorem 2.30

$$Q_3(B^A, \beta^A) = \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{\text{Quad}_r(A) + \{L - LXL \mid L \in \text{Sym}_r(A)\}} .$$

(i) Given $M \in \text{Sym}_r(A)$ define the nonsingular (-1) -quadratic form over A

$$(K_M, \psi_M) = (A^r \oplus (A^r)^*, \begin{pmatrix} X & 1 \\ 0 & M \end{pmatrix})$$

such that $L_M = A^r \subset K_M$ is a lagrangian of $(K_M, \psi_M - \psi_M^*)$. The function

$$Q_3(B^A, \beta^A) \rightarrow \widehat{L}^{4^{**+3}}(A) ; M \mapsto (K_M, \psi_M; L_M)$$

is an isomorphism, with inverse given by the generalized Arf invariant.

(ii) Let (K, ψ) be a nonsingular (-1) -quadratic form over A of the type

$$(K, \psi) = (L \oplus L^*, \begin{pmatrix} \mu & 1 \\ 0 & \nu \end{pmatrix})$$

with

$$\mu - \mu^* = 0 : L \rightarrow L^* , \nu - \nu^* = 0 : L^* \rightarrow L$$

and let $g : L \rightarrow A^r$, $h : L^* \rightarrow A^r$ be A -module morphisms such that

$$\mu = g^* X g \in \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(L), T) , \nu = h^* X h \in \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(L^*), T) .$$

The generalized Arf invariant of $(K, \psi; L)$ is

$$(K, \psi; L) = g \nu g^* = g h^* X h g^* \in Q_3(B^A, \beta^A) .$$

If $L = A^\ell$ then

$$g = (g_{ij}) : L = A^\ell \rightarrow A^r , h = (h_{ij}) : L^* = A^\ell \rightarrow A^r$$

with the coefficients $g_{ij}, h_{ij} \in A$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(e_j)(e_j) &= \sum_{i=1}^r (g_{ij})^2 x_i , \nu(e_j^*)(e_j^*) = \sum_{i=1}^r (h_{ij})^2 x_i \in \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) \\ (e_j &= (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0) \in L = A^\ell , e_j^* = (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0) \in L^* = A^\ell) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$(K, \psi; L) = g h^* X h g^* = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & c_2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c_3 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & c_r \end{pmatrix} \in Q_3(B^A, \beta^A)$$

with

$$c_i = \sum_{k=1}^r \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\ell} g_{ij} h_{kj} \right)^2 x_k \in \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) .$$

(iii) For any $M = (m_{ij}) \in \text{Sym}_r(A)$ let $h = (h_{ij}) \in M_r(A)$ be such that

$$m_{jj} = \sum_{i=1}^r (h_{ij})^2 x_i \in \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) \quad (1 \leq j \leq r) ,$$

so that

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} m_{11} & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & m_{22} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m_{33} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & m_{rr} \end{pmatrix} = h^* X h \in \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; M_r(A), T) = \frac{\text{Sym}_r(A)}{\text{Quad}_r(A)}$$

and the generalized Arf invariant of the triple $(K_M, \psi_M; L_M)$ in (i) is

$$(K_M, \psi_M; L_M) = h^* X h = M \in Q_3(B^A, \beta^A)$$

(with $g = (\delta_{ij})$ here).

Proof. (i) The isomorphism $Q_3(B^A, \beta^A) \rightarrow \widehat{L}^3(A); M \mapsto (K_M, \psi_M; L_M)$ is given by Proposition 2.16.

(ii) As in Definition 3.4 let $(\phi, \theta) \in Q_3(\mathcal{C}(f), \gamma)$ be the algebraic normal invariant of the 3-dimensional (symmetric, quadratic) Poincaré pair $(f : C \rightarrow D, (\delta\phi, \psi))$ concentrated in degree 1, with

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} : C_1 = K^* = L^* \oplus L \rightarrow D_1 = L^*, \quad \delta\phi = 0.$$

The A -module morphism

$$\widehat{v}_2(\gamma) : H_2(\mathcal{C}(f)) = H^1(D) = L \rightarrow \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A); y \mapsto \mu(y)(y)$$

is induced by the A -module chain map

$$g : \mathcal{C}(f) \simeq L_{*-2} \rightarrow B^A(1)$$

and

$$(g, 0) : (\mathcal{C}(f), \gamma) \rightarrow (B^A(1), \beta^A(1)) \rightarrow (B^A, \beta^A)$$

is a classifying chain bundle map. The induced morphism

$$\begin{aligned} (g, 0)_\% : Q_3(\mathcal{C}(f), \gamma) &= \text{coker}(J_\mu : H^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(L^*), T) \rightarrow \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(L^*), T)) \\ &\rightarrow Q_3(B^A, \beta^A) = \text{coker}(J_X : H^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; M_r(A), T) \rightarrow \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; M_r(A), T)); \sigma \mapsto g\sigma g^* \end{aligned}$$

sends the algebraic normal invariant

$$(\phi, \theta) = \nu = h^* X h \in Q_3(\mathcal{C}(f), \gamma)$$

to the generalized Arf invariant

$$(g, 0)_\%(\phi, \theta) = gh^* X hg^* \in Q_3(B^A, \beta^A).$$

(iii) By construction. □

In particular, the generalized Arf invariant for $A = \mathbb{Z}_2$ is just the classical Arf invariant.

4. THE GENERALIZED ARF INVARIANT FOR LINKING FORMS

An ϵ -quadratic formation $(Q, \psi; F, G)$ over A corresponds to a 1-dimensional ϵ -quadratic Poincaré complex. The 1-dimensional ϵ -quadratic L -group $L_1(A, \epsilon)$ is the Witt group of ϵ -quadratic formations, or equivalently the cobordism group of 1-dimensional ϵ -quadratic Poincaré complexes over A . We could define a generalized Arf invariant $\alpha \in Q_2(B^A, \beta^A, \epsilon)$ for any formation with a null-cobordism of the 1-dimensional ϵ -symmetric Poincaré complex, so that

$$\begin{aligned} (Q, \psi; F, G) &= \partial(\alpha) \in \ker(1 + T_\epsilon : L_1(A, \epsilon) \rightarrow L^{4**+1}(A, \epsilon)) \\ &= \text{im}(\partial : Q_2(B^{A,\epsilon}, \beta^{A,\epsilon}, \epsilon) \rightarrow L_1(A, \epsilon)) . \end{aligned}$$

However, we do not need quite such a generalized Arf invariant here. For our application to UNil, it suffices to work with a localization $S^{-1}A$ of A and to only consider a formation $(Q, \psi; F, G)$ such that

$$F \cap G = \{0\} , \quad S^{-1}(Q/(F+G)) = 0$$

which corresponds to a $(-\epsilon)$ -quadratic linking form (T, λ, μ) over (A, S) with

$$T = Q/(F+G) , \quad \lambda : T \times T \rightarrow S^{-1}A/A .$$

Given a lagrangian $U \subset T$ for the $(-\epsilon)$ -symmetric linking form (T, λ) we define in this section a ‘linking Arf invariant’

$$(T, \lambda, \mu; U) \in Q_2(B^{A,\epsilon}, \beta^{A,\epsilon}, \epsilon) = \widehat{L}^{4**+2}(A, \epsilon)$$

such that

$$\begin{aligned} (Q, \psi; F, G) &= \partial(T, \lambda, \mu; U) \in \ker(1 + T_\epsilon : L_1(A, \epsilon) \rightarrow L^{4**+1}(A, \epsilon)) \\ &= \text{im}(\partial : Q_2(B^{A,\epsilon}, \beta^{A,\epsilon}, \epsilon) \rightarrow L_1(A, \epsilon)) . \end{aligned}$$

4.1. Linking Forms and Formations. Given a ring with involution A and a multiplicative subset $S \subset A$ of central non-zero divisors such that $\overline{S} = S$ let $S^{-1}A$ be the localized ring with involution obtained from A by inverting S . We refer to [16] for the localization exact sequences in ϵ -symmetric and ϵ -quadratic algebraic L -theory

$$\begin{aligned} \cdots \rightarrow L^n(A, \epsilon) \rightarrow L^n_I(S^{-1}A, \epsilon) \rightarrow L^n(A, S, \epsilon) \rightarrow L^{n-1}(A, \epsilon) \rightarrow \cdots , \\ \cdots \rightarrow L_n(A, \epsilon) \rightarrow L_n^I(S^{-1}A, \epsilon) \rightarrow L_n(A, S, \epsilon) \rightarrow L_{n-1}(A, \epsilon) \rightarrow \cdots \end{aligned}$$

with $I = \text{im}(\widetilde{K}_0(A) \rightarrow \widetilde{K}_0(S^{-1}A))$, $L^n(A, S, \epsilon)$ the cobordism group of $(n-1)$ -dimensional ϵ -symmetric Poincaré complexes (C, ϕ) over A such that $H_*(S^{-1}C) = 0$, and similarly for $L_n(A, S, \epsilon)$.

An (A, S) -module is an A -module T with a 1-dimensional f.g. projective A -module resolution

$$0 \rightarrow P \xrightarrow{d} Q \rightarrow T \rightarrow 0$$

such that $S^{-1}d : S^{-1}P \rightarrow S^{-1}Q$ is an $S^{-1}A$ -module isomorphism. In particular,

$$S^{-1}T = 0 .$$

The *dual* (A, S) -module is defined by

$$\begin{aligned} T^\wedge &= \text{Ext}_A^1(T, A) = \text{Hom}_A(T, S^{-1}A/A) \\ &= \text{coker}(d^* : Q^* \rightarrow P^*) \end{aligned}$$

with

$$A \times T^\wedge \rightarrow T^\wedge ; (a, f) \mapsto (x \mapsto f(x)\bar{a}) .$$

For any (A, S) -modules T, U there is defined a duality isomorphism

$$\mathrm{Hom}_A(T, U) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_A(U^\wedge, T^\wedge) ; f \mapsto f^\wedge$$

with

$$f^\wedge : U^\wedge \rightarrow T^\wedge ; g \mapsto (x \mapsto g(f(x))) .$$

An element $\lambda \in \mathrm{Hom}_A(T, T^\wedge)$ can be regarded as a sesquilinear linking pairing

$$\lambda : T \times T \rightarrow S^{-1}A/A ; (x, y) \mapsto \lambda(x, y) = \lambda(x)(y)$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda(x, ay + bz) &= a\lambda(x, y) + b\lambda(x, z) , \\ \lambda(ay + bz, x) &= \lambda(y, x)\bar{a} + \lambda(z, x)\bar{b} , \\ \lambda^\wedge(x, y) &= \overline{\lambda(y, x)} \in S^{-1}A/A \quad (a, b \in A, x, y, z \in T) . \end{aligned}$$

Definition 4.1. Let $\epsilon = \pm 1$.

