



Disoriented homology and double branched covers

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Abstract. This paper provides a convenient and practical method to compute the homology and intersection pairing of a branched double cover of the 4-ball.

To projections of links in the 3-ball, and to projections of surfaces in the 4-ball into the boundary sphere, we associate a sequence of homology groups, called the disoriented homology. We show that the disoriented homology is isomorphic to the homology of the double branched cover of the link or surface. We define a pairing on the first disoriented homology group of a surface and show that this is equal to the intersection pairing of the branched cover. These results generalize work of Gordon and Litherland, for embedded surfaces in the 3-sphere, to arbitrary surfaces in the 4-ball. We also give a generalization of the signature formula of Gordon–Litherland to the general setting.

Our results are underpinned by a theorem describing a handle decomposition of the branched double cover of a codimension-2 submanifold in the n -ball, which generalizes previous results of Akbulut–Kirby and others.

1 Introduction

Branched covering spaces have proved to be an extremely efficient way of encoding embedding information about submanifolds [2, 6, 10, 14]. The basic information about a covering space is its homology; this is often the starting point for extracting other invariants such as various gauge theoretic invariants. In [5], Gordon and Litherland showed that the first homology of an embedded spanning surface F for a link L in S^3 is isomorphic to the second homology of the double cover X of the 4-ball branched along the properly embedded surface obtained by pushing the interior of F into the ball. Moreover, they defined a bilinear form on $H_1(F)$ and showed that it is isomorphic to the intersection form of X ; they also derived a formula for the signature of L in terms of this form.

The main goal of this paper is to generalize these results to embedded surfaces in the 4-ball. As a warm-up, we consider links and tangles in the 3-ball. We use the radial distance function to induce a bridge decomposition on the radial projection $P \subset S^2$ of the link or tangle $L \subset B^3$, as in the example of the trefoil shown in Figure 1. We choose a disorientation of each overbridge, again as shown in the figure: each segment of the

Received by the editors July 18, 2022; revised October 10, 2022; accepted October 21, 2022.

Published online on Cambridge Core November 11, 2022.

The second author was partially supported by Slovenian Research Agency (ARRS) Research program P1-0288.

AMS subject classification: 57M12.

Keywords: Disoriented homology, intersection form, double branched cover.



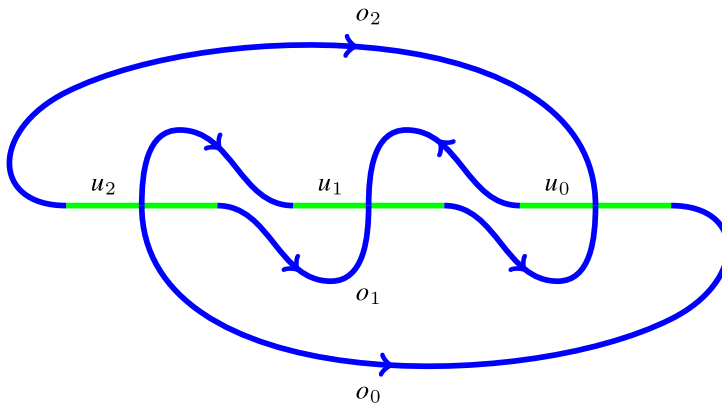


Figure 1: A bridge decomposition of the left-handed trefoil. Underbridges are shown in green, with overbridges in blue. The arrows on the overbridges specify a disorientation.

complement of the underbridges in the overbridge is given an orientation. These are chosen so that the orientation switches at each crossing.

We use these data to define the disoriented chain complex $\mathcal{DC}_*(P)$ (see Section 2): $\mathcal{DC}_1(P)$ is the free abelian group generated by the overbridges, $\mathcal{DC}_0(P)$ is generated by the underbridges, and the boundary operator between them is given by counting with sign how many times each overbridge points into or out of each underbridge. The boundary operator from $\mathcal{DC}_0(P)$ to $\mathcal{DC}_{-1}(P) = \mathbb{Z}$ is the augmentation homomorphism. We show that the homology of this complex computes that of the double branched cover of L (for a precise statement, see Proposition 8.3; this is closely related to the fact that the *coloring matrix* of a link diagram presents the first homology of the double branched cover; cf. [7, 11]).

Theorem 1 *The disoriented homology of a link or tangle L in B^3 is isomorphic to the shifted reduced homology of the double cover of B^3 branched along L , i.e.,*

$$H_*(\mathcal{DC}_*(P)) \cong \tilde{H}_{*+1}(\Sigma_2(B^3, L)).$$

The disoriented homology of a compact surface F properly embedded in the 4-ball, with or without boundary, may be defined in a similar manner (see Section 5). Starting with a handle decomposition of $F \subset B^4$ induced by the radial distance function, we consider the images of these handles in the radial projection $F_s \subset S^3$ of F as handles of F_s . Assuming the projection to be regular, F_s may be decomposed as a ribbon-immersed surface and a union of disjoint disks that are 2-handles of F_s , as shown in Figure 2. The group $\mathcal{DC}_k(F_s)$ for $k \geq 0$ is freely generated by the k -handles of F_s . The boundary operator from \mathcal{DC}_2 to \mathcal{DC}_1 for each 2-handle essentially counts with sign how many times the intersection of the 2-handle with a 1-handle goes over that 1-handle; this is computed using *disorientations* of handles. Disorientations of 1-handles are orientations of their cores, switching each time they pass through a ribbon singularity; disorientations of 2-handles are determined by chessboard coloring of the regions into which 2-handles are split by their intersections with the ribbon

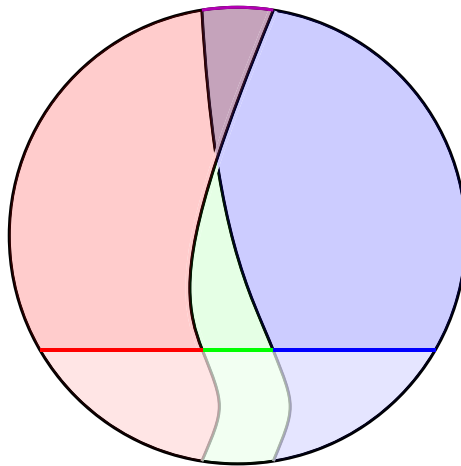


Figure 2: The radial projection of a projective plane with a compatible handle decomposition. The round disk is the 0-handle, the green band is the 1-handle, and the red and blue disks combine to give the 2-handle. The green arc signifies the ribbon singularity. The 2-handle is split into four subdisks by its intersection with the ribbon surface.

surface. The remaining boundary homomorphisms are defined similarly to the 3-dimensional case. We also show that taking linking numbers with double normal push-offs gives rise to a pairing λ on the first disoriented homology group of F_s , which we call the GL-pairing of F_s . To define the pairing, we use a more geometric description of the first disoriented homology group for a ribbon-immersed surface (see Section 4); Figure 3 shows an example. We prove the following (see Theorem 9.3 for a more precise formulation).

Theorem 2 *The disoriented homology of a properly embedded compact surface F in the 4-ball is isomorphic to the shifted reduced homology of the double cover $\Sigma_2(B^4, F)$ of the 4-ball branched along F , i.e.,*

$$H_*(\mathcal{DC}_*(F_s)) \cong \tilde{H}_{*+1}(\Sigma_2(B^4, F)).$$

Moreover, the intersection pairing of $\Sigma_2(B^4, F)$ under this identification agrees with the GL-pairing λ .

The proof of this theorem relies on a Kirby diagram for the branched double cover $\Sigma_2(B^4, F)$; in particular, we give a recipe for drawing the attaching spheres of 3-handles. This is illustrated in Example 9.2 for the surface in Figure 2.

A widely used application of the celebrated paper of Gordon and Litherland is a convenient formula to compute the signature of a link using the signature of the bilinear form associated with a spanning surface for the link in S^3 . We generalize this to give a signature formula based on the GL-pairing of a slice surface as follows.

Theorem 3 *Let a link \mathcal{L} be the boundary of a slice surface $F \subset B^4$, and let λ be the GL-pairing on the first disoriented homology group of F . Then, for any choice $\vec{\mathcal{L}}$ of orientation*

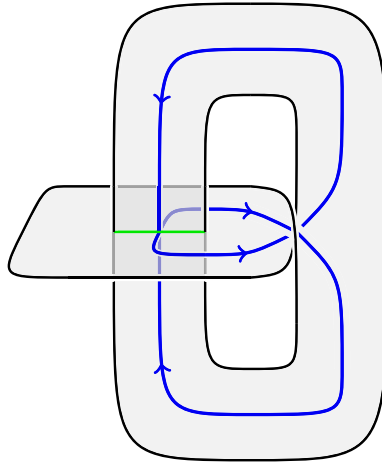


Figure 3: A generating set for disoriented homology. A ribbon-immersed annulus with a generator of its first disoriented homology group. The ribbon singularity is shown in green.

for \mathcal{L} , its signature is given by

$$\sigma(\vec{\mathcal{L}}) = \sigma(\lambda) - \frac{1}{2} \text{lk}(\vec{\mathcal{L}}, \vec{\mathcal{L}}^F),$$

where $\vec{\mathcal{L}}^F$ is a parallel copy of $\vec{\mathcal{L}}$ on the radial projection F_s of F , oriented consistently with $\vec{\mathcal{L}}$.

The organization of the paper is as follows: we define the disoriented homology of a properly embedded tangle $L \subset B^3$ in Section 2. For a properly embedded surface $F \subset B^4$, we define in Section 3 its description $F_s \subset S^3$, which in the case of a ribbon surface is its ribbon immersion; for a general surface, it is a decomposition of its regular projection into the union of a ribbon-immersed surface and disks corresponding to maxima. Based on this description, we define the disoriented homology $DH_*(F_s)$, for ribbon surfaces in Section 4 and for general slice surfaces in Section 5. In the case of a ribbon surface, the first disoriented homology $DH_1(F_s)$ is a subgroup of the singular homology group $H_1(F_s; \mathbb{Z})$ of the ribbon-immersed surface $F_s \subset S^3$ generated by those cycles that in a neighborhood of every ribbon singularity are multiples of the chain pictured in Figure 5; the structure of this chain also gives the homology its name. We then extend the definition of disoriented homology to general slice surface descriptions F_s and give several alternative descriptions of the groups.

We define the pairing λ on $DH_1(F_s)$ in Section 6, generalizing the Gordon–Litherland pairing.

Section 7 is the technical core of the paper, in which we relate a handle decomposition of a codimension-2 submanifold F in the n -ball to a handle decomposition of its double branched cover X . In Section 8, we show how a bridge decomposition of L gives rise to a handle decomposition of the double cover Y of B^3 branched along L and give a recipe for drawing a Heegaard diagram of the double branched cover of a link in S^3 .

We show in Proposition 8.3 that the disoriented homology of a tangle is isomorphic to the shifted homology of Y , proving Theorem 1. In Section 9, we consider the case of a surface F in the 4-ball and show how to construct a Kirby diagram for X based on a handle decomposition of F . We use this to prove Theorem 2.

In Section 10, we prove Theorem 3.

2 Disoriented homology of tangles

Let L be a properly embedded compact 1-manifold in the 3-ball, i.e., a tangle or a link, to which the radial distance function ρ restricts to be Morse, giving a handle decomposition of L . This is known as a bridge decomposition of L . We assume that the radial projection $P \subset S^2$ of L has only ordinary double points. The bridge decomposition of L induces a bridge decomposition of P which then carries the same information as a diagram of L ; we refer to double points of P as crossings. In this context, 0-handles and 1-handles are called underbridges and overbridges, respectively. We further assume that:

- all endpoints of P are contained in underbridges, and
- at each crossing, an overbridge crosses over an underbridge.

For each overbridge of P , choose a *disorientation* as follows: split the overbridge into subarcs separated by crossings and give consecutive subarcs opposite orientations. Denote the projection with this extra information (bridge decomposition and disorientations of overbridges) by P^b . Define the *disoriented chain complex* $\mathcal{DC}_*(P^b)$ of L as follows. Let $\mathcal{DC}_0(P^b)$ be the free abelian group generated by the underbridges, and let $\mathcal{DC}_1(P^b)$ be the free abelian group generated by the disoriented overbridges. The boundary homomorphism $\partial_p^b : \mathcal{DC}_1(P^b) \rightarrow \mathcal{DC}_0(P^b)$ associates to each overbridge a linear combination of underbridges, where if an oriented arc of the overbridge points to/from an underbridge, it contributes plus/minus that underbridge. Note that the contribution at each crossing is ± 2 times the underbridge at the crossing. Let $\mathcal{DC}_{-1}(P^b) = \mathbb{Z}$ and $\varepsilon : \mathcal{DC}_0(P^b) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ be the augmentation homomorphism mapping every underbridge to 1. Then

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{DC}_1(P^b) \xrightarrow{\partial_p^b} \mathcal{DC}_0(P^b) \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} \mathcal{DC}_{-1}(P^b) \rightarrow 0$$

is a chain complex that we refer to as the *disoriented chain complex* of L . The homology of this complex is the *disoriented homology* of L . We will show in Section 8 that this is isomorphic to the shifted homology of the double branched cover of B^3 with branch set L . In particular, this implies that the disoriented homology of L is independent of the choices involved in its definition.

Example 2.1 We illustrate the above with the example of the trefoil L as shown in Figure 1, using the bridge decomposition and the disorientations of the overbridges

as shown in that figure. Relative to the labelings of the underbridges and overbridges, the boundary homomorphism is given by the matrix

$$\partial_p^b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Since the rank of this matrix is 2, it follows that $H_1(\mathcal{DC}_*(P^b)) \cong \mathbb{Z}$.

To compute $H_0(\mathcal{DC}_*(P^b))$, observe that we may project the kernel of ε onto the subspace generated by any two of the underbridges. Hence, we omit the first row of ∂_p^b . Then the columns generate an index 3 subgroup of \mathbb{Z}^2 , showing that $H_0(\mathcal{DC}_*(P^b)) \cong \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$.

3 Surfaces in the 4-ball and their representations in the 3-sphere

Let $F \subset B^4$ be a properly embedded compact surface, not necessarily connected or orientable. We will refer to F as a *slice* surface. Denote by $\mathcal{L} \subset S^3$ the link consisting of the boundary components of F . We may assume (after an isotopy rel boundary) that the radial distance function ρ in B^4 restricts to a Morse function ρ_F on F . If ρ_F has no critical points of index 2, then F is called a *ribbon* surface and it admits a ribbon immersion into S^3 , in which case we denote the image of this immersion by F_r . The immersed surface F_r can be described by first choosing pairwise disjoint embeddings of the 0-handles of F into S^3 and then connecting them with pairwise disjoint 1-handles that may form ribbon singularities with the images of the 0-handles. Such a surface has a finite number of ribbon singularities as shown in Figure 4a; the preimage of each consists of two arcs in F , one of which is contained in the interior of F (called the *interior arc*) and one which has its endpoints on the boundary of F (called the *properly embedded arc*). The ribbon-immersed surface F_r is embedded away from the ribbon singularities where it has two kinds of singular points: interior double points (in the interior of a ribbon singularity) and boundary double points (endpoints of a ribbon singularity).

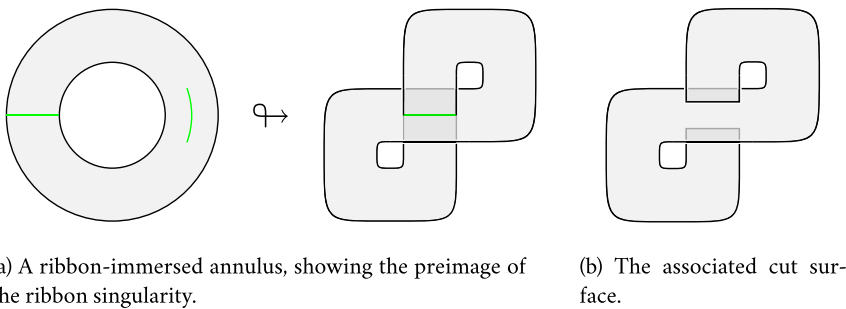


Figure 4: A ribbon surface F and associated cut surface F_c .

Note that $F \subset B^4$ is obtained from $F_r \subset S^3$ by pushing its interior into the interior of B^4 , where the interior arc of each ribbon singularity is pushed further in than the properly embedded arc. This may be done so that ρ_F is a Morse function with no maxima.

Sometimes it will be convenient to convert the immersed surface F_r into an embedded surface by removing a small neighborhood of the properly embedded arc in the preimage of each ribbon singularity; we call this the *cut surface* associated with F_r and denote it by F_c (see Figure 4b).

For a general slice surface $F \subset B^4$, we may assume that ρ_F is a weakly self-indexing Morse function, i.e., that critical points of higher index have greater radial distance than critical points of lower index. In particular, we may assume that all minima and saddle points lie in $\rho^{-1}(0, 2/3)$, and all maxima in $\rho^{-1}(2/3, 1)$. After a further isotopy, supported near the noncritical level $2/3$, we may assume that F is transverse to the sphere of radius $2/3$. Then the sublevel set $\widehat{F} = F \cap B^4_{2/3}$ is a properly embedded ribbon surface to which we associate a ribbon-immersed surface $F_r \subset S^3$ as above. We also assume that the radial projection of F to S^3 restricts to an embedding on the union of 2-handles of F , that on the interior of each 2-handle this projection is transverse to F_r , and that this projection is generic. The last condition restricts possible types of singularities of the projected surface (cf. [3], and further detail in Section 7).

The boundary $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}$ of \widehat{F} is the union of two sublinks: $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_0$ and $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_1$. The first of these is an unlink consisting of those boundary components of \widehat{F} that are capped off in F by the 2-handles, and the second corresponds to \mathcal{L} , in the sense that a part of the surface $F \setminus \text{int } \widehat{F}$ defines an isotopy between $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_1$ and \mathcal{L} . In particular, the components L_i of $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_0$ bound pairwise disjoint embedded disks $d_i \subset S^3$ (images of 2-handles of F) that do not intersect $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_1$, but may intersect the interior of the immersed surface F_r . We call $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_0$ a *separated sublink* of $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}$. This yields a 3-dimensional description of the slice surface F as the union, F_s , of the ribbon-immersed surface F_r and the disks d_i .

Note that F_s may not be smoothly embedded along the boundaries of the disks d_i . The double points interior to d_i form a 1-manifold that may have closed components and arcs that end on the boundary of F_r . These endpoints may either be endpoints of ribbon singularities of the ribbon surface F_r (where two sheets of the projected surface F_s meet transversely) or may indeed be singular points of the projected surface, called *pinch points* or Whitney umbrella singularities which occur when the framing curve from d_i intersects F_r ; note that the framings determined by d_i and F_r along the common boundary agree modulo 2. The standard model for the Whitney umbrella is given by the solutions of $x^2 = y^2z$, with $z \geq 0$. One may then consider the subset with $xy \leq 0$ as a part of the ribbon surface and the subset with $xy \geq 0$ as a part of the 2-handle. The pinch point is at the origin, and the double points lie on the z -axis. The last type of singularities in F_s are triple points, where d_i passes through the interior of a ribbon singularity of F_r .

Conversely, a slice surface description $F_s \subset S^3$ determines a slice surface $F \subset B^4$. First, its ribbon-immersed subsurface F_r determines a ribbon surface $\widehat{F} \subset B^4_{2/3}$. If \mathcal{L}_0 is a separated sublink of the boundary of F_r (or equivalently \widehat{F}), then \widehat{F} may be extended to a (possibly closed) slice surface in B^4 obtained by capping off the boundary components in \mathcal{L}_0 .

4 Disoriented homology of a ribbon surface

The domain of the Gordon–Litherland-type pairing for a ribbon-immersed surface $F_r \subset S^3$ is a subgroup of the first homology group of F_r which we now describe. We note for emphasis that F_r is the image, not the domain, of an immersion into the 3-sphere.

Number the ribbon singularities from 1 to k , and choose coordinates in a cubical ball B_j centered on the j th ribbon singularity in F_r , with the surface inside the ball consisting of the square $[-2, 2] \times [-2, 2] \times \{0\}$ in the (x, y) -plane and the vertical strip $\{0\} \times [-1, 1] \times [-2, 2]$ lying in the (y, z) -plane. The *local disoriented 1-chain* ℓ_j associated to the j th ribbon singularity is the sum of four oriented line segments in this coordinate patch: two vertical segments, running from $(0, 0, \pm 2)$ to the origin, and two horizontal segments, running from the origin to $(\pm 2, 0, 0)$. This is sketched in Figure 5. A *disoriented cycle* is a 1-cycle on F_r of the form

$$a = \sum_{j=1}^k n_j \ell_j + a',$$

where the n_j are integers and a' is a 1-chain supported in the complement of $\text{int}(B_1 \cup \dots \cup B_k)$. The (*first*) *disoriented homology group* $DH_1(F_r)$ of the immersed surface $F_r \subset S^3$ is defined to be the subgroup of $H_1(F_r; \mathbb{Z})$ consisting of classes represented by disoriented cycles.

The disoriented homology group $DH_1(F_r)$ of a ribbon-immersed surface is a free abelian group (as a subgroup of $H_1(F_r)$). In simple situations (such as in the lemma below), it is abstractly isomorphic to the first homology of the underlying surface F ,

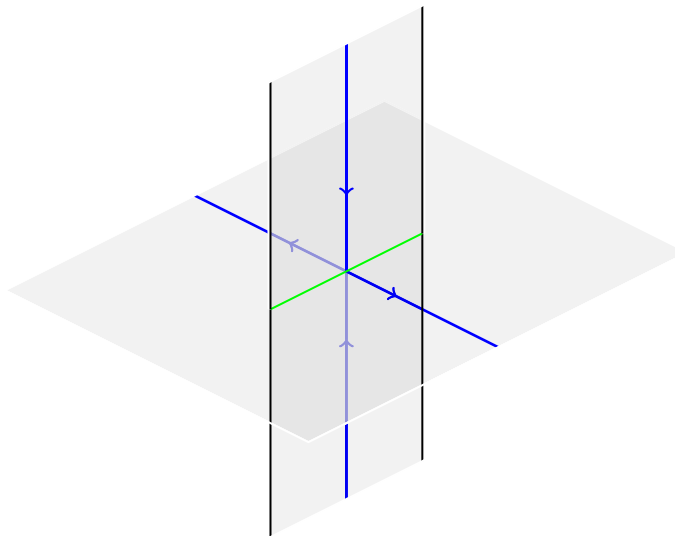


Figure 5: Local picture near a ribbon singularity. The local disoriented 1-chain is shown in blue.

which in the presence of ribbon singularities is a smaller group than the homology group of the immersed surface F_r .

Lemma 4.1 *Let $F_r \subset S^3$ be a ribbon-immersed surface with associated ribbon surface $F \subset B^4$. Suppose that F has a handle decomposition with a single 0-handle and no 2-handles, such that all ribbon singularities are formed by 1-handles passing through the 0-handle; or in other words, the interior arcs are contained in the 0-handle and the properly embedded arcs are contained in the 1-handles. Then $DH_1(F_r)$ is isomorphic to $H_1(F; \mathbb{Z})$.*

Proof For each 1-handle h of F , choose an orientation of its core; these oriented 1-chains, which can be completed to 1-cycles γ_h with the addition of oriented arcs in the 0-handle, give a generating set for $H_1(F; \mathbb{Z})$ as a free abelian group. We now describe a corresponding set of generators for $DH_1(F_r)$. If a 1-handle h contains no ribbon singularities, let $\alpha_h = \gamma_h$. Otherwise, construct a representative for the class α_h by starting with the core of h , split into subarcs by the ribbon singularities; orient the first arc arbitrarily and propagate the orientation along the core by changing the orientation of the arc after every ribbon singularity. Let a_h be obtained from this chain by adding appropriately oriented short pairs of arcs in the 0-handle emanating from the ribbon singularities formed by h as prescribed in Figure 5. We claim that a_h can be completed to a 1-cycle in F_r by connecting its endpoints with oriented arcs in the 0-handle. Indeed, let m be the number of ribbon singularities along h . If $m = 2s + 1$ is odd, then the endpoints of the core have the same orientation (pointing into or out of the 0-handle) as $2s$ of the other endpoints of oriented arcs comprising a_h , whereas the remaining $2(s + 1)$ endpoints have the opposite orientation. Similarly, if $m = 2s$ is even, the endpoints of the core have opposite orientation, and the other endpoints of oriented subarcs of a_h may be split into two sets of size $2s$ each containing points of one orientation. Hence, the endpoints of a_h may be connected up by oriented arcs supported in the 0-handle; we denote the resulting disoriented class by α_h . This homology class is well defined since any two choices of oriented arcs in the 0-handle differ by a trivial cycle.