(i) An ϵ -symmetric linking form over (A, S) (T, λ) is an (A, S) -module T together with $\lambda \in \mathrm{Hom}_A(T, T^\wedge)$ such that $\lambda^\wedge = \epsilon\lambda$, so that

$$\overline{\lambda(x, y)} = \epsilon\lambda(y, x) \in S^{-1}A/A \quad (x, y \in T) .$$

The linking form is *nonsingular* if $\lambda : T \rightarrow T^\wedge$ is an isomorphism. A *lagrangian* for (T, λ) is an (A, S) -submodule $U \subset T$ such that the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow U \xrightarrow{j} T \xrightarrow{\lambda} T^\wedge \rightarrow 0$$

is exact with $j \in \mathrm{Hom}_A(U, T)$ the inclusion. Thus λ restricts to 0 on U and

$$U^\perp = \{x \in T \mid \lambda(x)(U) = \{0\} \subset S^{-1}A/A\} = U .$$

(ii) A (*nonsingular*) ϵ -quadratic linking form over (A, S) (T, λ, μ) is a (*nonsingular*) ϵ -symmetric linking form (T, λ) together with a function

$$\mu : T \rightarrow Q_\epsilon(A, S) = \frac{\{b \in S^{-1}A \mid \epsilon\bar{b} = b\}}{\{a + \epsilon\bar{a} \mid a \in A\}}$$

such that

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(ax) &= a\mu(x)\bar{a} , \\ \mu(x + y) &= \mu(x) + \mu(y) + \lambda(x, y) + \lambda(y, x) \in Q_\epsilon(A, S) , \\ \mu(x) &= \lambda(x, x) \in \mathrm{im}(Q_\epsilon(A, S) \rightarrow S^{-1}A/A) \quad (x, y \in T, a \in A) . \end{aligned}$$

A *lagrangian* $U \subset T$ for (T, λ, μ) is a lagrangian for (T, λ) such that $\mu|_U = 0$. \square

We refer to Ranicki [16, 3.5] for the development of the theory of ϵ -symmetric and ϵ -quadratic linking formations over (A, S) .

From now on, we shall only be concerned with A, S which satisfy :

Hypothesis 4.2. A, S are such that

$$\widehat{H}^*(\mathbb{Z}_2; S^{-1}A) = 0 .$$

\square

Example 4.3. Hypothesis 4.2 is satisfied if $1/2 \in S^{-1}A$, e.g. if A is even and

$$S = (2)^\infty = \{2^i \mid i \geq 0\} \subset A, \quad S^{-1}A = A[1/2].$$

□

Proposition 4.4. (i) For $n = 2$ (resp. 1) the relative group $L^n(A, S, \epsilon)$ in the ϵ -symmetric L-theory localization exact sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow L^n(A, \epsilon) \rightarrow L_I^n(S^{-1}A, \epsilon) \rightarrow L^n(A, S, \epsilon) \rightarrow L^{n-1}(A, \epsilon) \rightarrow \cdots$$

is the Witt group of nonsingular $(-\epsilon)$ -symmetric linking forms (resp. ϵ -symmetric linking formations) over (A, S) , with $I = \text{im}(\tilde{K}_0(A) \rightarrow \tilde{K}_0(S^{-1}A))$. The skew-suspension maps

$$\bar{S} : L^n(A, S, \epsilon) \rightarrow L^{n+2}(A, S, -\epsilon) \quad (n \geq 1)$$

are isomorphisms if and only if the skew-suspension maps

$$\bar{S} : L^n(A, \epsilon) \rightarrow L^{n+2}(A, -\epsilon) \quad (n \geq 0)$$

are isomorphisms.

(ii) The relative group $L_n(A, S, \epsilon)$ for $n = 2k$ (resp. $2k+1$) in the ϵ -quadratic L-theory localization exact sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow L_n(A, \epsilon) \rightarrow L_n^I(S^{-1}A, \epsilon) \rightarrow L_n(A, S, \epsilon) \rightarrow L_{n-1}(A, \epsilon) \rightarrow \cdots$$

is the Witt group of nonsingular $(-1)^k \epsilon$ -quadratic linking forms (resp. formations) over (A, S) .

(iii) The 4-periodic ϵ -symmetric and ϵ -quadratic localization exact sequences interleave in a commutative braid of exact sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & \partial & & \\
 & \curvearrowright & & \curvearrowright & \\
 Q_{n+1}(B^A, \beta^A, \epsilon) & & L_n(A, \epsilon) & & L_n^I(S^{-1}A, \epsilon) \\
 & \searrow^{\partial^S} & \nearrow & \searrow & \nearrow \\
 & L_{n+1}(A, S, \epsilon) & & L^{n+4*}(A, \epsilon) & \\
 L_{n+1}^I(S^{-1}A, \epsilon) & & L^{n+4*+1}(A, S, \epsilon) & & Q_n(B^A, \beta^A, \epsilon) \\
 & \curvearrowleft & & \curvearrowleft & \\
 & & \partial & &
 \end{array}$$

Proof. (i)+(ii) See [16, §3].

(iii) For A, S satisfying Hypothesis 4.2 the ϵ -symmetrization maps for the L -groups of $S^{-1}A$ are isomorphisms

$$1 + T_\epsilon : L_n^I(S^{-1}A, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{\cong} L_I^n(S^{-1}A, \epsilon).$$

□

Definition 4.5. (i) An ϵ -quadratic S -formation $(Q, \psi; F, G)$ over A is an ϵ -quadratic formation such that

$$S^{-1}F \oplus S^{-1}G = S^{-1}Q ,$$

or equivalently such that $Q/(F + G)$ is an (A, S) -module.

(iii) A *stable isomorphism* of ϵ -quadratic S -formations over A

$$[f] : (Q_1, \psi_1; F_1, G_1) \rightarrow (Q_2, \psi_2; F_2, G_2)$$

is an isomorphism of the type

$$f : (Q_1, \psi_1; F_1, G_1) \oplus (N_1, \nu_1; H_1, K_1) \rightarrow (Q_2, \psi_2; F_2, G_2) \oplus (N_2, \nu_2; H_2, K_2)$$

with $N_1 = H_1 \oplus K_1$, $N_2 = H_2 \oplus K_2$. \square

Proposition 4.6. (i) A $(-\epsilon)$ -quadratic S -formation $(Q, \psi; F, G)$ over A determines a nonsingular ϵ -quadratic linking form (T, λ, μ) over (A, S) , with

$$\begin{aligned} T &= Q/(F + G) , \\ \lambda &: T \times T \rightarrow S^{-1}A/A ; (x, y) \mapsto (\psi - \epsilon\psi^*)(x)(z)/s \\ \mu &: T \rightarrow Q_\epsilon(A, S) ; y \mapsto (\psi - \epsilon\psi^*)(x)(z)/s - \psi(y)(y) \\ &(x, y \in Q , z \in G , s \in S , sy - z \in F) . \end{aligned}$$

(ii) The isomorphism classes of nonsingular ϵ -quadratic linking forms over A are in one-one correspondence with the stable isomorphism classes of $(-\epsilon)$ -quadratic S -formations over A .

Proof. See Proposition 3.4.3 of [16]. \square

For any $S^{-1}A$ -contractible f.g. projective A -module chain complexes concentrated in degrees $k, k + 1$

$$\begin{aligned} C &: \cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow C_{k+1} \rightarrow C_k \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots , \\ D &: \cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow D_{k+1} \rightarrow D_k \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots \end{aligned}$$

there are natural identifications

$$\begin{aligned} H^{k+1}(C) &= H_k(C)^\wedge , H_k(C) = H^{k+1}(C)^\wedge , \\ H^{k+1}(D) &= H_k(D)^\wedge , H_k(D) = H^{k+1}(D)^\wedge , \\ H_0(\text{Hom}_A(C, D)) &= \text{Hom}_A(H_k(C), H_k(D)) = \text{Tor}_1^A(H^{k+1}(C), H_k(D)) , \\ H_1(\text{Hom}_A(C, D)) &= H^{k+1}(C) \otimes_A H_k(D) = \text{Ext}_A^1(H_k(C), H_k(D)) , \\ H_{2k}(C \otimes_A D) &= H_k(C) \otimes_A H_k(D) = \text{Ext}_A^1(H^{k+1}(C), H_k(D)) , \\ H_{2k+1}(C \otimes_A D) &= \text{Hom}_A(H^{k+1}(C), H_k(D)) = \text{Tor}_1^A(H_k(C), H_k(D)) . \end{aligned}$$

In particular, an element $\lambda \in H_{2k+1}(C \otimes_A D)$ is a sesquilinear linking pairing

$$\lambda : H^{k+1}(C) \times H^{k+1}(D) \rightarrow S^{-1}A/A .$$

An element $\phi \in H_{2k}(C \otimes_A D)$ is a chain homotopy class of chain maps $\phi : C^{2k-*} \rightarrow D$, classifying the extension

$$0 \rightarrow H_k(D) \rightarrow H_k(\phi) \rightarrow H^{k+1}(C) \rightarrow 0 .$$

Proposition 4.7. *Given an (A, S) -module T let*

$$B : \cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow B_{k+1} \xrightarrow{d} B_k \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots$$

be a f.g. projective A -module chain complex concentrated in degrees $k, k+1$ such that $H^{k+1}(B) = T$, $H^k(B) = 0$, so that $H_k(B) = T^\wedge$, $H_{k+1}(B) = 0$. The Q -groups in the exact sequence

$$Q^{2k+2}(B) = 0 \longrightarrow \widehat{Q}^{2k+2}(B) \xrightarrow{H} Q_{2k+1}(B) \xrightarrow{1+T} Q^{2k+1}(B) \xrightarrow{J} \widehat{Q}^{2k+1}(B)$$

have the following interpretation in terms of T .