We now show that any class $\alpha \in DH_1(F_r)$ can be uniquely expressed as a linear combination of the α_h 's. By definition, α is represented by a 1-cycle in F_r of the form

$$a = \sum_{j=1}^k n_j \ell_j + a',$$

where $\{\ell_j\}_{j=1}^k$ are the local disoriented 1-chains at ribbon singularities and a' is supported in the complement of the chosen neighborhood of the ribbon singularities. Note that the coefficients n_j are uniquely determined by the homology class α as F_r has the homotopy type of a 1-complex. Consider a 1-handle h of F with $m > 0$ ribbon singularities, which we label j_1, \dots, j_m in the order one encounters them traveling from one end of h to the other. We claim that for all $i < m$, the coefficients satisfy the relation $n_{j_i} + n_{j_{i+1}} = 0$. To see this, consider the rectangular part of h between the i th and $(i + 1)$ st ribbon singularity. At the i th singularity, the part of a in the rectangle consists of an arc of multiplicity n_{j_i} pointing toward it, and at the $(i + 1)$ st singularity of an arc of multiplicity $n_{j_{i+1}}$. Since a is a cycle, the sum of the multiplicities of the

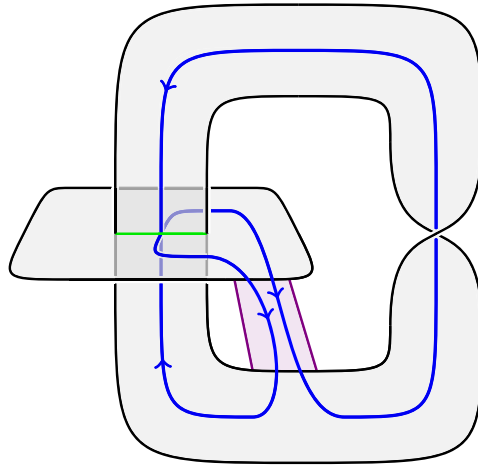


Figure 6: A ribbon surface (shown in gray) with a virtual band (shown in violet). A generator for the disoriented homology of the virtually banded surface is shown in blue.

endpoints of these arcs must be 0 from which the claim follows. We let $n_h = \pm n_{j_i}$ where the sign is chosen so that $n_h \alpha_h$ has the same local multiplicities as a at the ribbon singularities along h . Then $\alpha - \sum_h n_h \alpha_h$ is represented by a cycle in the cut surface F_c and hence uniquely expressible as a linear combination of the classes α_h for those 1-handles h that do not contain ribbon singularities. ■

Figure 3 shows an example of a ribbon-immersed surface satisfying the hypotheses of the lemma. The conclusion of the lemma does not hold in general, as can be seen in the example in Figure 6.

Suppose that $G_r \subset S^3$ is a ribbon-immersed surface and F_r is a ribbon-immersed subsurface of G_r . If G_r may be obtained from F_r by adding 1-handles (possibly containing ribbon singularities), then the inclusion map of F_r into G_r induces a monomorphism $DH_1(F_r) \rightarrow DH_1(G_r)$.

We give another description of $DH_1(F_r)$ which is often easier to work with, and which enables us to also define the 0-dimensional disoriented homology group of F_r . If the cut surface F_c is disconnected, we attach some embedded 1-handles, which we call *virtual bands*, to F_r to form a new ribbon-immersed surface $G_r \subset S^3$. Denote the collection of virtual bands added to F_r to form G_r by \mathcal{V} . These handles intersect F_r only along their attaching arcs and are pairwise disjoint. They must also satisfy the following conditions:

- (1) A virtual band is attached to each component of the cut surface F_c that is not a topological disk with two cuts on the boundary.
- (2) A virtual band is attached to each component of the cut surface F_c containing the interior arc of a ribbon singularity.
- (3) The graph $\Pi(\mathcal{V})$, with vertices corresponding to the components of F_c to which virtual bands are attached and edges corresponding to virtual bands, is connected.

For example, virtual bands may be attached to all components of F_c in such a way that the graph in (3) is a tree.

An orientation of a virtual band is an orientation of its core; we fix a choice of orientation for each virtual band. We call G_r a *virtually banded surface* associated with F_r .

To a virtually banded surface G_r corresponding to (F_r, \mathcal{V}) , we associate a chain complex $\mathcal{DC}_*(F_r, \mathcal{V})$ with two nontrivial groups. The group $\mathcal{DC}_1(F_r, \mathcal{V})$ is the disoriented homology group $DH_1(G_r)$ of G_r ; this is typically easier to work with than $DH_1(F_r)$ since it is possible to choose a generating set with at most one generator intersecting each ribbon singularity. The group $\mathcal{DC}_0(F_r, \mathcal{V})$ is the free abelian group on \mathcal{V} . The boundary homomorphism

$$(4.1) \quad \partial_{\mathcal{V}} : \mathcal{DC}_1(F_r, \mathcal{V}) \rightarrow \mathcal{DC}_0(F_r, \mathcal{V}),$$

$$[a] \mapsto \sum_{V \in \mathcal{V}} \text{lk}(a, K_V) V$$

is defined as follows. For a virtual band $V \in \mathcal{V}$, let K_V be the boundary of an oriented disk in S^3 whose intersection with G_r is a cocore of V , where the orientation of the disk is fixed by the requirement that the intersection number between the disk and the core of V is $+1$. Then the boundary map $\partial_{\mathcal{V}}$ is given by the linking numbers with the K_V 's, or in other words by the signed count of how many times a disoriented homology class passes over each virtual band in the chosen direction.

Proposition 4.2 *Let $F_r \subset S^3$ be a ribbon-immersed surface, and let G_r be a virtually banded surface corresponding to (F_r, \mathcal{V}) as above. Then $H_*(\mathcal{DC}_*(F_r, \mathcal{V}))$ is (up to isomorphism) independent of the choices in the construction of G_r , and the inclusion of F_r in G_r induces a canonical isomorphism*

$$DH_1(F_r) \cong H_1(\mathcal{DC}_*(F_r, \mathcal{V})).$$

We call the homology of the chain complex $\mathcal{DC}_*(F_r, \mathcal{V})$ the disoriented homology of F_r , denoted by $DH_*(F_r)$.

Proof We construct a handle decomposition of G_r without 2-handles and with a single 0-handle containing all the interior arcs of ribbon singularities as follows. Start with a handle decomposition without 2-handles of (the underlying surface of) F_r , so that each component of the cut surface F_c to which a virtual band is attached contains a single 0-handle, and there are no other 0-handles. We may assume that the virtual bands are attached to the 0-handles, that the interior arcs of the ribbon singularities are contained in the interiors of the 0-handles, and that the properly embedded arcs of ribbon singularities are contained in the 1-handles.

Recall the graph $\Pi(\mathcal{V})$ in condition (3) governing the attachment of virtual bands. Since this graph is connected, we may choose $\mathcal{V}_0 \subset \mathcal{V}$ so that the graph $\Pi(\mathcal{V}_0)$ is a maximal tree of $\Pi(\mathcal{V})$. Then the union of the 0-handles in F_r and the virtual bands in \mathcal{V}_0 forms a single 0-handle in the decomposition of G_r that contains all the interior arcs. Hence, by Lemma 4.1, the group $\mathcal{DC}_1(F_r, \mathcal{V}) = DH_1(G_r)$ is isomorphic to the free abelian group with one generator for each 1-handle of G_r ; these are 1-handles of F_r and virtual bands not in \mathcal{V}_0 .

Since the ribbon-immersed surface G_r is obtained from F_r by adding embedded 1-handles, the inclusion of F_r into G_r induces an inclusion of $DH_1(F_r)$ as a subgroup of $DH_1(G_r)$. Note that disoriented 1-cycles in F_r do not intersect the virtual bands, so these are in the kernel of $\partial_{\mathcal{V}}$. On the other hand, if a disoriented 1-cycle in G_r is in the kernel of $\partial_{\mathcal{V}}$, then it is homologous to a disoriented 1-cycle in F_r by a homology supported in the virtual bands of G_r . This proves that the inclusion $F_r \hookrightarrow G_r$ induces a canonical isomorphism $H_1(\mathcal{DC}_*(F_r, \mathcal{V})) \cong DH_1(F_r)$.

To prove independence of $H_0(\mathcal{DC}_*(F_r, \mathcal{V}))$ from the choices made in the construction, first note that adding a virtual band V to \mathcal{V} and hence to G_r subject to the above conditions yields a new surface G'_r corresponding to $\mathcal{V}' = \mathcal{V} \cup \{V\}$ with isomorphic H_0 . Indeed, the chain complex $\mathcal{DC}_*(F_r, \mathcal{V}')$ is obtained from $\mathcal{DC}_*(F_r, \mathcal{V})$ by adding a generator to each of its groups:

$$\mathcal{DC}_0(F_r, \mathcal{V}') = \mathcal{DC}_0(F_r, \mathcal{V}) \oplus \mathbb{Z}V, \quad \mathcal{DC}_1(F_r, \mathcal{V}') = \mathcal{DC}_1(F_r, \mathcal{V}) \oplus \mathbb{Z}\alpha,$$

where α is represented by a 1-cycle in G'_r that passes over the virtual band V geometrically once. This shows that the inclusion of $\mathcal{DC}_*(F_r, \mathcal{V})$ into $\mathcal{DC}_*(F_r, \mathcal{V}')$ is a chain equivalence. Note that by condition (3) above at least one of the two (possibly the same) components of F_c that V connects is in G_r already connected to a virtual band, and hence to the 0-handle of G_r . If this holds for both components, then we take $\mathcal{V}'_0 = \mathcal{V}_0$ and V becomes a 1-handle of G'_r . The core of V may be completed in the 0-handle of G_r to a 1-cycle in G'_r proving the claim in this case. Otherwise V is connected to a component A that in G_r does not have a virtual band attached to it, and thus A is a part of a 1-handle h in G_r between two ribbon singularities. We take $\mathcal{V}'_0 = \mathcal{V}_0 \cup \{V\}$ and change the handle decomposition of F_r by introducing another 0-handle in A ; this splits h into two 1-handles. Recall from the proof of Lemma 4.1 that to h corresponds a generator α_h in $DH_1(G_r)$ constructed from the chain a_h . Then one half of a_h (corresponding to one of the new 1-handles) along with the core of V can be as in the proof of that lemma completed to a cycle in G'_r defining the class α . Since the coefficient of V in $\partial_{\mathcal{V}'}(\alpha)$ is ± 1 , the claim follows.

It follows from the previous paragraph that we may assume that virtual bands in \mathcal{V} are attached to all components of the cut surface F_c and that the corresponding graph $\Pi(\mathcal{V})$ is a tree. We now verify that H_0 agrees for such choices of collections of virtual bands. Let \mathcal{V}_1 and \mathcal{V}_2 be two such collections, and denote by G_r^1 and G_r^2 the corresponding virtually banded surfaces. Then G_r^1 can be transformed into G_r^2 by a sequence of steps where in each step a virtual band $V_1 \in \mathcal{V}_1$ is replaced by a virtual band $V_2 \in \mathcal{V}_2$; we may assume by an isotopy that V_2 is disjoint from virtual bands in \mathcal{V}_1 . By induction, we assume that there is just one such step so that $\mathcal{V}_1 \setminus \{V_1\} = \mathcal{V}_2 \setminus \{V_2\}$. Adding V_2 to G_r^1 gives a new larger surface \widehat{G} whose graph $\Pi(\mathcal{V}_1 \cup \{V_2\})$ contains a cycle that includes V_1 and V_2 . This graph cycle gives rise to a cycle in the first homology group of \widehat{G} . The homology class of this cycle (oriented consistently with V_1) is represented by a 1-chain b , which may be assumed to be disjoint from all ribbon singularities. Then, for any class $\alpha = [a] \in \mathcal{DC}_1(F_r, \mathcal{V}_1)$, we let $\varphi(\alpha) = [a - \text{lk}(a, K_{V_1})b]$; clearly, the cycle on the right may be represented in G_r^2 . On $\mathcal{DC}_0(F_r, \mathcal{V}_1)$, we let φ act as the identity except that it sends V_1 to $-\sum_{V \in \mathcal{V}_2} \text{lk}(b, K_V)V$. Clearly, φ is a well-defined isomorphism of the chain complexes. ■

Example 4.3 Consider the ribbon-immersed surface $F_r \subset S^3$ shown in Figure 6. The disoriented chain complex for the indicated virtual band is

$$\mathcal{DC}_1 \cong \mathbb{Z}, \quad \mathcal{DC}_0 \cong \mathbb{Z},$$

where the boundary homomorphism is multiplication by 2. Hence, the disoriented homology is

$$DH_1(F_r) = 0, \quad DH_0(F_r) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}.$$

Let $F \subset B^4$ be a properly embedded surface obtained by pushing the interior of F_r into the 4-ball, and let X be the branched double cover of the 4-ball with branch set F . Then, according to Theorem 9.3, the reduced homology of X is nontrivial only in dimension 1 and

$$H_1(X; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}.$$

5 Disoriented homology of a slice surface

A slice surface $F \subset B^4$ can be described (as in Section 3) by $F_r \subset S^3$ which consists of a ribbon-immersed surface $F_r \subset S^3$ along with a separated sublink $\mathcal{L}_0 = \{L_1, \dots, L_m\}$ of its boundary. Boundary components in \mathcal{L}_0 bound pairwise disjoint disks $d_i \subset S^3$ that do not intersect the rest of the boundary. Choose disjoint small closed regular neighborhoods N_i of d_i . We assume that N_i is small enough so that $N_i \cap F_r$ is a regular neighborhood of $d_i \cap F_r$ and that the boundary spheres S_i of N_i intersect F_r transversely in its interior. Then the intersection $S_i \cap F_r$ is a 4-valent graph whose vertices are the intersections of S_i with the ribbon singularities.