(i) *The symmetric Q -group*

$$Q^{2k+1}(B) = H^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; \text{Hom}_A(T, T^\wedge), (-1)^{k+1})$$

is the additive group of $(-1)^{k+1}$ -symmetric linking pairings λ on T , with $\phi \in Q^{2k+1}(B)$ corresponding to

$$\lambda : T \times T \rightarrow S^{-1}A/A ; (x, y) \mapsto \phi_0(d^*)^{-1}(x)(y) \quad (x, y \in B^{k+1}) .$$

(ii) *The quadratic Q -group*

$$Q_{2k+1}(B) =$$

$$\frac{\{(\psi_0, \psi_1) \in \text{Hom}_A(B^k, B_{k+1}) \oplus S(B^k) \mid d\psi_0 = \psi_1 + (-1)^{k+1}\psi_1^* \in S(B^k)\}}{\{((\chi_0 + (-1)^{k+1}\chi_0^*)d^*, d\chi_0d^* + \chi_1 + (-1)^k\chi_1^*) \mid (\chi_0, \chi_1) \in S(B^{k+1}) \oplus S(B^k)\}}$$

is the additive group of $(-1)^{k+1}$ -quadratic linking structures (λ, μ) on T . The element $\psi = (\psi_0, \psi_1) \in Q_{2k+1}(B)$ corresponds to

$$\lambda : T \times T \rightarrow S^{-1}A/A ; (x, y) \mapsto \psi_0(d^*)^{-1}(x)(y) \quad (x, y \in B^{k+1}) ,$$

$$\mu : T \rightarrow Q_{(-1)^{k+1}}(A, S) ; x \mapsto \psi_0(d^*)^{-1}(x)(x) .$$

(iii) *The hyperquadratic Q -groups of B*

$$\widehat{Q}^n(B) = H_n(\widehat{d}^\% : \widehat{W}^\% B_{k+1} \rightarrow \widehat{W}^\% B_k)$$

are such that

$$\widehat{Q}^{2k}(B) = \frac{\{(\delta, \chi) \in S(B^{k+1}) \oplus S(B^k) \mid \delta^* = (-1)^{k+1}\delta, d\delta d^* = \chi + (-1)^{k+1}\chi^*\}}{\{(\mu + (-1)^{k+1}\mu^*, d\mu d^* + \nu + (-1)^k\nu^*) \mid (\mu, \nu) \in S(B^{k+1}) \oplus S(B^k)\}} ,$$

$$\widehat{Q}^{2k+1}(B) = \frac{\{(\delta, \chi) \in S(B^{k+1}) \oplus S(B^k) \mid \delta^* = (-1)^k\delta, d\delta d^* = \chi + (-1)^k\chi^*\}}{\{(\mu + (-1)^k\mu^*, d\mu d^* + \nu + (-1)^{k+1}\nu^*) \mid (\mu, \nu) \in S(B^{k+1}) \oplus S(B^k)\}} ,$$

with universal coefficient exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow T^\wedge \otimes_A \widehat{H}^k(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^{2k}(B) \xrightarrow{\widehat{v}_{k+1}} \text{Hom}_A(T, \widehat{H}^{k+1}(\mathbb{Z}_2; A)) \rightarrow 0 ,$$

$$0 \rightarrow T^\wedge \otimes_A \widehat{H}^{k+1}(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^{2k+1}(B) \xrightarrow{\widehat{v}_k} \text{Hom}_A(T, \widehat{H}^k(\mathbb{Z}_2; A)) \rightarrow 0 .$$

□

Let $f : C \rightarrow D$ be a chain map of $S^{-1}A$ -contractible A -module chain complexes concentrated in degrees $k, k+1$, inducing the A -module morphism

$$f^* = j : U = H^{k+1}(D) \rightarrow T = H^{k+1}(C) .$$

By Proposition 4.7 (i) a $(2k+1)$ -dimensional symmetric Poincaré complex (C, ϕ) is essentially the same as a nonsingular $(-1)^{k+1}$ -symmetric linking form (T, λ) , and a

$(2k+2)$ -dimensional symmetric Poincaré pair $(f : C \rightarrow D, (\delta\phi, \phi))$ is essentially the same as a lagrangian U for (T, λ) , with $j = f^* : U \rightarrow T$ the inclusion. Similarly, a $(2k+1)$ -dimensional quadratic Poincaré complex (C, ψ) is essentially the same as a nonsingular $(-1)^{k+1}$ -quadratic linking form (T, λ, μ) , and a $(2k+2)$ -dimensional quadratic Poincaré pair $(f : C \rightarrow D, (\delta\psi, \psi))$ is essentially the same as a lagrangian $U \subset T$ for (T, λ, μ) . A $(2k+2)$ -dimensional (symmetric, quadratic) Poincaré pair $(f : C \rightarrow D, (\delta\phi, \psi))$ is a nonsingular $(-1)^{k+1}$ -quadratic form (T, λ, μ) together with a lagrangian $U \subset T$ for the nonsingular $(-1)^{k+1}$ -symmetric linking form (T, λ) .

Proposition 4.8. *Let U be an (A, S) -module together with an A -module morphism $\mu_1 : U \rightarrow \widehat{H}^{k+1}(\mathbb{Z}_2; A)$, defining a $(-1)^{k+1}$ -quadratic linking form (U, λ_1, μ_1) over (A, S) with $\lambda_1 = 0$.*

(i) *There exists a map of chain bundles $(d, \chi) : (B_{k+2}, 0) \rightarrow (B_{k+1}, \delta)$ concentrated in degree $k+1$ such that the cone chain bundle $(B, \beta) = \mathcal{C}(d, \chi)$ has*

$$\begin{aligned} H_{k+1}(B) &= U, \quad H^{k+2}(B) = U^\wedge, \quad H_{k+2}(B) = H^{k+1}(B) = 0, \\ \beta &= [\delta] = \mu_1 \in \widehat{Q}^0(B^{0-*}) = \text{Hom}_A(U, \widehat{H}^{k+1}(\mathbb{Z}_2; A)). \end{aligned}$$

(ii) *The $(2k+2)$ -dimensional twisted quadratic Q -group of (B, β) as in (i)*

$$Q_{2k+2}(B, \beta) =$$

$$\frac{\{(\phi, \theta) \in S(B^{k+1}) \oplus S(B^{k+1}) \mid \phi^* = (-1)^{k+1}\phi, \phi - \phi\delta\phi^* = \theta + (-1)^{k+1}\theta^*\}}{\{(d, \chi)_{\%}(\nu) + (0, \eta + (-1)^k\eta^*) \mid \nu \in S(B^{k+2}), \eta \in S(B^{k+1})\}}$$

$$((d, \chi)_{\%}(\nu) = (d(\nu + (-1)^{k+1}\nu^*)d^*, d\nu d^* - d(\nu + (-1)^{k+1}\nu^*)\chi(\nu^* + (-1)^{k+1}\nu)d^*))$$

is the additive group of isomorphism classes of extensions of U to a nonsingular $(-1)^{k+1}$ -quadratic linking form (T, λ, μ) over (A, S) such that $U \subset T$ is a lagrangian of the $(-1)^{k+1}$ -symmetric linking form (T, λ) and

$$\beta = \mu|_U : H_{k+1}(B) = U \rightarrow \widehat{H}^{k+1}(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) = \ker(Q_{(-1)^{k+1}}(A, S) \rightarrow S^{-1}A/A).$$

(iii) *An element $(\phi, \theta) \in Q_{2k+2}(B, \beta)$ is the algebraic normal invariant (2.13) of the $(2k+2)$ -dimensional (symmetric, quadratic) Poincaré pair $(f : C \rightarrow D, (\delta\phi, \psi) \in Q_{2k+2}^{2k+2}(f))$ with*

$$\begin{aligned} d_C &= \begin{pmatrix} d & \phi \\ 0 & d^* \end{pmatrix} : C_{k+1} = B_{k+2} \oplus B^{k+1} \rightarrow C_k = B_{k+1} \oplus B^{k+2}, \\ f &= \text{projection} : C \rightarrow D = B^{2k+2-*} \end{aligned}$$

constructed as in Proposition 2.12 (ii), corresponding to the quadruple $(T, \lambda, \mu; U)$ given by

$$j = f^* : U = H^{k+1}(D) = H_{k+1}(B) \rightarrow T = H^{k+1}(C).$$

The A -module extension

$$0 \rightarrow U \rightarrow T \rightarrow U^\wedge \rightarrow 0$$

is classified by

$$[\phi] \in H_{2k+2}(B \otimes_A B) = U \otimes_A U = \text{Ext}_A^1(U^\wedge, U).$$

(iv) The $(-1)^{k+1}$ -quadratic linking form (T, λ, μ) in (iii) corresponds to the $(-1)^k$ -quadratic S -formation $(Q, \psi; F, G)$ with

$$(Q, \psi) = H_{(-1)^k}(F), \quad F = B_{k+2} \oplus B^{k+1},$$

$$G = \text{im} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\delta d & 1 - \delta \phi \\ 0 & (-1)^{k+1} d^* \\ d & \phi \end{pmatrix} : B_{k+2} \oplus B^{k+1} \rightarrow B_{k+2} \oplus B^{k+1} \oplus B^{k+2} \oplus B_{k+1} \right) \subset F \oplus F^*$$

such that

$$F \cap G = \{0\}, \quad Q/(F+G) = H^{k+1}(C) = T.$$

The inclusion $U \rightarrow T$ is resolved by

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & B_{k+2} & \xrightarrow{\quad d \quad} & B_{k+1} & \longrightarrow & U \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & & \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & B_{k+2} \oplus B^{k+1} & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & (-1)^{k+1} d^* \\ d & \phi \end{pmatrix}} & B^{k+2} \oplus B_{k+1} & \longrightarrow & T \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

(v) If the involution on A is even and $k = -1$ then

$$Q_0(B, \beta) = \frac{\{\phi \in \text{Sym}(B^0) \mid \phi - \phi \delta \phi \in \text{Quad}(B^0)\}}{\{d \sigma d^* \mid \sigma \in \text{Quad}(B^1)\}}.$$

An extension of $U = \text{coker}(d : B_1 \rightarrow B_0)$ to a nonsingular quadratic linking form (T, λ, μ) over (A, S) with $\mu|_U = \mu_1$ and $U \subset T$ a lagrangian of (T, λ) is classified by $\phi \in Q_0(B, \beta)$ such that $\lambda : T \rightarrow T^\wedge$ is resolved by

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & B_1 \oplus B^0 & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & d^* \\ d & \phi \end{pmatrix}} & B^1 \oplus B_0 & \longrightarrow & T \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\delta d & 1 - \delta \phi \end{pmatrix} & & \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -d^* \delta \\ 0 & 1 - \phi \delta \end{pmatrix} & & \downarrow \lambda \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & B_1 \oplus B^0 & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & d^* \\ d & \phi \end{pmatrix}} & B^1 \oplus B_0 & \longrightarrow & T^\wedge \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

and

$$T = \text{coker} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & d^* \\ d & \phi \end{pmatrix} : B_1 \oplus B^0 \rightarrow B^1 \oplus B_0 \right),$$

$$\lambda : T \times T \rightarrow S^{-1}A/A;$$

$$((x_1, x_0), (y_1, y_0)) \mapsto -d^{-1} \phi (d^*)^{-1} (x_1)(y_1) + d^{-1} (x_1)(y_0) + (d^*)^{-1} (x_0)(y_1),$$

$$\mu : T \rightarrow Q_{+1}(A, S);$$

$$(x_1, x_0) \mapsto -d^{-1} \phi (d^*)^{-1} (x_1)(x_1) + d^{-1} (x_1)(x_0) + (d^*)^{-1} (x_0)(x_1) - \delta(x_0)(x_0),$$

$$(x_0, y_0 \in B_0, x_1, y_1 \in B^1).$$

□

4.2. The Linking Arf Invariant.

Definition 4.9. The *linking Arf invariant* of a nonsingular $(-1)^{k+1}$ -quadratic linking form (T, λ, μ) over (A, S) together with a lagrangian $U \subset T$ for (T, λ) is the image

$$(T, \lambda, \mu; U) = (g, \chi)_{\%}(\phi, \theta) \in \widehat{L}^{4*+2k+2}(A) = Q_{2k+2}(B^A, \beta^A)$$

of the algebraic normal invariant $(\phi, \theta) \in Q_{2k+2}(\mathcal{C}(f), \gamma)$ (2.13) of the corresponding $(2k+2)$ -dimensional (symmetric, quadratic) Poincaré pair $(f : C \rightarrow D, (\delta\phi, \psi) \in Q_{2k+2}^{2k+2}(f))$ concentrated in degrees $k, k+1$ with

$$f^* = j : H^{k+1}(D) = U \rightarrow H^{k+1}(C) = T ,$$

and $(g, \chi)_{\%}$ induced by the classifying chain bundle map $(g, \chi) : (\mathcal{C}(f), \gamma) \rightarrow (B^A, \beta^A)$. \square

The chain bundle $(\mathcal{C}(f), \gamma)$ in 4.9 is (up to equivalence) of the type (B, β) considered in Proposition 4.8 (i): the algebraic normal invariant $(\phi, \theta) \in Q_{2k+2}(B, \beta)$ classifies the extension of (U, β) to a lagrangian of a $(-1)^{k+1}$ -symmetric linking form (T, λ) with a $(-1)^{k+1}$ -quadratic function μ on T such that $\mu|_U = \beta$. The linking Arf invariant $(T, \lambda, \mu; U) \in Q_{2k+2}(B^A, \beta^A)$ gives the Witt class of $(T, \lambda, \mu; U)$. The boundary map

$$\partial : Q_{2k+2}(B^A, \beta^A) \rightarrow L_{2k+1}(A) ; (T, \lambda, \mu; U) \mapsto (Q, \psi; F, G)$$

sends the linking Arf invariant to the Witt class of the $(-1)^k$ -quadratic formation $(Q, \psi; F, G)$ constructed in 4.8 (iv).

Theorem 4.10. *Let A be an r -even ring with A_2 -module basis $\{x_1 = 1, x_2, \dots, x_r\} \subset \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A)$, and let*

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & x_2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x_3 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & x_r \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Sym}_r(A) ,$$

so that by Theorem 2.30

$$Q_{2k}(B^A, \beta^A) = \begin{cases} \frac{\{M \in \text{Sym}_r(A) \mid M - MXM \in \text{Quad}_r(A)\}}{4\text{Quad}_r(A) + \{2(N + N^t) - N^t X N \mid N \in M_r(A)\}} & \text{if } k = 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } k = 1 . \end{cases}$$

(i) Let

$$S = (2)^\infty \subset A ,$$

so that

$$S^{-1}A = A[1/2]$$

and $\widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A)$ is an (A, S) -module. The hyperquadratic L -group $\widehat{L}^0(A)$ fits into the exact sequence

$$\dots \rightarrow L^1(A, S) \rightarrow \widehat{L}^0(A) \rightarrow L_0(A, S) \rightarrow L^0(A, S) \rightarrow \dots .$$

The linking Arf invariant of a nonsingular quadratic linking form (T, λ, μ) over (A, S) with a lagrangian $U \subset T$ for (T, λ) is the Witt class

$$(T, \lambda, \mu; U) \in Q_0(B^A, \beta^A) = \widehat{L}^{4*}(A) .$$

(ii) Given $M \in \text{Sym}_r(A)$ such that $M - MXM \in \text{Quad}_r(A)$ let (T_M, λ_M, μ_M) be the nonsingular quadratic linking form over (A, S) corresponding to the (-1) -quadratic S -formation over A (4.6)

$$(Q_M, \psi_M; F_M, G_M) = (H_-(A^{2r}); A^{2r}, \text{im} \left(\begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ -2X & I - XM \\ 0 & 2I \\ 2I & M \end{pmatrix} : A^{2r} \rightarrow A^{2r} \oplus A^{2r} \right))$$

and let

$$U_M = (A_2)^r \subset T_M = Q_M / (F_M + G_M) = \text{coker}(G_M \rightarrow F_M^*)$$

be the lagrangian for the nonsingular symmetric linking form (T_M, λ_M) over (A, S) with the inclusion $U_M \rightarrow T_M$ resolved by

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & A^r & \xrightarrow{2I} & A^r & \longrightarrow & U_M \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & & \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & A^r \oplus A^r & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2I \\ 2I & M \end{pmatrix}} & A^r \oplus A^r & \longrightarrow & T_M \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

The function

$$Q_0(B^A, \beta^A) \rightarrow \widehat{L}^{4*}(A) ; M \mapsto (T_M, \lambda_M, \mu_M; U_M)$$

is an isomorphism, with inverse given by the linking Arf invariant.

(iii) Let (T, λ, μ) be a nonsingular quadratic linking form over (A, S) together with a lagrangian $U \subset T$ for (T, λ) . For any f.g. projective A -module resolution of U

$$0 \rightarrow B_1 \xrightarrow{d} B_0 \rightarrow U \rightarrow 0$$

let

$$\delta \in \text{Sym}(B_0), \phi \in \text{Sym}(B^0), \beta = [\delta] = \mu|_U \in \widehat{Q}^0(B^{0-*}) = \text{Hom}_A(U, \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A))$$

be as in Proposition 4.8 (i),(v), so that

$$d^* \delta d \in \text{Quad}(B_1), \phi - \phi \delta \phi \in \text{Quad}(B^0)$$

and

$$\phi \in Q_0(B, \beta) = \frac{\ker(J_\delta : \text{Sym}(B^0) \rightarrow \text{Sym}(B^0)/\text{Quad}(B^0))}{\text{im}((d^*)^\% : \text{Quad}(B^1) \rightarrow \text{Sym}(B^0))}$$

classifies $(T, \lambda, \mu; U)$. Lift $\beta : U \rightarrow \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A)$ to an A -module morphism $g : B_0 \rightarrow A^r$ such that

$$gd(B_1) \subseteq 2A^r, \delta = g^* X g \in \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; S(B^0), T) = \text{Sym}(B^0)/\text{Quad}(B^0).$$

The linking Arf invariant is

$$(T, \lambda, \mu; U) = g \phi g^* \in Q_0(B^A, \beta^A).$$

(iv) For any $M = (m_{ij}) \in \text{Sym}_r(A)$ with $m_{ij} \in 2A$

$$M - MXM = 2(M/2 - 2(M/2)X(M/2)) \in \text{Quad}_r(A)$$

and so M represents an element $M \in Q_0(B^A, \beta^A)$. The invertible matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} -M/2 & I \\ I & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in M_{2r}(A)$$

is such that

$$\begin{pmatrix} -M/2 & I \\ I & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2I \\ 2I & M \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2I & 0 \\ 0 & 2I \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ -2X & I - XM \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -M/2 & I \\ I & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -M/2 & I \\ I & -2X \end{pmatrix}$$

so that $(Q_M, \psi_M; F_M, G_M)$ is isomorphic to the (-1) -quadratic S -formation

$$(Q'_M, \psi'_M; F'_M, G'_M) = (H_-(A^{2r}); A^{2r}, \text{im} \left(\begin{pmatrix} (-M/2 & I \\ I & -2X \\ 2I & 0 \\ 0 & 2I \end{pmatrix} : A^{2r} \rightarrow A^{2r} \oplus A^{2r} \right)),$$

corresponding to the nonsingular quadratic linking form over (A, S)

$$(T'_M, \lambda'_M, \mu'_M) = ((A_2)^r \oplus (A_2)^r, \begin{pmatrix} -M/4 & I/2 \\ I/2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -M/4 \\ -X \end{pmatrix})$$

with $2T'_M = 0$, and $U'_M = 0 \oplus (A_2)^r \subset T'_M$ a lagrangian for the symmetric linking form (T'_M, λ'_M) . The linking Arf invariant of $(T'_M, \lambda'_M, \mu'_M; U'_M)$ is

$$(T'_M, \lambda'_M, \mu'_M; U'_M) = M \in Q_0(B^A, \beta^A).$$

Proof. (i) $\widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A)$ has an $S^{-1}A$ -contractible f.g. free A -module resolution

$$0 \longrightarrow A^r \xrightarrow{2} A^r \xrightarrow{x} \widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A) \longrightarrow 0.$$

The exact sequence for $\widehat{L}^0(A)$ is given by the exact sequence of Proposition 4.4 (iii)

$$\dots \rightarrow L^{4^{**+1}}(A, S) \rightarrow Q_0(B^A, \beta^A) \rightarrow L_0(A, S) \rightarrow L^{4^*}(A, S) \rightarrow \dots$$

and the isomorphism $Q_0(B^A, \beta^A) \cong \widehat{L}^{4^*}(A)$.

(ii) The isomorphism

$$Q_0(B^A, \beta^A) \rightarrow \widehat{L}^{4^*}(A); M \mapsto (T_M, \lambda_M, \mu_M; U_M)$$

is given by Proposition 2.16.

(iii) Combine (ii) and Proposition 4.8.

(iv) By construction. □

5. APPLICATION TO UNil

5.1. Background. The topological context for the unitary nilpotent L -groups UNil_* is the following. Let N^n be a closed connected manifold together with a decomposition into n -dimensional connected submanifolds $N_-, N_+ \subset N$ such that

$$N = N_- \cup N_+$$

and

$$N_\cap = N_- \cap N_+ = \partial N_- = \partial N_+ \subset N$$

is a connected $(n-1)$ -manifold with $\pi_1(N_\cap) \rightarrow \pi_1(N_\pm)$ injective. Then

$$\pi_1(N) = \pi_1(N_-) *_{\pi_1(N_\cap)} \pi_1(N_+)$$

with $\pi_1(N_\pm) \rightarrow \pi_1(N)$ injective. Let M be an n -manifold. A homotopy equivalence $f : M \rightarrow N$ is called *splittable along* N_\cap if it is homotopic to a map f' , transverse

regular to N_\cap (whence $f'^{-1}(N_\cap)$ is an $(n-1)$ -dimensional submanifold of M), and whose restriction $f'^{-1}(N_\cap) \rightarrow N_\cap$, and a fortiori also $f'^{-1}(N_\pm) \rightarrow N_\pm$, is a homotopy equivalence.