Lemma 5.1 *With the notation as above, the intersection $S_i \cap F_r$ determines a disoriented 1-cycle b_i and hence a homology class β_i in $DH_1(F_r)$, well defined up to sign.*

Proof Color the faces¹ of the graph $S_i \cap F_r$ on S_i in a chessboard fashion. A choice of orientation of the sphere induces orientations of the faces. Orient the edges of the graph consistently with the black faces, as shown in Figure 7. Then the orientation on the graph is consistent with it representing a disoriented 1-cycle b_i in F_r .

If N'_i is another small neighborhood of D_i as above, then the corresponding disoriented cycle b'_i is homologous to $\pm b_i$ since there is a homotopy transforming one into the other. ■

Note that, in fact, L_i uniquely determines the class β_i . The sphere S_i can be chosen as any separating sphere for this component of ∂F_r . Any two such spheres are isotopic in the complement of ∂F_r , and thus their intersections with F_r determine the same disoriented homology class (up to sign).

Let G_r be any virtually banded surface associated with F_r through a choice of virtual bands \mathcal{V} . Together with the link \mathcal{L}_0 , it determines a disoriented chain complex $\mathcal{DC}_*(F_r, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{L}_0)$ as follows. We let $\mathcal{DC}_k(F_r, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{L}_0) = \mathcal{DC}_k(F_r, \mathcal{V})$ for $k = 0, 1$, and extend this complex to include another group, $\mathcal{DC}_2(F_r, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{L}_0)$, which is the free abelian group with basis the disks d_i . The boundary homomorphism

¹The components of the complement.

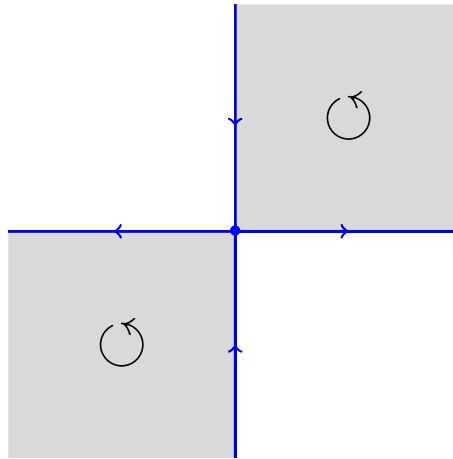


Figure 7: The disoriented cycle b_i . Orienting the edges of the graph $S_i \cap F_r$ as the boundary of the black faces yields a disoriented homology class. Recall that vertices of the graph come from ribbon singularities.

$\partial_{\mathcal{V}}: \mathcal{DC}_2(F_r, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{L}_0) \rightarrow \mathcal{DC}_1(F_r, \mathcal{V})$ sends d_i to β_i . Since the support of β_i lies in F_r , it follows that $(\mathcal{DC}_*(F_r, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{L}_0), \partial_{\mathcal{V}})$ is indeed a chain complex.

Definition 5.2 We call the homology of the complex $(\mathcal{DC}_*(F_r, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{L}_0), \partial_{\mathcal{V}})$ the *disoriented homology* of the slice surface description F_s and denote it by $DH_*(F_s)$.

It is clear from the case of ribbon surfaces that the resulting homology is independent of the choice of virtual bands.

We give yet another description of the disoriented homology of a slice surface that is defined in terms of a handle decomposition of the surface. This is analogous to the disoriented homology of a link and provides a convenient way of identification with the homology of the double branched cover of the 4-ball.

A handle decomposition of F determines a ribbon subsurface of F . We will refer to the images of the handles of F in the corresponding ribbon-immersed surface F_r also as handles. We assume that all the ribbon singularities are formed by 1-handles passing through the 0-handles of F_r . The handle decomposition also determines a separated sublink \mathcal{L}_0 of the boundary of F_r whose components bound disks d_i (the 2-handles). Given this, choose for each 1-handle h_j of F_r a *disorientation* of its core, i.e., orient the arcs into which ribbon singularities split the core in such a way that any two consecutive arcs have opposite orientations. Denote the disoriented core of h_j by c_j . Let Γ_i be the intersection of the disk d_i with F_r ; we assume that this intersection is transverse in the interior of d_i . Then Γ_i is a graph that contains all of ∂d_i and whose interior vertices are 4-valent corresponding to ribbon singularities. Its vertices on the boundary are 3-valent and correspond to pinch points or ribbon singularities. Choose a chessboard coloring of the faces of Γ_i on d_i . Then orienting all the black faces consistently with one orientation of the disk d_i and giving all the white faces the opposite orientation determines a *disorientation* of the 2-handle d_i —we denote

the disk along with the chosen disorientation by d_i^b . We denote this slice surface description of F with a chosen handle decomposition of F_r and chosen disorientations of its 1- and 2-handles as described above by F_s^b .

The disoriented chain complex for F_s^b is given as follows:

- $\mathcal{DC}_0(F_s^b)$ is the free abelian group generated by the 0-handles.
- $\mathcal{DC}_1(F_s^b)$ is the free abelian group generated by the disoriented cores of the 1-handles.
- $\mathcal{DC}_2(F_s^b)$ is the free abelian group generated by the disoriented 2-handles.

The boundary homomorphism $\partial_1^b : \mathcal{DC}_1(F_s^b) \rightarrow \mathcal{DC}_0(F_s^b)$ is given by the signed count of the number of times a given disoriented core points into (positive contribution) or away from (negative contribution) a 0-handle; note that the contribution at each ribbon singularity is ± 2 times the zero handle containing the interior arc of the singularity. To define the boundary homomorphism $\partial_2^b : \mathcal{DC}_2(F_s^b) \rightarrow \mathcal{DC}_1(F_s^b)$, orient the edges of Γ_i as the boundary of the black regions in d_i^b . These data determine a disoriented homology class $\beta_i^b = [b_i^b]$ in the ribbon-immersed surface F_r by letting b_i^b be the sum of the boundaries of the oriented faces of Γ_i . Hence, b_i^b is the linear combination of the oriented edges of Γ_i , where the edges lying in ∂d_i have multiplicity 1 and the interior edges have multiplicity 2. For each 1-handle h_j of F_r , we count how many times b_i^b passes over it as follows: choose an orientation of h_j and orient one of its attaching arcs a_j so that the intersection number of a_j and c_j equals 1, $a_j \cdot c_j = 1$. Then the coefficient of c_j in $\partial_2^b(d_i^b)$ is equal to the intersection number $a_j \cdot b_i^b$.

Definition 5.3 We call the augmented chain complex $(\mathcal{DC}_*(F_s^b), \partial_*^b)$, where the augmentation homomorphism $\partial_0^b = \varepsilon : \mathcal{DC}_0(F_s^b) \rightarrow \mathcal{DC}_{-1}(F_s^b) = \mathbb{Z}$ sends each 0-handle to 1, the *cellular disoriented complex* of the slice surface description F_s^b .

Proposition 5.4 *The homology of the cellular disoriented complex $(\mathcal{DC}_*(F_s^b), \partial_*^b)$ is isomorphic to the disoriented homology of F_s .*

Proof We will construct a chain equivalence $f_* : \mathcal{DC}_*(F_s^b) \rightarrow \mathcal{DC}_*(F_r, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{L}_0)$ for a particular choice of a virtually banded surface G_r , determined by a collection of virtual bands \mathcal{V} for F_r . Choose a 0-handle m_0 of F_r and connect this 0-handle to every other 0-handle $m_i, i \geq 1$, by a virtual band V_i . Orient virtual bands so that they point to m_0 . Let f_0 be given by

$$f_0(m_i) = V_i, \quad i \geq 1, \quad f_0(m_0) = 0.$$

By Lemma 4.1, $\mathcal{DC}_1(F_r, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{L}_0) = DH_1(G_r)$ is generated by elements corresponding to 1-handles of F_r . In fact, a generator α_j corresponding to a 1-handle h_j may be obtained by completing the disoriented core c_j of h_j to a disoriented 1-cycle \tilde{c}_j in G_r . This defines the homomorphism f_1 :

$$f_1(c_j) = \alpha_j = [\tilde{c}_j].$$

Finally, f_2 is given by sending each disoriented 2-handle d_i^b to the disk d_i .

We refer to the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \mathcal{DC}_2(F_s^b) & \xrightarrow{\partial_2^b} & \mathcal{DC}_1(F_s^b) & \xrightarrow{\partial_1^b} & \mathcal{DC}_0(F_s^b) & \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} & \mathbb{Z} \\
 \cong \downarrow f_2 & & \cong \downarrow f_1 & & f_0 \downarrow & & f_{-1} \downarrow \\
 \mathcal{DC}_2(F_r, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{L}_0) & \xrightarrow{\partial_{\mathcal{V}}} & \mathcal{DC}_1(F_r, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{L}_0) & \xrightarrow{\partial_{\mathcal{V}}} & \mathcal{DC}_0(F_r, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{L}_0) & \xrightarrow{\partial_{\mathcal{V}}} & 0
 \end{array}$$

to verify that f_* is a chain map. Note that the (algebraic count of the) number of times \bar{c}_j goes over the virtual band V_i connecting m_i to m_0 is the same as the coefficient of m_i in $\partial_1^b c_j$, and hence

$$\partial_{\mathcal{V}} \circ f_1 = f_0 \circ \partial_1^b.$$

To show the commutativity of the left square, we need to see that for each disk d_i , the resulting 1-cycles b_i and $f_1(b_i^b)$ give the same element of disoriented homology (up to sign). The sphere S_i is a double push-off of the disk d_i , and therefore a chessboard coloring of d_i determines a chessboard coloring of S_i by changing all the colors on one of the hemispheres. This orients the two edges of $S_i \cap F_r$ corresponding to a given interior edge of Γ_i consistently. A homotopy collapsing the sphere S_i onto the disk d_i now induces a homology between b_i and $\pm b_i^b$, as elements of the first homology group of the immersed surface. We choose the sign of b_i so that

$$\partial_{\mathcal{V}} \circ f_2 = f_1 \circ \partial_2^b$$

holds.

We claim that f_* has a chain homotopy inverse $g_* : \mathcal{DC}_*(F_r, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{L}_0) \rightarrow \mathcal{DC}_*(F_s^b)$, where $g_i = f_i^{-1}$ for $i = 1, 2$, and g_0 is given by $g_0(V_i) = m_i - m_0$. Clearly, g_* is also a chain map: the commutativity of the left and right squares is clear; for the middle square, it follows from the argument for f_* and the choice of g_0 . Note that also $f_0 \circ g_0 = id$, whereas $g_0(f_0(m_i)) = m_i - m_0$ for $i \geq 1$, and $g_0(f_0(m_0)) = 0$. Hence, a chain homotopy between id and $g_* \circ f_*$ is given by $H : \mathcal{DC}_*(F_s^b) \rightarrow \mathcal{DC}_{*+1}(F_s^b)$ whose only nontrivial component is H_{-1} , which sends $1 \in \mathbb{Z}$ to m_0 . Thus,

$$id - g_0 \circ f_0 = H_{-1} \circ \varepsilon,$$

as required. ■

6 The Gordon–Litherland-type pairing on the disoriented homology group

Let $F_r \subset S^3$ be a ribbon-immersed surface. Given two disoriented homology classes $\alpha, \beta \in DH_1(F_r)$ represented by disoriented cycles a and b , we wish to follow Gordon and Litherland [5], and define the pairing of α and β to be the linking number of a and τb , where τb is obtained by pushing b off F_r in the normal direction on both sides.

Of course, we need to take care in defining τb in the vicinity of a ribbon singularity. Recall that b is represented by a 1-chain on F_r whose support near each ribbon singularity is an integer multiple of the local disoriented 1-chain ℓ_j shown in Figure 5. We take coordinates in a ball neighborhood B_j of each ribbon singularity as before.

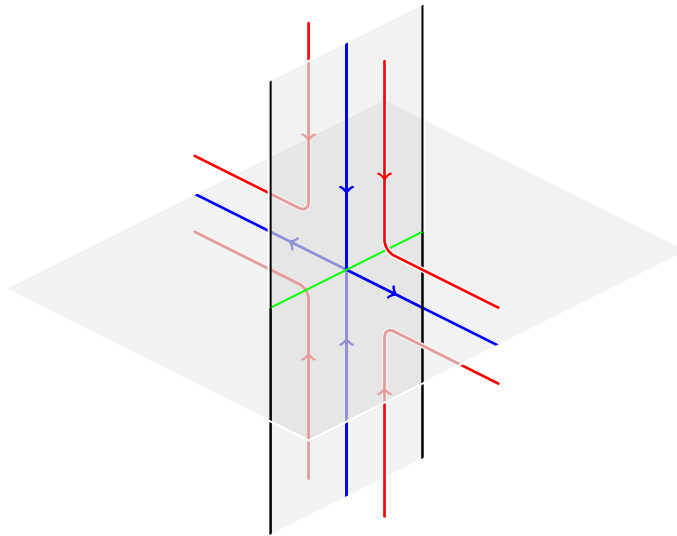


Figure 8: The double push-off near a ribbon singularity. The local disoriented 1-chain is shown in blue, with its double push-off in red.

The push-off $\tau\ell_j$ of ℓ_j then consists of two disjoint oriented line segments in each of the planes $z = \pm 1$ and $x = \pm 1$. The starting points of the segments in the plane $z = 1$ are $(\pm 1, 0, 1)$, and the endpoints are $(\pm 2, 0, 1)$. We then take the vertical translates of these two segments in the plane $z = -1$. Similarly, the segments in the plane $x = 1$ go from $(1, 0, \pm 1)$ to $(1, 0, \pm 2)$, and we take horizontal translates of these in the plane $x = -1$. Away from the ribbon singularity, we take normal push-offs on either side of F_r as usual, chosen to match up with (the given multiple of) $\tau\ell_j$. The result is a (singular if $\max |n_j| > 1$) oriented link τb in $S^3 \setminus F_r$, as illustrated in Figure 8.

The Gordon–Litherland-type form for the ribbon-immersed surface $F_r \subset S^3$ is now defined to be

$$\lambda_{F_r}(\alpha, \beta) = \text{lk}(a, \tau b).$$

Note that a and b in the above formula may be singular (see Section 6.1 for discussion of linking numbers in this case).

Example 6.1 One may check that the square $\lambda_{F_r}(\alpha, \alpha)$ of the generator shown in Figure 3 is 6, which agrees with the determinant of the boundary of the given surface.

Proposition 6.2 For a ribbon-immersed surface F_r , λ_{F_r} is a well-defined symmetric bilinear form on $DH_1(F_r)$. Moreover, if G_r is a ribbon-immersed surface obtained from F_r by adding 1-handles, then the restriction of λ_{G_r} to the disoriented homology of F_r agrees with λ_{F_r} .

Proof Since the linking number of two disjoint cycles a and τb depends only on the homology classes of the cycles, and since a homology between b and b' in F_r naturally gives rise to a homology between τb and $\tau b'$ in the complement of F_r , it follows that

λ_{F_r} is well defined. That λ_{F_r} is symmetric follows similarly as in the case of embedded surfaces [5]. Let N be the immersed normal B^1 -bundle of F_r in S^3 . Self-intersections of N are cubes located at ribbon singularities of F_r . Denote by $\partial'N$ the part of the boundary of N that comes from the S^0 -bundle; we smooth the corners in $\partial'N$ along the edges of the cubes at ribbon singularities. Let the positive normal direction to $\partial'N$ be given by the outward pointing normal and for any 1-cycle c on $\partial'N$ denote by c^+ a nearby push-off of c in this direction and by c^- a nearby push-off of c in the opposite direction. Note that τa may be viewed as a 1-cycle in $\partial'N$ and that it is homologous to $2a$ in N . Then

$$\text{lk}(a, \tau b) = \text{lk}(a, \tau b^+) = \text{lk}(\tau a, \tau b^+)/2,$$

and therefore

$$\begin{aligned} 2(\lambda_{F_r}([a], [b]) - \lambda_{F_r}([b], [a])) &= \text{lk}(\tau a, \tau b^+) - \text{lk}(\tau b, \tau a^+) \\ &= \text{lk}(\tau a, \tau b^+ - \tau b^-) = \tau a \cdot B, \end{aligned}$$

where B is the 2-chain with boundary $\tau b^+ - \tau b^-$, obtained by restricting the normal B^1 -bundle of $\partial'N$ to τb . Note that each intersection point x between a and b in F_r gives rise to a pair of intersection points τx between τa and τb in $\partial'N$ at which the orientations of the normal to $\partial'N$ are opposite. In other words, the two patches of $\partial'N$ at the points τx have opposite orientations. Hence, the local intersection numbers at the two points in τx are of the opposite sign and the intersection number above vanishes.

The last claim of the proposition is clear from the definition of the pairing. ■

Consider now a description $F_s \subset S^3$ of a slice surface, consisting of a ribbon-immersed surface $F_r \subset S^3$ and a separated sublink \mathcal{L}_0 of its boundary. The following lemma shows that the form λ_{F_r} induces a well-defined symmetric bilinear form λ_{F_s} on $DH_1(F_s)$. Recall that, to any component L_i of \mathcal{L}_0 , we associate a class $\beta_i \in DH_1(F_r)$ represented by a disoriented 1-chain b_i whose support is the intersection of a separating sphere S_i for L_i with F_r .

Lemma 6.3 *With the notation as above, $\lambda_{F_r}(\alpha, \beta_i) = 0$ for any $\alpha \in DH_1(F_r)$.*

Proof Since the sphere S_i is transverse to F_r , we may take the double push-off τb_i to be the boundary of a bi-collar neighborhood of b_i in S_i . Recall that b_i is oriented consistently with the black regions in a chessboard coloring of its complement. The complement of the open bi-collar is a union of disks, and if we let c be the 2-chain which is given by the sum of all the black disks minus the sum of all the white disks, then τb_i is the boundary of this 2-chain. Since c does not intersect F_r , it follows that the linking number of τb_i with any (disoriented) 1-cycle on F_r is zero. ■

Example 6.4 (The positive unknotted real projective plane) We compute the disoriented homology and the GL-pairing of the unknotted real projective plane $P = \mathbb{R}P^2$ in B^4 with radial projection P_s given in Figure 9. Note that we have chosen a projection with a ribbon singularity. Denote the 0-handle of P by m , its 1-handle by h , and 2-handle by d . Let c_h be the disoriented core of h , given by the part of the blue generator in the left picture of Figure 10 lying on h . Choose a disorientation d^b of d as shown in

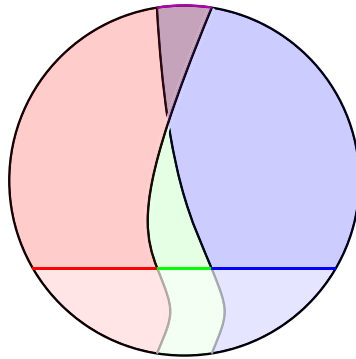


Figure 9: The real projective plane. The radial projection P_s of P is shown: the round disk is the 0-handle, the green band is the 1-handle, and the red and blue disks combine to give the 2-handle. The green arc signifies the ribbon singularity, and the red and blue arcs represent intersections between the 0-handle and the 2-handle.

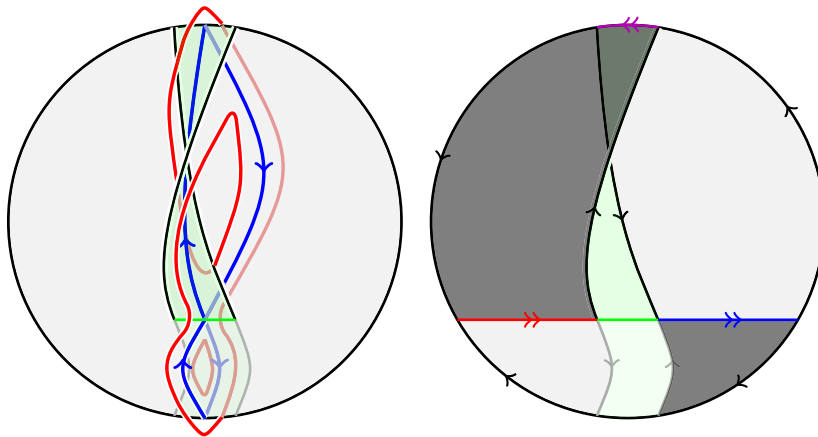


Figure 10: The real projective plane. The left picture shows a generator for the first disoriented homology (in blue) and its push-off (in red). The right picture gives a disorientation of the 2-handle and the resulting cycle b^b .

the right picture of Figure 10. Then the cellular disoriented chains of P are

$$\mathcal{DC}_0(P_s^b) = \mathbb{Z}m, \quad \mathcal{DC}_1(P_s^b) = \mathbb{Z}c_h, \quad \mathcal{DC}_2(P_s^b) = \mathbb{Z}d^b.$$

The boundary homomorphism on \mathcal{DC}_1 is trivial as there is only one 0-handle. Furthermore, the boundary homomorphism on \mathcal{DC}_2 is trivial as can be seen from the right picture of Figure 10 since the two arcs of the boundary cycle b^b of d^b have opposite disorientations. Taking into account the augmentation homomorphism, it follows that

$$DH_0(P_s^b) = 0, \quad DH_1(P_s^b) \cong \mathbb{Z}, \quad DH_2(P_s^b) \cong \mathbb{Z}.$$

The self-pairing of the generator of $DH_1(P_s^b)$ is equal to +1 as can be seen from the left picture of Figure 10 since the linking number between the disoriented cycle in blue and its push-off in red is equal to +1.

Note that if one changes the crossing in the projection of P , one obtains the negative unknotted projective plane; one sees immediately that the disoriented homology groups do not change, but the sign of the pairing on DH_1 switches to negative.

We return to this example in Example 9.2 where we exhibit a Kirby diagram of the branched double cover of the 4-ball with branch set P .

6.1 Remarks on linking numbers

Given two disjoint oriented knots K and K' in \mathbb{R}^3 , represented as smooth maps from S^1 to \mathbb{R}^3 , their linking number $\text{lk}(K, K')$ may be defined as the degree of the map

$$(u, v) \mapsto \frac{K(u) - K'(v)}{|K(u) - K'(v)|}$$

from $S^1 \times S^1$ to S^2 . This implies that the linking number is an invariant of homotopy classes of maps with disjoint images and that it is symmetric. The linking number is then extended to links by requiring it to be bilinear: if $L = K_1 \cup \dots \cup K_m$ and $L' = K'_1 \cup \dots \cup K'_n$ are disjoint oriented links, then

$$\text{lk}(L, L') = \sum_{i,j} \text{lk}(K_i, K'_j).$$

Alternatively, $\text{lk}(K, K')$ may be defined as the multiple of the homology class determined by K' in $H_1(\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus K; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$, where the generator is a positively oriented meridian of K . So, in fact, the linking number depends only on the homology class of K' in the complement of K . To explicitly compute $\text{lk}(K, K')$, one usually relies on a combinatorial description via diagrams: starting with a diagram of $K \cup K'$, assign to each crossing c between K and K' a sign $\eta_c \in \{\pm 1\}$, where $\eta_c = 1$ if a bug traveling along the overcrossing arc in the chosen direction sees the undercrossing arc oriented from right to left. Then

$$\text{lk}(K, K') = \frac{1}{2} \sum_c \eta_c;$$

if one counts only overcrossings of one knot over the other, the same formula without the half applies.