We ask the following question : given a simple homotopy equivalence $f : M \rightarrow N$, when is M h -cobordant to a manifold M' such that the induced homotopy equivalence $f' : M' \rightarrow N$ is splittable along N_\cap ? The answer is given by Cappell [5], [6] : the problem has a positive solution if and only if a Whitehead torsion obstruction

$$\overline{\Phi}(\tau(f)) \in \widehat{H}^n(\mathbb{Z}_2; \ker(\widetilde{K}_0(A) \rightarrow \widetilde{K}_0(B_+) \oplus \widetilde{K}_0(B_-)))$$

(which is 0 if f is simple) and an algebraic L -theory obstruction

$$\chi^h(f) \in \text{UNil}_{n+1}(A; \mathcal{N}_-, \mathcal{N}_+)$$

vanish, where

$$A = \mathbb{Z}[\pi_1(N_\cap)], \quad B_\pm = \mathbb{Z}[\pi_1(N_\pm)], \quad \mathcal{N}_\pm = B_\pm - A.$$

The groups $\text{UNil}_*(A; \mathcal{N}_-, \mathcal{N}_+)$ are 4-periodic and 2-primary, and vanish if the inclusions $\pi_1(N_\cap) \hookrightarrow \pi_1(N_\pm)$ are square root closed. The groups $\text{UNil}_*(\mathbb{Z}; \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z})$ arising from the expression of the infinite dihedral group as a free product

$$D_\infty = \mathbb{Z}_2 * \mathbb{Z}_2$$

are of particular interest. Cappell [3] showed that

$$\text{UNil}_{4k+2}(\mathbb{Z}; \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z}) = \text{UNil}_{4k+2}(\mathbb{Z}; \mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2 - \{1\}], \mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2 - \{1\}])$$

contains $(\mathbb{Z}_2)^\infty$, and deduced that there is a manifold homotopy equivalent to the connected sum $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^{4k+1} \# \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^{4k+1}$ which does not have a compatible connected sum decomposition. With

$$B = \mathbb{Z}[\pi_1(N)] = B_1 *_A B_2$$

the map

$$\text{UNil}_{n+1}(A; \mathcal{N}_-, \mathcal{N}_+) \longrightarrow L_{n+1}(B)$$

given by sending the splitting obstruction $\chi^h(f)$ to the surgery obstruction of an $(n+1)$ -dimensional normal map between f and a split homotopy equivalence, is a split monomorphism, and

$$L_{n+1}(B) = L_{n+1}^K(A \rightarrow B_+ \cup B_-) \oplus \text{UNil}_{n+1}(A; \mathcal{N}_-, \mathcal{N}_+)$$

with $K = \ker(\widetilde{K}_0(A) \rightarrow \widetilde{K}_0(B_+) \oplus \widetilde{K}_0(B_-))$. Farrell [11] established a factorization of this map as

$$\text{UNil}_{n+1}(A; \mathcal{N}_-, \mathcal{N}_+) \longrightarrow \text{UNil}_{n+1}(B; B, B) \longrightarrow L_{n+1}(B).$$

Thus the groups $\text{UNil}_n(A; A, A)$ for any ring A with involution acquire special importance, and we shall use the usual abbreviation

$$\text{UNil}_n(A) = \text{UNil}_n(A; A, A).$$

Cappell [3], [4], [5] proved that $\text{UNil}_{4k}(\mathbb{Z}) = 0$ and that $\text{UNil}_{4k+2}(\mathbb{Z})$ is infinitely generated. Farrell [11] showed that for any ring A , $4\text{UNil}_*(A) = 0$. Connolly and Koźniewski [9] obtained $\text{UNil}_{4k+2}(\mathbb{Z}) = \bigoplus_1^\infty \mathbb{Z}_2$.

For any ring with involution A let NL_* denote the L -theoretic analogues of the nilpotent K -groups

$$NK_*(A) = \ker(K_*(A[x]) \rightarrow K_*(A)),$$

that is

$$NL_*(A) = \ker(L_*(A[x]) \rightarrow L_*(A))$$

where $A[x] \rightarrow A$ is the augmentation map $x \mapsto 0$. Ranicki [16, 7.6] used the geometric interpretation of $\text{UNil}_*(A)$ to identify $NL_*(A) = \text{UNil}_*(A)$ in the case when $A = \mathbb{Z}[\pi]$ is the integral group ring of a finitely presented group π . The following was obtained by pure algebra :

Proposition 5.1. (Connolly and Ranicki [10]) *For any ring with involution A*

$$\text{UNil}_*(A) \cong NL_*(A) .$$

□

It was further shown in [10] that $\text{UNil}_1(\mathbb{Z}) = 0$ and $\text{UNil}_3(\mathbb{Z})$ was computed up to extensions, thus showing it to be infinitely generated.

Connolly and Davis [8] related $\text{UNil}_3(\mathbb{Z})$ to quadratic linking forms over $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ and computed the Grothendieck group of the latter. By Proposition 5.1

$$\text{UNil}_3(\mathbb{Z}) \cong \ker(L_3(\mathbb{Z}[x]) \rightarrow L_3(\mathbb{Z})) = L_3(\mathbb{Z}[x]) ,$$

using the classical fact $L_3(\mathbb{Z}) = 0$. From a diagram chase one gets

$$L_3(\mathbb{Z}[x]) \cong \ker(L_0(\mathbb{Z}[x], (2)^\infty) \rightarrow L_0(\mathbb{Z}, (2)^\infty)) .$$

By definition, $L_0(\mathbb{Z}[x], (2)^\infty)$ is the Witt group of nonsingular quadratic linking forms (T, λ, μ) over $(\mathbb{Z}[x], (2)^\infty)$, with $2^n T = 0$ for some $n \geq 1$. Let $\mathcal{L}(\mathbb{Z}[x], 2)$ be a similar Witt group, the difference being that the underlying module T is required to satisfy $2T = 0$. The main results of [8] are

$$L_0(\mathbb{Z}[x], (2)^\infty) \cong \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{Z}[x], 2)$$

and

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathbb{Z}[x], 2) \cong \frac{x\mathbb{Z}_4[x]}{\{2(p^2 - p) \mid p \in x\mathbb{Z}_4[x]\}} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2[x] .$$

By definition, a ring A is *0-dimensional* if it is hereditary and noetherian, or equivalently if every submodule of a f.g. projective A -module is f.g. projective. In particular, a Dedekind ring A is 0-dimensional. The symmetric and hyperquadratic L -groups of a 0-dimensional A are 4-periodic

$$L^n(A) = L^{n+4}(A) , \quad \widehat{L}^n(A) = \widehat{L}^{n+4}(A) .$$

Proposition 5.2. (Connolly and Ranicki [10]) *For any 0-dimensional ring A with involution*

$$Q_{n+1}(B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]}) = Q_{n+1}(B^A, \beta^A) \oplus \text{UNil}_n(A) \quad (n \in \mathbb{Z}) .$$

Proof. For any ring with involution A the inclusion $A \rightarrow A[x]$ and the augmentation $A[x] \rightarrow A; x \mapsto 0$ determine a functorial splitting of the exact sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow L_n(A[x]) \rightarrow L^n(A[x]) \rightarrow \widehat{L}^n(A[x]) \rightarrow L_{n-1}(A[x]) \rightarrow \cdots$$

as a direct sum of the exact sequences

$$\begin{aligned} \cdots \rightarrow L_n(A) \rightarrow L^n(A) \rightarrow \widehat{L}^n(A) \rightarrow L_{n-1}(A) \rightarrow \cdots , \\ \cdots \rightarrow NL_n(A) \rightarrow NL^n(A) \rightarrow N\widehat{L}^n(A) \rightarrow NL_{n-1}(A) \rightarrow \cdots . \end{aligned}$$

with $\widehat{L}^{n+4*}(A) = Q_n(B^A, \beta^A)$. It is proved in [10] that for a 0-dimensional A

$$L^n(A[x]) = L^n(A), NL^n(A) = 0, N\widehat{L}^{n+1}(A) = NL_n(A) = \text{UNil}_n(A).$$

□

Example 5.3. Proposition 5.2 applies to $A = \mathbb{Z}$, so that

$$Q_{n+1}(B^{\mathbb{Z}[x]}, \beta^{\mathbb{Z}[x]}) = Q_{n+1}(B^{\mathbb{Z}}, \beta^{\mathbb{Z}}) \oplus \text{UNil}_n(\mathbb{Z})$$

with $Q_*(B^{\mathbb{Z}}, \beta^{\mathbb{Z}}) = \widehat{L}^*(\mathbb{Z})$ as given by Example 2.32.

□

5.2. The Computation of $Q_*(B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]})$ for 1-even A . We shall now compute the groups

$$\widehat{L}^n(A[x]) = Q_n(B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]}) \pmod{4}$$

for a 1-even ring A . The special case $A = \mathbb{Z}$ computes

$$\widehat{L}^n(\mathbb{Z}[x]) = Q_n(B^{\mathbb{Z}[x]}, \beta^{\mathbb{Z}[x]}) = \widehat{L}^n(\mathbb{Z}) \oplus \text{UNil}_{n-1}(\mathbb{Z}).$$

Proposition 5.4. *The universal chain bundle over $A[x]$ is given by*

$$(B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]}) = \bigoplus_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} (C(X), \gamma(X))_{*+2i}$$

with $(C(X), \gamma(X))$ the chain bundle over $A[x]$ given by the construction of (2.23) for

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & x \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Sym}_2(A[x]).$$

The twisted quadratic Q -groups of $(B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]})$ are

$$Q_n(B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]}) =$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} Q_0(C(X), \gamma(X)) = \frac{\{M \in \text{Sym}_2(A[x]) \mid M - MXM \in \text{Quad}_2(A[x])\}}{4\text{Quad}_2(A[x]) + \{2(N + N^t) - N^t X N \mid N \in M_2(A[x])\}} & \text{if } n = 0 \\ \text{im}(N_{\gamma(X)} : Q_1(C(X), \gamma(X)) \rightarrow Q^1(C(X))) = \ker(J_{\gamma(X)} : Q^1(C(X)) \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^1(C(X))) \\ = \frac{\{N \in M_2(A[x]) \mid N + N^t \in 2\text{Sym}_2(A[x]), \frac{1}{2}(N + N^t) - N^t X N \in \text{Quad}_2(A[x])\}}{2M_2(A[x])} & \text{if } n = 1 \\ 0 & \text{if } n = 2 \\ Q_{-1}(C(X), \gamma(X)) = \frac{\text{Sym}_2(A[x])}{\text{Quad}_2(A[x]) + \{L - LXL \mid L \in \text{Sym}_2(A[x])\}} & \text{if } n = 3. \end{array} \right.$$

Proof. A special case of Theorem 2.30, noting that by Proposition 2.29 $A[x]$ is 2-even, with $\{1, x\}$ an $A_2[x]$ -module basis for $\widehat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A[x])$. □

Our strategy for computing $Q_*(B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]})$ will be to first compute $Q_*(C(1), \gamma(1))$, $Q_*(C(x), \gamma(x))$ and then to compute $Q_*(C(X), \gamma(X))$ for

$$(C(X), \gamma(X)) = (C(1), \gamma(1)) \oplus (C(x), \gamma(x))$$

using the exact sequence given by Proposition 2.8 (ii)

$$\begin{aligned} \cdots \rightarrow H_{n+1}(C(1) \otimes_{A[x]} C(x)) &\xrightarrow{\partial} Q_n(C(1), \gamma(1)) \oplus Q_n(C(x), \gamma(x)) \\ &\rightarrow Q_n(C(X), \gamma(X)) \rightarrow H_n(C(1) \otimes_{A[x]} C(x)) \rightarrow \cdots \end{aligned}$$