As pointed out in [15], the definition allows for each of L and L' to be singular, as long as they are disjoint. In fact, L and L' may be any two disjoint 1-cycles. The case

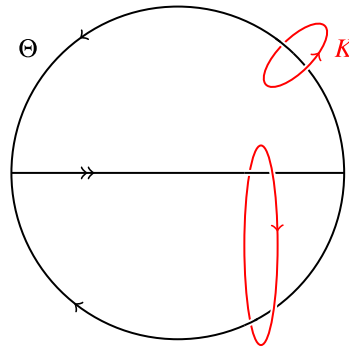


Figure 11: The linking number of the embedded Θ -graph with the knot K is $+1$. Two isotopy representatives of K are shown.

of interest to us is when L and/or L' is an embedded graph with oriented edges, with nonnegative integer multiplicities associated with each edge, in such a way that the signed weighted count of edges at each vertex (inward minus outward) is zero. An example is shown in Figure 11; any such graph has an interpretation as a singular link in which the multiplicity of an edge is the signed number of times it is traversed by the components of the link. Clearly, one may apply the above combinatorial formula to compute the linking number of such objects.

7 Double branched covers and handlebody decompositions

In this section, we describe the double cover of the n -ball B^n branched along a smoothly and properly embedded codimension-2 submanifold F . We assume that the radial distance function on B^n restricts to a Morse function on the branch locus F . Recall the branched cover of an n -ball with branch locus an unknotted properly embedded codimension-2 disk is again a copy of B^n . By considering the gluing of this branched cover ball, we show that the induced handle decomposition of F determines a handle decomposition of the branched cover.

A brief description of our method is as follows: we describe the change in the branched double cover resulting from the addition of a single handle to the branch locus. We use an imaginary ice cream scoop to remove a neighborhood of the handle from the ball. Taking the double cover of a small scooped-out ball containing a k -handle of the branch locus results in a $(k+1)$ -handle to attach to the previously constructed double branched cover. Our main interest is in dimension 4, which we consider in Section 9, but we begin here with a consideration of the general case, followed by a warm-up in dimension 3 in Section 8. Working from a suitable projection of the branch locus to ∂B^n , we produce either a Heegaard diagram of the double branched cover if $n = 3$, or a Kirby diagram if $n = 4$.

Other sources dealing with Heegaard diagrams of branched covers include [7–9, 12, 13]. Our Kirby calculus description in dimension 4 generalizes those in [1, 2, 4], and

will be used to prove that the disoriented homology of a slice surface F is isomorphic to the homology of the double branched cover of B^4 with branch set F .

7.1 Handles and double branched covers

Recall that a k -handle H of an n -dimensional manifold M is the image of the product $B^k \times B^{n-k}$ under an embedding φ . The attaching region of H is $\varphi(\partial B^k \times B^{n-k})$, and its attaching sphere is $\Sigma := \varphi(\partial B^k \times \{0\})$. The framing of Σ is given by the product structure on the normal disk bundle of Σ determined by φ . The remainder of the boundary of H , $\varphi(B^k \times \partial B^{n-k})$, is its coattaching region, and $\varphi(\{0\} \times \partial B^{n-k})$ is its coattaching sphere, also commonly referred to as its belt sphere.

Denote by ρ the radial distance function on B^n . For any subset $X \subseteq B^n$ and any $r_1 < r_2$ in $[0, 1]$, let X_{r_1, r_2} denote $X \cap \rho^{-1}([r_1, r_2])$ and for $r \in (0, 1]$ let $X_r = X_{0, r}$. Assume that $F \subset B^n$ is a properly embedded compact codimension-2 submanifold such that the restriction ρ_F of ρ to F is Morse. Let R be a critical level of ρ_F that contains a single critical point c whose index is k . Let $\epsilon > 0$ be small enough so that c is the only critical point of ρ_F in $F_{R-\epsilon, R+\epsilon}$. We may choose a closed ball neighborhood $D \subset B^n_{R-\epsilon, R+\epsilon}$ about c so that $h = D \cap F$ has the structure of a k -handle of F corresponding to c (see Figure 12). Denote the southern hemisphere $(\partial D)_R$ of D by S and the northern $(\partial D)_{R,1}$ by N . Let C_S (resp. C_N) be the radial projection of the core (resp. cocore) of h to S (resp. N). The projection h_S of h to S determines a framing \mathcal{F}_h of C_S in S as follows: the product structure on h_S given by the framing of h along with the normal direction to $h_S \subset S$ determines the product structure of the normal bundle of C_S in S . Note that this framing is uniquely determined by the framing of h . To simplify notation, we identify S and N with their corresponding subsets of $\partial B^n_{R-\epsilon}$ and $\partial B^n_{R+\epsilon}$ in the rest of this section.

We denote the double branched covering projection (and its restriction to any subset) by $\pi : \Sigma_2(B^n, F) \rightarrow B^n$ and the preimage of any subset $X \subseteq B^n$ under π by \tilde{X} .

The following theorem is the key technical result of this section.

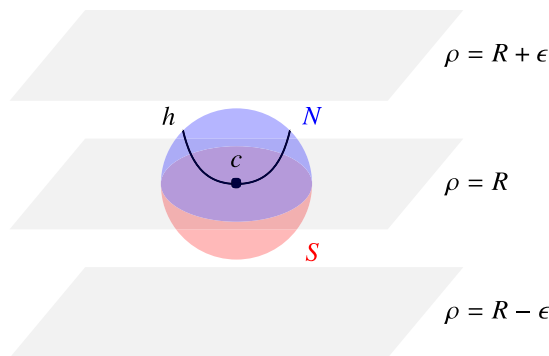


Figure 12: A ball neighborhood D of a critical point. The part of F contained in D is a handle h corresponding to the critical point c . We may imagine that D is attached to the sublevel set $B^n_{R-\epsilon}$ along its southern hemisphere S and that its northern hemisphere N is contained in $B^n_{R+\epsilon}$ by flowing the rest of these level sets into B^n_R .

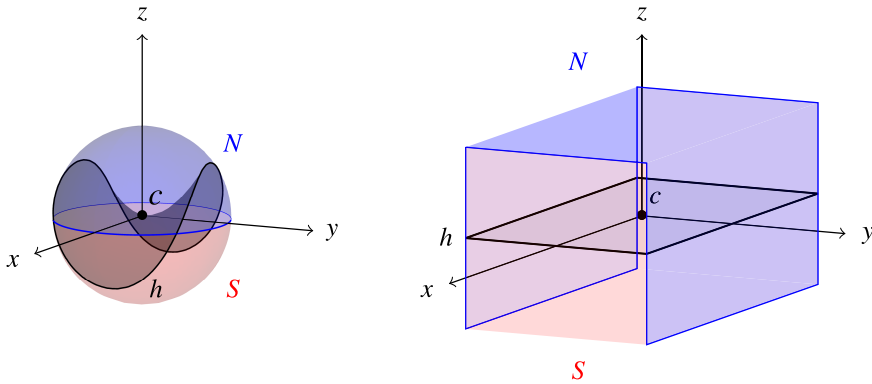


Figure 13: A standard model for the pair (D, h) . Both figures show only the slice $t = 0$. The left figure gives a model using a standard Morse function description of h inside B^n . On the right, the handle has been moved to the level $z = 0$ of the product ball B and the subsets of ∂B corresponding to S and N were adjusted accordingly; for $t \in (-1, 1)$, the same picture describes the intersections of S and N with the t -slice.

Theorem 7.1 *With notation as above, there is the following identification of double branched covering spaces:*

$$(7.1) \quad \Sigma_2(B_{R+\epsilon}^n, F_{R+\epsilon}) \cong \Sigma_2(B_{R-\epsilon}^n, F_{R-\epsilon}) \cup H,$$

where H is a $(k + 1)$ -handle corresponding to $\Sigma_2(D, h)$. The attaching region of H in $\partial\Sigma_2(B_{R-\epsilon}^n, F_{R-\epsilon})$ is \bar{S} , the preimage of S under π . The attaching sphere of H is \bar{C}_S , and its framing \mathcal{F}_H is given by the preimage under π of the framing \mathcal{F}_h .

Using identification (7.1), the restriction of π to $\Sigma_2(B_{R+\epsilon}^n, F_{R+\epsilon})$ agrees with that on $\Sigma_2(B_{R-\epsilon}^n, F_{R-\epsilon})$ away from H . There are identifications of H and D with B^n , such that the branch set h corresponds to $B^{n-2} \times \{(0, 0)\}$ and π is the product of the identity on B^{n-2} and the standard branched double covering projection on the normal 2-disks. The coattaching sphere \bar{C}_N of H then corresponds to $\{0^k\} \times S^{n-2-k} \times \{0\}$, and the coattaching region \tilde{N} of H is a regular neighborhood of \bar{C}_N in S^{n-1} that is diffeomorphic to $B^k \times S^{n-2-k} \times B^1$.

Proof A standard Morse theory argument shows that $(B_{R+\epsilon}^n, F_{R+\epsilon}) \cong (B_R^n, F_R) \cup (D, h)$ and that $(B_{R-\epsilon}^n, F_{R-\epsilon}) \cong (B_R^n, F_R) \setminus \overline{(D, h)}$ modulo corners along the equator $S \cap N$ of D (see Figure 12). Here and later, we suppress standard details regarding smoothing of corners. The equality of the branched covering spaces then follows from this after recognizing the branched double cover H of (D, h) as a $(k + 1)$ -handle, which is the goal of the rest of the proof.

We start by choosing a convenient model for the pair (D, h) . Identifying D with B^n , where the equator of D is identified with the equator of B^n , the handle h may be identified with a part of the graph of the standard index k Morse function $f : \mathbb{R}^k \times \mathbb{R}^{n-2-k} \times \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, (x, y, 0) \mapsto -\|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2$ (see the left side of Figure 13). Here and below, the factor \mathbb{R}^k gives the direction of the core of h and we will denote the coordinate in this factor by x , the factor \mathbb{R}^{n-2-k} gives the direction of the cocore of

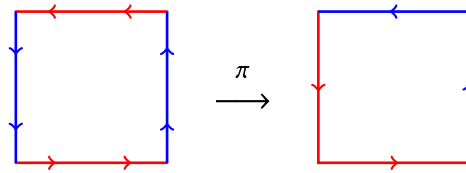


Figure 14: The double branched covering projection on $B^1 \times B^1$. The left and right sides of the square map onto the union of right and top, and the bottom and top sides map onto the union of left and bottom, respecting orientations.

h and we will denote the coordinate in this factor by y , the normal direction to \mathbb{R}^{n-2} in the domain of f corresponds to the normal direction to the radial projection of h into a level sphere and we will denote the coordinate in this factor by t , and finally the codomain of f corresponds to the radial direction, which we will denote by z .

Applying a diffeomorphism of B^n , we may assume that h is identified with $B^{n-2} \times \{(0, 0)\}$. As a final modification, we replace B^n by $B := B^k \times B^{n-2-k} \times B^1 \times B^1$ (preserving the product structure in the ambient space), where the core of h corresponds to $B^k \times \{(0^{n-2-k}, 0, 0)\}$ and its cocore to $\{0^k\} \times B^{n-2-k} \times \{(0, 0)\}$ (see the right side of Figure 13). Thus, we identify D with the product of h with a 2-disk; the first factor of the 2-disk corresponds to the normal direction to the radial projection of h , and the second to the radial direction. This already shows that H , the double branched cover of (D, h) , is also diffeomorphic to $B^k \times B^{n-2-k} \times B^1 \times B^1$, with the branched covering projection π acting nontrivially on the 2-disk $B^1 \times B^1$ given by the last two factors. This projection is essentially described by identifying $B^1 \times B^1$ with the round disk B^2 and using the standard branched double covering projection on that space. More precisely, we let π be the cone (with vertex at the origin) of the orientation preserving map $\partial(B^1 \times B^1) \rightarrow \partial(B^1 \times B^1)$ that maps each of the two vertical sides $\{\pm 1\} \times [-1, 1]$ diffeomorphically onto the union of the top and right sides and each of the two horizontal sides $[-1, 1] \times \{\pm 1\}$ diffeomorphically onto the union of the bottom and left sides (see Figure 14).

After the last modification, we may assume that (see the right side of Figure 13):

- S is the union of $S_{-1} := B^k \times B^{n-2-k} \times (\{-1\} \times B^1 \cup B^1 \times \{-1\})$ and $S_0 := \partial B^k \times B^{n-2-k} \times B^1 \times B^1$.
- N is the closure of the complement of S in ∂B , and hence it is the union of $N_1 := B^k \times B^{n-2-k} \times (\{1\} \times B^1 \cup B^1 \times \{1\})$ and $N_0 := B^k \times \partial B^{n-2-k} \times B^1 \times B^1$.

Note that we made a choice to include one of $B^k \times B^{n-2-k} \times \{\pm 1\} \times B^1$ into N and one into S .

Since S_{-1} does not intersect the branch set, \tilde{S}_{-1} consists of two copies of this set, which are identified with $B^k \times B^{n-2-k} \times B^1 \times \{\pm 1\}$. However, S_0 intersects the branch set in the attaching region $\partial B^k \times B^{n-2-k} \times \{(0, 0)\}$ of h and so \tilde{S}_0 may be identified with $\partial B^k \times B^{n-2-k} \times B^1 \times B^1$ where π is nontrivial on the 2-disk $B^1 \times B^1$. Hence, $\tilde{S} = \tilde{S}_{-1} \cup \tilde{S}_0$ is identified with $\partial B^k \times B^{n-2-k} \times B^1 \times B^1 \cup B^k \times B^{n-2-k} \times B^1 \times \partial B^1 \cong S^k \times B^{n-1-k}$. This implies that the attaching sphere of H is $\partial(B^k \times \{(0^{n-2-k}, 0)\} \times B^1)$, which corresponds to \tilde{C}_S and its framing is given by the pullback of the product

structure on the projection of h to S along with the direction normal to this projection in S .

A similar argument as above shows that the coattaching sphere of H is $\{0^k\} \times \partial(B^{n-2-k} \times B^1) \times \{0\} = \tilde{C}_N$ and its coattaching region is $\tilde{N} = B^k \times \partial(B^{n-2-k} \times B^1) \times B^1$. The restriction of π to $(B^k \times \partial B^{n-2-k}) \times (B^1 \times B^1)$ is the product of the identity on $B^k \times \partial B^{n-2-k}$ and the standard branched covering projection on the 2-disk $B^1 \times B^1$, and its restriction to $B^k \times B^{n-2-k} \times \{\pm 1\} \times B^1$ stretches each of the vertical sides of the 2-disk $B^1 \times B^1$ to the union of its right and top sides as described above. This description agrees with the one in the statement of the lemma after replacing the product ball B by the round ball B^n . ■

We give a more explicit description of the branched covering projection π on the coattaching region of a handle as described in the proof of the previous lemma. This is important for understanding gluings of handles in the branched double cover of the ball of index greater than 1 as parts of their attaching regions go over coattaching regions of lower index handles.

Corollary 7.2 *Consider a handle h of F and its corresponding handle H in the branched double cover $\Sigma_2(B^4, F)$ as in Theorem 7.1. Identify N with $B^k \times 2B^{n-1-k}$ where the radial projection C_N of the cocore of h corresponds to $\{0^k\} \times B^{n-2-k} \times \{0\}$ and the remaining direction in $2B^{n-1-k}$ is normal to the radial projection of h in N . Let $\Delta := B^{n-2-k} \times B^1$ be obtained by cutting $2B^{n-1-k}$ along the annulus $(2B^{n-2-k} \setminus B^{n-2-k}) \times \{0\}$; the lateral boundary $\partial_1 \Delta := \partial B^{n-2-k} \times B^1$ of Δ corresponds to the cut (see Figure 15). Then the coattaching region $\tilde{N} \cong B^k \times S^{n-2-k} \times B^1$ of H may be obtained from $B^k \times \Delta_{\pm}$ by gluing pairs of points $(x, y, z)_- \sim (x, y, -z)_+$ in $B^k \times \partial_1 \Delta_{\pm}$.*

Proof In the proof of the previous lemma, we identified the coattaching region \tilde{N} of H with $B^k \times \partial(B^{n-2-k} \times B^1) \times B^1$, where the coattaching sphere \tilde{C}_N is $\{0^k\} \times \partial(B^{n-2-k} \times B^1) \times \{0\}$. Recall that the covering transformation acts by the identity on $B^k \times B^{n-2-k}$ and by the half-turn rotation on the disk $B^1 \times B^1$. A fundamental domain for this action on the coattaching region is $B^k \times (B^{n-2-k} \times \{1\} \cup \partial B^{n-2-k} \times [0, 1]) \times B^1$, as shown in Figure 15.

The branched covering projection π maps the first set bijectively to $N_1 = B^k \times (B^{n-2-k} \times \{1\} \times B^1 \cup B^{n-2-k} \times B^1 \times \{1\})$ and the second onto $N_0 = B^k \times \partial B^{n-2-k} \times B^1 \times B^1$ identifying the points $(x, y, 0, z)$ and $(x, y, 0, -z)$. The branch set for π restricted to \tilde{N} is $B^k \times \partial B^{n-2-k} \times \{0\} \times \{0\}$. Since the maps act as identity on the first factor B^k , we restrict our attention to the remaining factors. We further identify the rest of \tilde{N} with the annulus $S^{n-2-k} \times B^1$, the fundamental domain for the action with $S_+^{n-2-k} \times B^1 \cong B^{n-2-k} \times B^1 =: \Delta$ and the branch set with the equator $S^{n-3-k} \times \{0\}$. Then N (modulo B^k) is obtained from Δ by identifying pairs of points $(y, z) \sim (y, -z)$ in $S^{n-3-k} \times B^1$ and hence may be identified with $2B^{n-1-k}$ with the radial projection of the cocore of h corresponding to $B^{n-2-k} \times \{0\}$. Conversely, \tilde{N} may be obtained from two copies of $2B^{n-1-k}$ cut along the annulus $(2B^{n-2-k} \setminus B^{n-2-k}) \times \{0\}$. The cut ball is diffeomorphic to Δ and the gluing of the two copies Δ_{\pm} identifies pairs of points $(y, z)_- \sim (y, -z)_+$ in $(S^{n-3-k} \times B^1)_{\pm}$. ■

As usual with Morse theory arguments, the assumption that there is a unique critical point in each critical level is unnecessary as the construction affects only a

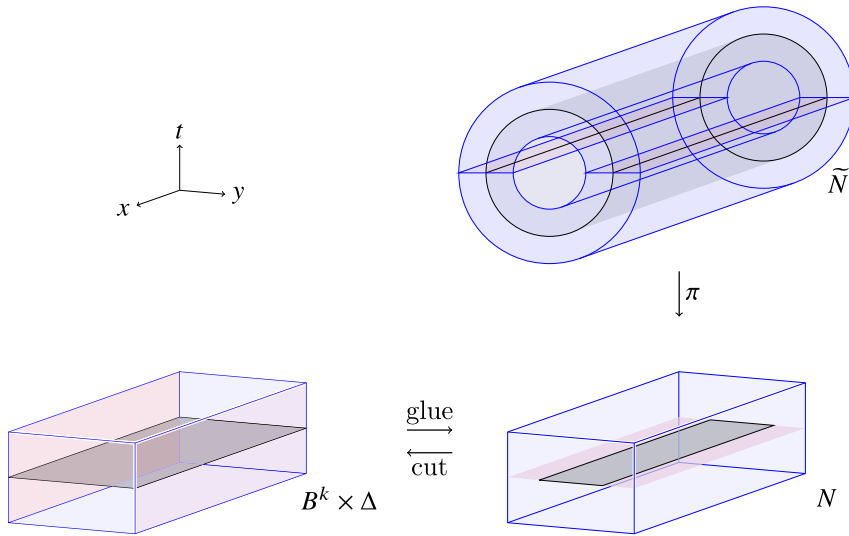


Figure 15: The coattaching region of H for $n = 4$ and $k = 1$. The top picture represents a round model of \tilde{N} as described in Theorem 7.1; the z -direction is projected into the yt -plane as the thickness of the annulus. The bottom-left picture contains the fundamental domain Δ (in fact, $B^k \times \Delta$). The bottom-right picture shows N , and the black rectangle is the radial projection of the band (1-handle) h .

neighborhood of the critical point and its preimage. In fact, we may assume that all the critical points of a given index are contained in the same level set, which we do in the following discussion. In the rest of this section, we give a more detailed description of gluings of handles of small indices; we refer to the notation in the proof of Theorem 7.1.

7.2 Critical points of ρ_F of index $k = 0$

The sublevel set $B_{R-\epsilon}^n$ is a ball that does not intersect the branch set F , and hence its branched double cover is the disjoint union of two n -balls oriented consistently with $B_{R-\epsilon}^n$, which we denote by B_{\pm}^n . Each critical point gives rise to a 1-handle connecting the two balls. Consider a 0-handle m of F corresponding to a critical point c . The attaching sphere $\{c_-, c_+\}$ of the resulting 1-handle M is the preimage under π of the radial projection of c to S , and the attaching region \tilde{S} consists of two copies of S . Recall that S is an $(n - 1)$ -ball centered at the radial projection of c ; more precisely, we identify it with $B^{n-2} \times B^1$ (where the radial projection m_S of m to S is contained in the interior of B^{n-2}) and the attaching map is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi : (B^{n-2} \times B^1) \times \partial B^1 &\rightarrow (B^{n-2} \times B^1)_- \sqcup (B^{n-2} \times B^1)_+ \subset B_{-}^n \sqcup B_{+}^n, \\ (y, t, z) &\mapsto (y, zt)_{\text{sign } z}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that this is an orientable gluing.

Alternatively, the addition of the 1-handle M may be realized by gluing the balls B_{\pm}^n along the attaching regions $(B^{n-2} \times B^1)_{\pm}$ via the map

$$(y, t) \mapsto (y, -t).$$

This identifies the cocore $B^{n-2} \times B^1 \times \{0\}$ of the handle with the attaching regions and pushes one half of the handle into each of the n -balls. In this case, it is convenient to replace the product ball $B^{n-2} \times B^1$ with the round ball B^{n-1} . This ball is split in half by $B^{n-2} \times \{0\}$, which we identify with the π -preimage \tilde{m} of the 0-handle m of F , and we identify the boundary ∂B^{n-1} with the coattaching sphere \tilde{C}_N . For each point in m , which is identified with a point $y \in B^{n-2}$, we identify its corresponding points in \tilde{C}_N with the points $(y, \pm t)_- = (y, \mp t)_+$. When considering attachments of higher index handles, we can therefore imagine that the ball B^{n-1} is being inflated from the flat B^{n-2} , pushing the rest of the radial projection of F (cut along the interior of this B^{n-2}) away while keeping the y -coordinates of the (doubled) points on the boundary fixed.

7.3 Critical points of ρ_F of index $k = 1$

The sublevel set $B_{R-\epsilon}^n$ is a ball that intersects the branch locus F in its 0-handles m_i , and hence the branched double cover of $B_{R-\epsilon}^n$ is the disjoint union $B_-^n \sqcup B_+^n$ along with a 1-handle M_i connecting the two n -balls for each i . We choose to replace all the 1-handles by gluings as described above. Denote by P the radial projection of F into the boundary sphere S^{n-1} ; we refer to the projections of the handles of F into P as handles of P . We assume that the 1-handles of P are pairwise disjoint and that the cores of the 1-handles intersect the interiors of the 0-handles transversely in P . More precisely, there are two types of intersections:

- The attaching spheres of 1-handles lie in the union of the boundaries of 0-handles, and we assume that P is smooth along the attaching regions of 1-handles.
- All other intersections are transverse and are interior to the cores of the 1-handles and to the 0-handles of P .

This means that the union of 0- and 1-handles of P is smoothly embedded with the exception of ribbon singularities at which the cores of the 1-handles intersect the 0-handles transversely. Consider a 1-handle h of F . The attaching circle \tilde{C}_S of the 2-handle H corresponding to h consists of two copies of C_S cut along the interiors of the 0-handles of F projected into S as described above. If h is attached to m_i , then \tilde{C}_S intersects the coattaching sphere of M_i transversely once and hence goes over M_i once. If the radial projection of a point in m_i (identified with $y \in B^{n-2}$) in P belongs to the radial projection of the core of h , then \tilde{C}_S intersects the coattaching sphere of M_i twice (in points $(y, \pm t)_-$) and hence it goes over M_i twice.

The gluing of $H = B^1 \times B^{n-3} \times B^1 \times B^1$ is determined by the attaching circle \tilde{C}_S corresponding to $\partial(B^1 \times \{(0, 0)\} \times B^1)$ and by its framing. For $n = 3$, there is a unique framing, and for $n = 4$, the framing is uniquely determined by the framing of h , given by a parallel to the core of h , so by a boundary component of the π -preimage of h_S , the radial projection of h to S .