The connecting maps ∂ have components

$$\begin{aligned} \partial(1) &: H_{n+1}(C(1) \otimes_{A[x]} C(x)) \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^{n+1}(C(1)) \rightarrow Q_n(C(1), \gamma(1)) ; \\ &\quad (f(1) : C(x)^{n+1-*} \rightarrow C(1)) \mapsto (0, \widehat{f(1)} \% (S^{n+1}\gamma(x))) , \\ \partial(x) &: H_{n+1}(C(1) \otimes_{A[x]} C(x)) \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^{n+1}(C(x)) \rightarrow Q_n(C(x), \gamma(x)) ; \\ &\quad (f(x) : C(1)^{n+1-*} \rightarrow C(x)) \mapsto (0, \widehat{f(x)} \% (S^{n+1}\gamma(1))) . \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 5.5. (i) *The twisted quadratic Q -groups*

$$Q_n(C(1), \gamma(1)) = \begin{cases} \frac{A[x]}{2A[x] + \{a - a^2 \mid a \in A[x]\}} & \text{if } n = -1 \\ \frac{\{a \in A[x] \mid a - a^2 \in 2A[x]\}}{8A[x] + \{4b - 4b^2 \mid b \in A[x]\}} & \text{if } n = 0 \\ \frac{\{a \in A[x] \mid a - a^2 \in 2A[x]\}}{2A[x]} & \text{if } n = 1 \end{cases}$$

(as given by Theorem 2.24) are such that

$$Q_n(C(1), \gamma(1)) \cong \begin{cases} A_2[x] & \text{if } n = -1 \\ A_8 \oplus A_4[x] \oplus A_2[x] & \text{if } n = 0 \\ A_2 & \text{if } n = 1 \end{cases}$$

with isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} f_{-1}(1) &: Q_{-1}(C(1), \gamma(1)) \rightarrow A_2[x] ; \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i x^i \mapsto a_0 + \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a_{(2i+1)2^j} \right) x^{i+1} , \\ f_0(1) &: Q_0(C(1), \gamma(1)) \rightarrow A_8 \oplus A_4[x] \oplus A_2[x] ; \\ &\quad \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i x^i \mapsto (a_0, \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a_{(2i+1)2^j} / 2 \right) x^i, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (a_{2k+2} / 2) x^k) \\ f_1(1) &: Q_1(C(1), \gamma(1)) \rightarrow A_2 ; a = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i x^i \mapsto a_0 . \end{aligned}$$

The connecting map components $\partial(1)$ are given by

$$\begin{aligned} \partial(1) &: H_1(C(1) \otimes_{A[x]} C(x)) = A_2[x] \rightarrow Q_0(C(1), \gamma(1)) ; c \mapsto (0, 2c, 0) , \\ \partial(1) &: H_0(C(1) \otimes_{A[x]} C(x)) = A_2[x] \rightarrow Q_{-1}(C(1), \gamma(1)) ; c \mapsto cx . \end{aligned}$$

(ii) *The twisted quadratic Q -groups*

$$Q_n(C(x), \gamma(x)) = \begin{cases} \frac{A[x]}{2A[x] + \{a - a^2 x \mid a \in A[x]\}} & \text{if } n = -1 \\ \frac{\{a \in A[x] \mid a - a^2 x \in 2A[x]\}}{8A[x] + \{4b - 4b^2 x \mid b \in A[x]\}} & \text{if } n = 0 \\ \frac{\{a \in A[x] \mid a - a^2 x \in 2A[x]\}}{2A[x]} & \text{if } n = 1 \end{cases}$$

(as given by Theorem 2.24) are such that

$$Q_n(C(x), \gamma(x)) \cong \begin{cases} A_2[x] & \text{if } n = -1 \\ A_4[x] \oplus A_2[x] & \text{if } n = 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } n = 1 \end{cases}$$

with isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} f_{-1}(x) &: Q_{-1}(C(x), \gamma(x)) \rightarrow A_2[x] ; a = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i x^i \mapsto \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a_{(2i+1)2^j-1} \right) x^i \\ f_0(x) &: Q_0(C(x), \gamma(x)) \rightarrow A_4[x] \oplus A_2[x] ; \\ &\quad \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i x^i \mapsto \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a_{(2i+1)2^j-1} / 2 \right) x^i, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (a_{2k+1} / 2) x^k \right) . \end{aligned}$$

The connecting map components $\partial(x)$ are given by

$$\begin{aligned} \partial(x) &: H_1(C(1) \otimes_{A[x]} C(x)) = A_2[x] \rightarrow Q_0(C(x), \gamma(x)) ; c \mapsto (2c, 0) , \\ \partial(x) &: H_0(C(1) \otimes_{A[x]} C(x)) = A_2[x] \rightarrow Q_{-1}(C(x), \gamma(x)) ; c \mapsto c . \end{aligned}$$

Proof. (i) We start with $Q_1(C(1), \gamma(1))$. A polynomial $a(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i x^i \in A[x]$ is such that $a(x) - a(x)^2 \in 2A[x]$ if and only if

$$a_{2i+1} , a_{2i+2} - (a_{i+1})^2 \in 2A \quad (i \geq 0) ,$$

if and only if $a_k \in 2A$ for all $k \geq 1$, so that $f_1(1)$ is an isomorphism.

Next, we consider $Q_{-1}(C(1), \gamma(1))$. A polynomial $a(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i x^i \in A[x]$ is such that

$$a(x) \in 2A[x] + \{b(x) - b(x)^2 \mid b(x) \in A[x]\}$$

if and only if there exist $b_1, b_2, \dots \in A$ such that

$$a_0 = 0 , a_1 = b_1 , a_2 = b_2 - b_1 , a_3 = b_3 , a_4 = b_4 - b_2 , \dots \in A_2 ,$$

if and only if

$$a_0 = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a_{(2i+1)2^j} = 0 \in A_2 \quad (i \geq 0)$$

(with $b_{(2i+1)2^j} = \sum_{k=0}^j a_{(2i+1)2^k} \in A_2$ for any $i, j \geq 0$). Thus $f_{-1}(1)$ is well-defined and injective. The morphism $f_{-1}(1)$ is surjective, since

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_i x^i = f_{-1}(1) \left(c_0 + \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_{i+1} x^{2^{i+1}} \right) \in A_2[x] \quad (c_i \in A) .$$

The map $\widehat{Q}^1(C(1)) \rightarrow Q_0(C(1), \gamma(1))$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{Q}^1(C(1)) &= A_2[x] \rightarrow Q_0(C(1), \gamma(1)) = A_8 \oplus A_4[x] \oplus A_2[x] ; \\ a &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i x^i \mapsto \left(4a_0, \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} 2a_{(2i+1)2^j} \right) x^i, 0 \right) . \end{aligned}$$

If $a = c^2x$ for $c = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_i x^i \in A_2[x]$ then

$$(4a_0, \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} 2a_{(2i+1)2^j}) x^i) = (0, 2c) \in A_8 \oplus A_4[x],$$

so that the composite

$\partial(1) : H_1(C(1) \otimes_{A[x]} C(x)) = A_2[x] \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^1(C(1)) \rightarrow Q_0(C(1), \gamma(1)) = A_8 \oplus A_4[x] \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2[x]$
is given by $c \mapsto (0, 2c, 0)$.

Next, we consider $Q_0(C(1), \gamma(1))$. A polynomial $a(x) \in A \oplus 2xA[x]$ is such that

$$a(x) \in 8A[x] + \{4(b(x) - b(x)^2) \mid b(x) \in A[x]\}$$

if and only if there exist $b_1, b_2, \dots \in A$ such that

$$a_0 = 0, \quad a_1 = 4b_1, \quad a_2 = 4(b_2 - b_1), \quad a_3 = 4b_3, \quad a_4 = 4(b_4 - b_2), \quad \dots \in A_8,$$

if and only if

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= a_2 = a_3 = a_4 = \dots = 0 \in A_4, \\ a_0 &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a_{(2i+1)2^j} = 0 \in A_8 \quad (i \geq 0). \end{aligned}$$

Thus $f_0(1)$ is well-defined and injective. The morphism $f_0(1)$ is surjective, since

$$\begin{aligned} (a_0, \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} b_i x^i, \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_i x^i) &= f_0(1)(a_0 + 2 \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} b_i x^{2i+1} + 2 \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_i x^{2i+2}) \\ &\in A_8 \oplus A_4[x] \oplus A_2[x] \quad (a_0, b_i, c_i \in A). \end{aligned}$$

The map $\widehat{Q}^0(C(1)) \rightarrow Q_{-1}(C(1), \gamma(1))$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{Q}^0(C(1)) &= A_2[x] \rightarrow Q_{-1}(C(1), \gamma(1)) = A_2[x]; \\ a &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i x^i \mapsto a_0 + \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a_{(2i+1)2^j}) x^{i+1}. \end{aligned}$$

If $a = c^2x$ for $c = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_i x^i \in A_2[x]$ then

$$a_0 + \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a_{(2i+1)2^j}) x^{i+1} = cx \in A_2[x],$$

so that the composite

$\partial(1) : H_0(C(1) \otimes_{A[x]} C(x)) = A_2[x] \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^0(C(1)) \rightarrow Q_{-1}(C(1), \gamma(1)) = A_2[x]$
is given by $c \mapsto cx$.

(ii) We start with $Q_1(C(x), \gamma(x))$. For any polynomial $a = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i x^i \in A[x]$

$$a - a^2x = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i x^i - \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i x^{2i+1} \in A_2[x].$$

Now $a - a^2x \in 2A[x]$ if and only if the coefficients $a_0, a_1, \dots \in A$ are such that

$$a_0 = a_1 - a_0 = a_2 = a_3 - a_1 = \dots = 0 \in A_2,$$

if and only if

$$a_0 = a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = \dots = 0 \in A_2.$$

It follows that $Q_1(C(x), \gamma(x)) = 0$.

Next, $Q_{-1}(C(x), \gamma(x))$. A polynomial $a = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i x^i \in A[x]$ is such that

$$a \in 2A[x] + \{b - b^2 x \mid v \in A[x]\}$$

if and only if there exist $b_0, b_1, \dots \in A$ such that

$$a_0 = b_0, a_1 = b_1 - b_0, a_2 = b_2, a_3 = b_3 - b_1, a_4 = b_4, \dots \in A_2,$$

if and only if

$$\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a_{(2i+1)2^j-1} = 0 \in A_2 \quad (i \geq 0).$$

Thus $f_{-1}(x)$ is well-defined and injective. The morphism $f_{-1}(x)$ is surjective, since

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_i x^i = f_{-1}(x) \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_i x^{2i} \right) \in A_2[x] \quad (c_i \in A).$$

The map $\widehat{Q}^0(C(x)) \rightarrow Q_{-1}(C(x), \gamma(x))$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{Q}^0(C(x)) &= A_2[x] \rightarrow Q_{-1}(C(x), \gamma(x)) = A_2[x]; \\ b &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} b_i x^i \mapsto \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} b_{(2i+1)2^j-1} \right) x^i. \end{aligned}$$

If $b = c^2$ for $c = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_i x^i \in A_2[x]$ then

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} b_{(2i+1)2^j-1} \right) x^i = c \in A_2[x],$$

so that the composite

$$\partial(x) : H_0(C(1) \otimes_{A[x]} C(x)) = A_2[x] \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^0(C(x)) \rightarrow Q_{-1}(C(x), \gamma(x)) = A_2[x]$$

is just the identity $c \mapsto c$.

Next, $Q_0(C(x), \gamma(x))$. For any $a \in A[x]$

$$a \in 8A[x] + \{4(b - b^2 x) \mid b \in A[x]\}$$

if and only if there exist $b_0, b_1, \dots \in A$ such that

$$a_0 = 4b_0, a_1 = 4(b_1 - b_0), a_2 = 4b_2, a_3 = 4(b_3 - b_1), \dots \in A_8,$$

if and only if

$$a_0 = a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = \dots = 0 \in A_4,$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a_{(2i+1)2^j-1} = 0 \in A_8 \quad (i \geq 0).$$

Thus $f_0(x)$ is well-defined and injective. The morphism $f_0(x)$ is surjective, since

$$\left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_i x^i, \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} d_i x^i \right) = f_0(x) \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} 2c_i x^{2i} + \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} 2d_i x^{2i+1} \right) \in A_4[x] \oplus A_2[x] \quad (c_i, d_i \in A).$$

The map $\widehat{Q}^1(C(x)) \rightarrow Q_0(C(x), \gamma(x))$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{Q}^1(C(x)) &= A_2[x] \rightarrow Q_0(C(x), \gamma(x)) = A_4[x] \oplus A_2[x] ; \\ b &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} b_i x^i \mapsto \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} 2b_{(2i+1)2j-1} \right) x^i, 0 \right) . \end{aligned}$$

If $b = c^2$ for $c = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_i x^i \in A_2[x]$ then

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} 2a_{(2i+1)2j} \right) x^i = 2c \in A_4[x] ,$$

so that the composite

$$\partial(x) : H_1(C(1) \otimes_{A[x]} C(x)) = A_2[x] \rightarrow \widehat{Q}^1(C(x)) \rightarrow Q_0(C(x), \gamma(x)) = A_4[x] \oplus A_2[x]$$

is given by $c \mapsto (2c, 0)$. □

We can now prove Theorem 0.2 :

Theorem 5.6. *The hyperquadratic L -groups of $A[x]$ for a 1-even A are given by*

$$\widehat{L}^n(A[x]) = Q_n(B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]}) = \begin{cases} A_8 \oplus A_4[x] \oplus A_2[x]^3 & \text{if } n \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \\ A_2 & \text{if } n \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\ 0 & \text{if } n \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \\ A_2[x] & \text{if } n \equiv 3 \pmod{4} . \end{cases}$$

(i) For $n = 0$

$$Q_0(B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]}) = \frac{\{M \in \text{Sym}_2(A[x]) \mid M - MXM \in \text{Quad}_2(A[x])\}}{4\text{Quad}_2(A[x]) + \{2(N + N^t) - 4N^t XN \mid N \in M_2(A[x])\}} .$$

An element $M \in Q_0(B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]})$ is represented by a matrix

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Sym}_2(A[x]) \quad (a = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i x^i, c = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_i x^i \in A[x])$$

with $a - a_0, b, c \in 2A[x]$. The isomorphism

$$Q_0(B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]}) \xrightarrow{\cong} \widehat{L}^0(A[x]) = \widehat{L}^1(A[x], (2)^\infty) ; M \mapsto (T_M, \lambda_M, \mu_M; U_M)$$

sends M to the Witt class of the nonsingular quadratic linking form (T_M, λ_M, μ_M) over $(A[x], (2)^\infty)$ with a lagrangian $U_M \subset T_M$ for (T_M, λ_M) corresponding to the (-1) -quadratic $(2)^\infty$ -formation over $A[x]$

$$\partial(M) = (H_-(A[x]^4); A[x]^4, \text{im} \left(\begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ -2X & I - XM \\ 0 & 2I \\ 2I & M \end{pmatrix} : A[x]^4 \rightarrow A[x]^4 \oplus A[x]^4 \right))$$

(4.10), with

$$\partial : Q_0(B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]}) = \widehat{L}^0(A[x]) \rightarrow L_{-1}(A[x]) ; M \mapsto \partial(M) .$$

The inverse isomorphism is defined by the linking Arf invariant (4.9).

Writing

$$2\Delta : A_2[x] \rightarrow A_4[x] \oplus A_4[x] ; d \mapsto (2d, 2d)$$

there are defined isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} Q_0(B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]}) &\xrightarrow{\cong} A_8 \oplus \text{coker}(2\Delta) \oplus A_2[x] \oplus A_2[x] ; \\ M &= \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & c' \end{pmatrix} \quad (c' = c - b^2) \\ \mapsto &(a_0, [\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a_{(2i+1)2j}/2)x^i, \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} c'_{(2i+1)2j-1}/2)x^i], \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (a_{2k+2}/2)x^k, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (c'_{2k+1}/2)x^k) , \\ \text{coker}(2\Delta) &\xrightarrow{\cong} A_4[x] \oplus A_2[x] ; [d, e] \mapsto (d - e, d) . \end{aligned}$$

In particular $M \in Q_0(B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]})$ can be represented by a diagonal matrix $\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & c' \end{pmatrix}$.

(ii) For $n = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_1(B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]}) \\ = \frac{\{N \in M_2(A[x]) \mid N + N^t \in 2\text{Sym}_2(A[x]), \frac{1}{2}(N + N^t) - N^t X N \in \text{Quad}_2(A[x])\}}{2M_2(A[x])} \end{aligned}$$

and there is defined an isomorphism

$$Q_1(B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]}) \xrightarrow{\cong} Q_1(B^A, \beta^A) = A_2 ; N = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \mapsto a_0 ,$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} \partial : Q_1(B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]}) &= \widehat{L}^1(A[x]) = A_2 \rightarrow L_0(A[x]) ; \\ a_0 &\mapsto A[x] \otimes_A (A \oplus A, \begin{pmatrix} a_0(a_0 - 1)/2 & 1 - 2a_0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}) . \end{aligned}$$

(iii) For $n = 2$

$$Q_2(B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]}) = 0 .$$

(iv) For $n = 3$

$$Q_3(B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]}) = \frac{\text{Sym}_2(A[x])}{\text{Quad}_2(A[x]) + \{M - MXM \mid M \in \text{Sym}_2(A[x])\}} .$$

There is defined an isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} Q_3(B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]}) &\xrightarrow{\cong} A_2[x] ; \\ M &= \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a' & 0 \\ 0 & c' \end{pmatrix} \mapsto d_0 + \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} d_{(2i+1)2j})x^{i+1} \\ (a' &= a - b^2x , c' = c - b^2 \in A[x] , d = a' + c'x = a + cx \in A_2[x]) . \end{aligned}$$

The isomorphism

$$Q_3(B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]}) \xrightarrow{\cong} \widehat{L}^0(A[x]) = \widehat{L}^3(A[x]) ; M = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} \mapsto (K_M, \psi_M; L_M)$$

sends M to the Witt class of the nonsingular (-1) -quadratic form over $A[x]$

$$(K_M, \psi_M) = (A[x]^2 \oplus A[x]^2, \begin{pmatrix} X & 1 \\ 0 & M \end{pmatrix})$$

with a lagrangian $L_M = A[x]^2 \oplus 0 \subset K_M$ for $(K_M, \psi_M - \psi_M^*)$ (3.8), and

$$\partial : Q_3(B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]}) = \widehat{L}^3(A[x]) \rightarrow L_2(A[x]) ; M \mapsto (K_M, \psi_M) .$$

In particular $M \in Q_3(B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]})$ can be represented by a diagonal matrix $\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & c' \end{pmatrix}$.

The inverse isomorphism is defined by the generalized Arf invariant (3.4).

Proof. Proposition 5.4 expresses $Q_n(B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]})$ in terms of 2×2 matrices. We deal with the four cases separately.

(i) Let $n = 0$. Proposition 5.5 gives an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H_1(C(1) \otimes_{A[x]} C(x)) \xrightarrow{\partial} Q_0(C(1), \gamma(1)) \oplus Q_0(C(x), \gamma(x)) \rightarrow Q_0(C(X), \gamma(X)) \rightarrow 0$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} H_1(C(1) \otimes_{A[x]} C(x)) &= A_2[x] \rightarrow \\ Q_0(C(1), \gamma(1)) \oplus Q_0(C(x), \gamma(x)) &= (A_8 \oplus A_4[x] \oplus A_2[x]) \oplus (A_4[x] \oplus A_2[x]) ; \\ x &\mapsto ((0, 2c, 0), (2c, 0)) \end{aligned}$$

so that there is defined an isomorphism

$$\text{coker}(\partial) \xrightarrow{\cong} A_8 \oplus \text{coker}(2\Delta) \oplus A_2[x] \oplus A_2[x] ; (s, t, u, v, w) \mapsto (s, [t, v], u, w) .$$

We shall define an isomorphism $Q_0(C(X), \gamma(X)) \cong \text{coker}(\partial)$ by constructing a splitting map

$$Q_0(C(X), \gamma(X)) \rightarrow Q_0(C(1), \gamma(1)) \oplus Q_0(C(x), \gamma(x)) .$$

An element in $Q_0(C(X), \gamma(X))$ is represented by a symmetric matrix

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Sym}_2(A[x])$$

such that

$$M - MXM = \begin{pmatrix} a - a^2 - b^2x & b - ab - bcx \\ b - ab - bcx & c - b^2 - c^2x \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Quad}_2(A[x]) ,$$

so that

$$a - a^2 - b^2x , c - b^2 - c^2x \in 2A[x] .$$

Given $a = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i x^i \in A[x]$ let

$$d = \max\{i \geq 0 \mid a_i \notin 2A\} (= 0 \text{ if } a \in 2A[x])$$

so that $a \in A_2[x]$ has degree $d \geq 0$,

$$(a_d)^2 = a_d \neq 0 \in A_2$$

and $a - a^2 \in A_2[x]$ has degree $2d$. Thus if $b \neq 0 \in A_2[x]$ the degree of $a - a^2 = b^2x \in A_2[x]$ is both even and odd, so $b \in 2A[x]$ and hence also $a - a^2, c - c^2x \in 2A[x]$. It follows from $a(1-a) = 0 \in A_2[x]$ that $a = 0$ or $1 \in A_2[x]$, so $a - a_0 \in 2A[x]$. Similarly,

it follows from $c(1 - cx) = 0 \in A_2[x]$ that $c = 0 \in A_2[x]$, so $c \in 2A[x]$. The matrices defined by

$$N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -b/2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(A[x]), \quad M' = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & c - b^2 \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Sym}_2(A[x])$$

are such that

$$M + 2(N + N^t) - 4N^t X N = M' \in \text{Sym}_2(A[x])$$

and so $M = M' \in Q_0(C(X), \gamma(X))$. The explicit splitting map is given by

$$Q_0(C(X), \gamma(X)) \rightarrow Q_0(C(1), \gamma(1)) \oplus Q_0(C(x), \gamma(x)); \quad M = M' \mapsto (a, c - b^2).$$

The isomorphism

$$Q_0(C(X), \gamma(X)) \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{coker}(\partial); \quad M \mapsto (a, c - b^2)$$

may now be composed with the isomorphisms given in the proof of Proposition 5.5 (i)

$$\begin{aligned} Q_0(C(1), \gamma(1)) &\xrightarrow{\cong} A_8 \oplus A_4[x] \oplus A_2[x]; \\ &\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} d_i x^i \mapsto (d_0, \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} d_{(2i+1)2^j} / 2) x^i, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (d_{2k+2} / 2) x^k), \\ Q_0(C(x), \gamma(x)) &\xrightarrow{\cong} A_4[x] \oplus A_2[x]; \\ &\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} e_i x^i \mapsto (\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} e_{(2i+1)2^j - 1} / 2) x^i, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (e_{2k+1} / 2) x^k). \end{aligned}$$

(ii) Let $n = 1$. If $N = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(A[x])$ represents an element $N \in Q_1(B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]})$

$$\begin{aligned} N + N^t &= \begin{pmatrix} 2a & b+c \\ b+c & 2d \end{pmatrix} \in 2\text{Sym}_2(A[x]), \\ \frac{1}{2}(N + N^t) - N^t X N &= \begin{pmatrix} a & (b+c)/2 \\ (b+c)/2 & d \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} a^2 + c^2 x & ab + cd x \\ ab + cd x & b^2 + d^2 x \end{pmatrix} \\ &\in \text{Quad}_2(A[x]) \end{aligned}$$

then

$$b + c, \quad a - a^2 - c^2 x, \quad d - b^2 - d^2 x \in 2A[x].$$

If $d \notin 2A[x]$ then the degree of $d - d^2 x = b^2 \in A_2[x]$ is both even and odd, so that $d \in 2A[x]$ and hence $b, c \in 2A[x]$. Thus $a - a^2 \in 2A[x]$ and so (as above) $a - a_0 \in 2A[x]$. It follows that

$$Q_1(B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]}) = Q_1(B^A, \beta^A) = A_2.$$

(iii) Let $n = 2$. $Q_2(B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]}) = 0$ by 5.5.

(iv) Let $n = 3$. Proposition 5.5 gives an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H_0(C(1) \otimes_{A[x]} C(x)) \xrightarrow{\partial} Q_{-1}(C(1), \gamma(1)) \oplus Q_{-1}(C(x), \gamma(x)) \rightarrow Q_3(C(X), \gamma(X)) \rightarrow 0$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} \partial : H_0(C(1) \otimes_{A[x]} C(x)) &= A_2[x] \rightarrow \\ Q_{-1}(C(1), \gamma(1)) \oplus Q_{-1}(C(x), \gamma(x)) &= A_2[x] \oplus A_2[x]; \quad c \mapsto (cx, c), \end{aligned}$$

so that there is defined an isomorphism

$$\text{coker}(\partial) \xrightarrow{\cong} A_2[x]; \quad (a, b) \mapsto a + bx.$$

with $L_0(\mathbb{Z}[x], (2)^\infty)$ (resp. $L^0(\mathbb{Z}[x], (2)^\infty)$) the Witt group of nonsingular quadratic (resp. symmetric) linking forms over $(\mathbb{Z}[x], (2)^\infty)$, and

$$L^0(\mathbb{Z}[x], (2)^\infty) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{Z}_2 ; (T, \lambda) \mapsto n \text{ if } |\mathbb{Z} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[x]} T| = 2^n .$$

The twisted quadratic Q -group $Q_0(B^{\mathbb{Z}[x]}, \beta^{\mathbb{Z}[x]})$ is thus the Witt group of nonsingular quadratic linking forms (T, λ, μ) over $(\mathbb{Z}[x], (2)^\infty)$ with $|\mathbb{Z} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[x]} T| = 4^m$ for some $m \geq 0$. $Q_0(B^{\mathbb{Z}[x]}, \beta^{\mathbb{Z}[x]})$ can also be regarded as the Witt group of nonsingular quadratic linking forms (T, λ, μ) over $(\mathbb{Z}[x], (2)^\infty)$ together with a lagrangian $U \subset T$ for the symmetric linking form (T, λ) . The isomorphism class of any such quadruple $(T, \lambda, \mu; U)$ is an element $\phi \in Q_0(B, \beta)$. The chain bundle β is classified by a chain bundle map

$$(f, \chi) : (B, \beta) \rightarrow (B^{\mathbb{Z}[x]}, \beta^{\mathbb{Z}[x]})$$

and the Witt class is given by the linking Arf invariant

$$(T, \lambda, \mu; U) = (f, \chi)_\%(\phi) \in Q_0(B^{\mathbb{Z}[x]}, \beta^{\mathbb{Z}[x]}) = \mathbb{Z}_8 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_4[x] \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2[x]^3 .$$

(iii) Here is an explicit procedure obtaining the generalized linking Arf invariant

$$(T, \lambda, \mu; U) \in Q_0(B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]}) = A_8 \oplus A_4[x] \oplus A_2[x]^3$$

for a nonsingular quadratic linking form (T, λ, μ) over $(A[x], (2)^\infty)$ together with a lagrangian $U \subset T$ for the symmetric linking form (T, λ) such that $[U] = 0 \in \tilde{K}_0(A[x])$, for any 1-even ring A .

Use a set of $A[x]$ -module generators $\{g_1, g_2, \dots, g_u\} \subset U$ to obtain a f.g. free $A[x]$ -module resolution

$$0 \rightarrow B_1 \xrightarrow{d} B_0 = A[x]^u \xrightarrow{(g_1, g_2, \dots, g_u)} U \rightarrow 0 .$$

Let $(p_i, q_i) \in A_2[x] \oplus A_2[x]$ be the unique elements such that

$$\mu(g_i) = (p_i)^2 + x(q_i)^2 \in \hat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A[x]) = A_2[x] \quad (1 \leq i \leq u) ,$$

and use arbitrary lifts $(p_i, q_i) \in A[x] \oplus A[x]$ to define

$$b_i = (p_i)^2 + x(q_i)^2 \in A[x] , \\ p = (p_1, p_2, \dots, p_u) , \quad q = (q_1, q_2, \dots, q_u) \in A[x]^u .$$

The diagonal symmetric form on B_0

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & b_2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & b_u \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Sym}(B_0)$$

is such that

$$d^* \beta d \in \text{Quad}(B_1) \subset \text{Sym}(B_1) ,$$

and represents the chain bundle

$$\beta = \mu|_U \in \hat{Q}^0(B^{-*}) = \text{Hom}_A(U, \hat{H}^0(\mathbb{Z}_2; A[x])) .$$

The $A[x]$ -module morphisms

$$f_0 = \begin{pmatrix} p \\ q \end{pmatrix} : B_0 = A[x]^u \rightarrow B_0^{A[x]} = A[x] \oplus A[x] ; (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_u) \mapsto \sum_{i=1}^u a_i(p_i, q_i) ,$$

$$f_1 : B_1 = A[x]^u \rightarrow B_1^{A[x]} = A[x] \oplus A[x] ; a = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_u) \mapsto \frac{f_0 d(a)}{2}$$

define a chain bundle map

$$(f, 0) : (B, \beta) \rightarrow (B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]}) ,$$

with

$$\beta_0^{A[x]} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & x \end{pmatrix} : B_0^{A[x]} = A[x] \oplus A[x] \rightarrow (B_0^{A[x]})^* = A[x] \oplus A[x] .$$

The $(2)^\infty$ -torsion dual of U has f.g. free $A[x]$ -module resolution

$$0 \rightarrow B^0 = A[x]^u \xrightarrow{d^*} B^1 \rightarrow U^\wedge \rightarrow 0 .$$

Lift a set of $A[x]$ -module generators $\{h_1, h_2, \dots, h_u\} \subset U^\wedge$ to obtain a basis for B^1 , and hence an identification $B^1 = A[x]^u$. Also, lift these generators to elements $\{h_1, h_2, \dots, h_u\} \subset T$, so that $\{g_1, g_2, \dots, g_u, h_1, h_2, \dots, h_u\} \subset T$ is a set of $A[x]$ -module generators such that

$$d^{-1} = (\lambda(g_i, h_j)) \in \frac{\text{Hom}_{A[1/2][x]}(B_0[1/2], B_1[1/2])}{\text{Hom}_{A[x]}(B_0, B_1)} .$$

Lift the symmetric $u \times u$ matrix $(\lambda(h_i, h_j))$ with entries in $A[1/2][x]/A[x]$ to a symmetric form on the f.g. free $A[1/2][x]$ -module $B^1[1/2] = A[1/2][x]^u$

$$\Lambda = (\lambda_{ij}) \in \text{Sym}(B^1[1/2])$$

such that $\lambda_{ii} \in A[1/2][x]$ has image $\mu(h_i) \in A[1/2][x]/2A[x]$. Let $\phi = (\phi_{ij})$ be the symmetric form on $B^0 = A[x]^u$ defined by

$$\phi = d\Lambda d^* \in \text{Sym}(B^0) \subset \text{Sym}(B^0[1/2]) .$$

Then T has a f.g. free $A[x]$ -module resolution

$$0 \rightarrow B_1 \oplus B^0 \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & d^* \\ d & \phi \end{pmatrix}} B^1 \oplus B_0 \xrightarrow{(g_1, \dots, g_u, h_1, \dots, h_u)} T \rightarrow 0 ,$$

and

$$\phi_{ii} - \sum_{j=1}^u (\phi_{ij})^2 b_j \in 2A[x] .$$

The symmetric form on $(B_0^{A[x]})^* = A[x] \oplus A[x]$ defined by

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} = f_0 \phi f_0^* = \begin{pmatrix} \phi(p, p) & \phi(p, q) \\ \phi(q, p) & \phi(q, q) \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Sym}((B_0^{A[x]})^*)$$

$$(p = (p_1, p_2, \dots, p_u), q = (q_1, q_2, \dots, q_u) \in B^0 = A[x]^u)$$

is of the type considered in the proof of Theorem 5.6 (i), with

$$a - a^2 = b^2 x , c - c^2 x = b^2 \in A_2[x] , b \in 2A[x] .$$

The Witt class is

$$\begin{aligned} (T, \lambda, \mu; U) &= (f, 0)_{\%}(\phi) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & c' \end{pmatrix} \in Q_0(B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]}) \quad (c' = c - b^2), \end{aligned}$$

with isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} Q_0(B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]}) &\xrightarrow{\cong} A_8 \oplus \text{coker}(2\Delta) \oplus A_2[x] \oplus A_2[x]; \\ \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & c' \end{pmatrix} &\mapsto (a_0, [\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a_{(2i+1)2^j/2})x^i, \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} c'_{(2i+1)2^j-1/2})x^i], \\ &\quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (a_{2k+2}/2)x^k, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (c'_{2k+1}/2)x^k), \\ \text{coker}(2\Delta) &\xrightarrow{\cong} A_4[x] \oplus A_2[x]; [m, n] \mapsto (m - n, m), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$2\Delta : A_2[x] \rightarrow A_4[x] \oplus A_4[x]; m \mapsto (2m, 2m)$$

as in Theorem 5.6, and

$$Q_0(B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]}) = A_8 \oplus A_4[x] \oplus A_2[x]^3.$$

For Dedekind A the splitting formula of [10] gives

$$\text{UNil}_3(A) \cong Q_0(B^{A[x]}, \beta^{A[x]})/A_8 \cong A_4[x] \oplus A_2[x]^3.$$

□

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