For $n = 4$, we recall the description of the coattaching region \tilde{N} of H from Corollary 7.2. Choose a disk $2B^2$ in S^3 that intersects the radial projection of h in its cocore transversely and contains this cocore in its interior as $B^1 \times \{0\}$. Thicken this

disk to a 3-ball $N = B^1 \times 2B^2$, where the B^1 factor corresponds to the core of the handle, and cut it along $B^1 \times (2B^1 \setminus B^1) \times \{0\}$ to obtain $B^1 \times B^1 \times B^1$ (see Figure 15). Then \tilde{N} is a solid torus $B^1 \times S^1 \times B^1$ obtained from two copies $(B^1 \times B^1 \times B^1)_\pm$ of the cutup N by gluing pairs of points $(x, y, z)_- \sim (x, y, -z)_+$ for $y \in \partial B^1$. If the radial projection of a 2-handle of F intersects N in a subset K , then a part of the attaching sphere of the corresponding 3-handle intersects \tilde{N} in two copies of K cut as N by the 0-handles of F and glued as described above.

8 Double branched covers of the 3-ball and 3-sphere

Let L be a properly embedded compact 1-manifold in the 3-ball, i.e., a tangle or a link, to which the radial distance function ρ restricts to be Morse, giving a handle decomposition of L . This is known as a bridge decomposition of L . We assume that the radial projection $P \subset S^2$ of L has only ordinary double points. The bridge decomposition of L induces a bridge decomposition of P which then carries the same information as a diagram of L ; we refer to double points of P as crossings. In this context, 0-handles and 1-handles are called underbridges and overbridges, respectively. We further assume that:

- Minima of L have $\rho \in (0, 1/2)$, and maxima have $\rho \in (1/2, 1)$.
- All endpoints of P are contained in underbridges.
- At each crossing, an overbridge crosses over an underbridge.

We build a handle decomposition of $\Sigma_2(B^3, L)$ using Theorem 7.1. We begin with a description of this which takes as a starting point any projection $P \subset S^2$ of L with a chosen bridge decomposition as above. An example is shown in Figure 16. Inflate each underbridge u to a closed disk $U = B^2$ containing the underbridge as the equator $B^1 \times \{0\}$, cutting any overbridge which crosses over u , and denote by D the resulting union of disks connected by overbridge segments (see Figure 16). Let Y be the oriented 3-manifold obtained from the disjoint union $B^3_- \sqcup B^3_+$ of two copies of B^3 , each with an identical copy of D in the boundary, as follows:

- (1) glue each disk $U = B^2$ in ∂B^3_- to the corresponding disk in ∂B^3_+ by the map $(y, t) \mapsto (y, -t)$, then
- (2) attach a 2-handle to the resulting handlebody for each overbridge, with the attaching circle being the image in the handlebody of the union of the corresponding pair of overbridges in $\partial B^3_- \sqcup \partial B^3_+$.

Note that each intersection of an overbridge with the boundary of a disk U in D results in the corresponding 2-handle attaching circle passing once over the corresponding 1-handle. In particular, the attaching circle passes once over a 1-handle for each endpoint, and twice for each crossing. The following proposition is immediate from Theorem 7.1 and the discussion in Sections 7.2 and 7.3.

Proposition 8.1 *Let L be a compact 1-manifold properly embedded in B^3 , and let Y be the 3-manifold with boundary constructed as above from a bridge decomposition of a projection of L . Then Y is diffeomorphic to the double cover $\Sigma_2(B^3, L)$ of B^3 branched along L .*

We would like to modify the description of $\Sigma_2(B^3, L)$ from Proposition 8.1 to obtain a Heegaard diagram for the double branched cover of the 3-sphere along $L \subset$

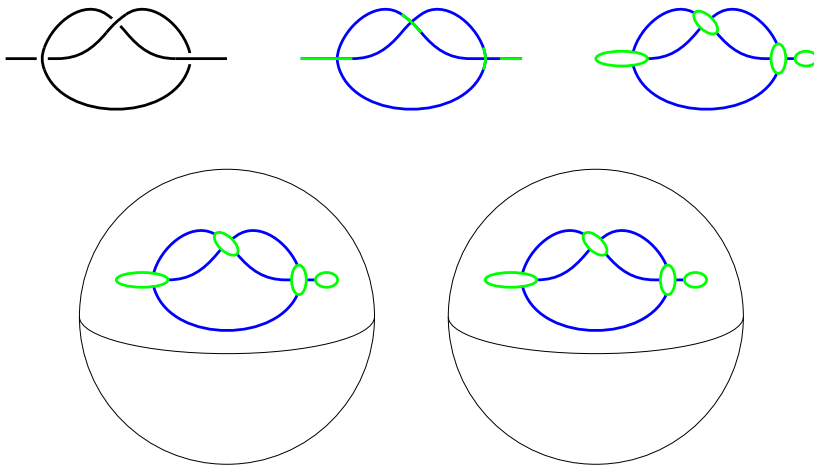


Figure 16: Double cover of a tangle in the 3-ball. The top row shows a tangle L , a bridge decomposition of its projection P , and the associated diagram D with underbridges inflated to disks. Below these, we see a handle decomposition of $\Sigma_2(B^3, L)$ with two 0-handles, four 1-handles, and three 2-handles. Matching pairs of green disks are glued preserving the direction along L and reversing the normal direction. The preimage of each blue overbridge from D gives a single circle in the handlebody resulting from these disk gluings, and these are the attaching circles for the 2-handles.

$B^3 \subset S^3$. It is convenient, though not essential, to isotope the projection P so that the underbridges lie along the x -axis in $\mathbb{R}^2 \subset S^2$, and we will number them u_0, u_1, \dots, u_g from left to right. The resulting disks in the diagram D are correspondingly denoted U_0, U_1, \dots, U_g from left to right. We may assume that no part of D lies to the left of U_0 with the possible exception of an arc emanating from the left endpoint of u_0 ; any other arcs may be swung across the point at infinity to the other side.

We now form a new planar diagram obtained as the connected sum of two copies of D , with the connected sum taken at the disk U_0 , as follows. Draw one copy of D , with the interior of U_0 removed, in the right half-plane, with the disks U_1, \dots, U_g drawn along the positive x -axis, and the boundary of U_0 being along the y -axis, with the rightmost boundary point of U_0 at the origin and the leftmost one at infinity. If there is an arc emerging from this leftmost boundary point of U_0 , redraw it as being asymptotic to the positive x -axis as in the second diagram of Figure 17. For each crossing involving u_0 , the corresponding pair of overbridge arcs should intersect the y -axis in a pair of points symmetric about the origin. Draw a second copy of D in the left half-plane as the rotated image of the right half-plane about the origin. Draw a red α curve surrounding each of the disks in the left half-plane, as shown in Figure 17. The pairs of disks along the x -axis are now taken to be the attaching disks for 3-dimensional 1-handles, identified via reflection across the y -axis; thus, the diagram now represents a surface Σ of genus g as the boundary of a 3-dimensional handlebody. The blue curves coming from the overbridges form $g + 1$ simple closed curves in Σ . Let \mathcal{H}' denote the

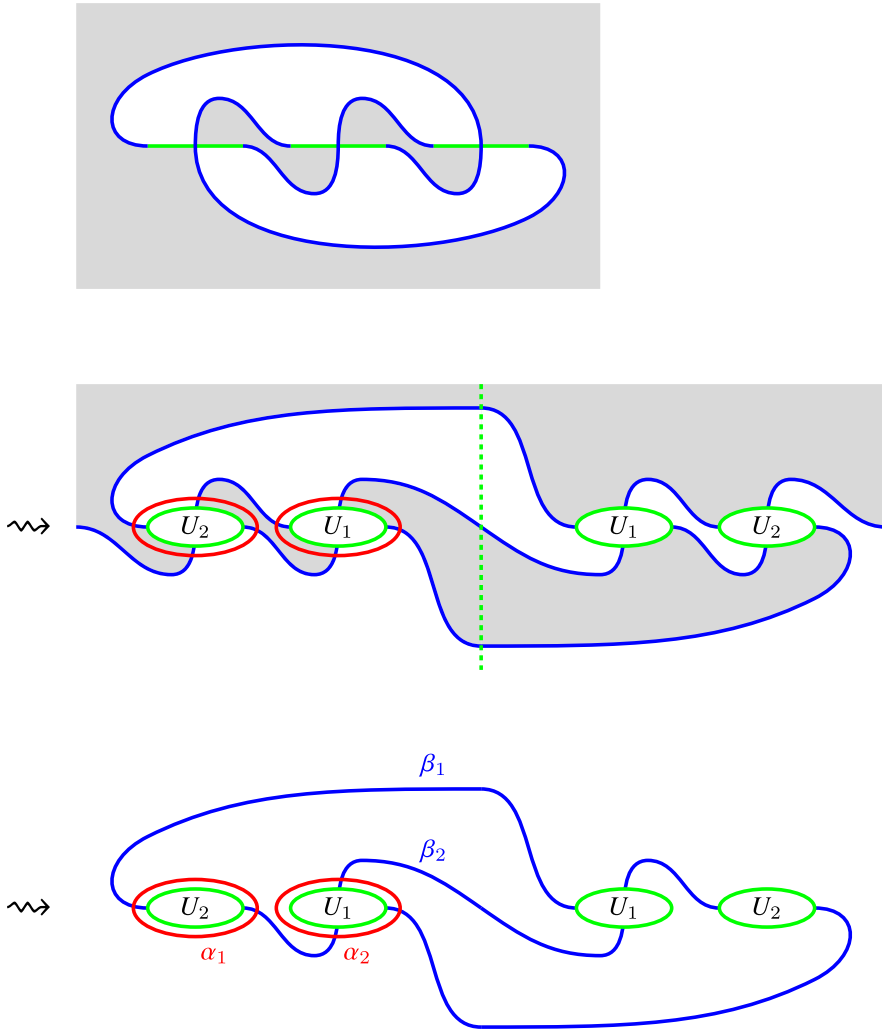


Figure 17: A Heegaard diagram for the double branched cover of the left-handed trefoil in the 3-sphere. The chessboard coloring in the second diagram shows that the union of the blue curves is nullhomologous.

resulting triple consisting of the surface Σ together with the red α and blue β curves, and let \mathcal{H} be the triple obtained from \mathcal{H}' by omitting an arbitrarily chosen β curve.

Proposition 8.2 *Let L be a link in S^3 . Then \mathcal{H} is a Heegaard diagram for the double cover of S^3 branched along L .*

Proof It is straightforward to see that \mathcal{H}' agrees with the description of $\Sigma_2(B^3, L)$ from Proposition 8.1: one first glues the two 0-handles together using the 1-handle corresponding to U_0 to get a single 0-handle. The remaining 1-handles are indicated

by the pairs of disks, and the red curves are the belt spheres of the 1-handles. The blue curves are the attaching circles of 2-handles.

For a link L , the boundary of $\Sigma_2(B^3, L)$ is a disjoint union of two 2-spheres, and the double branched cover of S^3 branched along L can be obtained from this by attaching two 3-handles. We claim that one of these 3-handles can be cancelled with an arbitrary choice of β curve. Morally, this follows from turning our construction upside down, but we make a different argument. There are $g + 1$ blue β curves on the genus g surface Σ , and compressing these curves converts Σ to a disjoint union of two spheres. It follows that the collection of all the β curves spans $H_1(\Sigma)$. We claim that with an appropriate orientation, the sum of all the β curves is nullhomologous, from which it follows that any g of them span $H_1(\Sigma)$. To see this, begin by choosing a chessboard coloring of the projection P of the link L , as in the first diagram of Figure 17. Regions on opposite sides of an overbridge have opposite colors (shaded and unshaded). This chessboard coloring is then inherited by the planar diagram D in which the overbridges are inflated to disks. The Heegaard surface Σ is obtained by taking two copies of this planar diagram, with the interiors of the inflated disks removed, and gluing them together along the boundaries of the disks. This glues together regions from opposite sides of each underbridge, so if we choose the opposite chessboard coloring in one of the two copies of the planar surface being glued, then the colors will match up in Σ . Thus, the union of the β curves bounds the union of the shaded regions. ■

Lastly, we observe that the handle decomposition of the double branched cover $Y = \Sigma_2(B^3, L)$ described in Proposition 8.1 gives a simple way of computing the homology of Y directly from a projection P of L , equipped with a bridge decomposition. In fact, this homology is isomorphic to the disoriented homology of L , defined in Section 2.

Proposition 8.3 *Let L be a link or tangle in B^3 , with projection $P \subset S^2$. Choose a bridge decomposition of L consistent with P and disorientations of the overbridges, determining the data P^b . Then the homology of the disoriented chain complex $\mathcal{DC}_*(P^b)$ is isomorphic to the shifted reduced homology of $\Sigma_2(B^3, L)$, i.e.,*

$$H_*(\mathcal{DC}_*(P^b)) \cong \tilde{H}_{*+1}(\Sigma_2(B^3, L)).$$

Proof This follows from the handle decomposition of $Y = \Sigma_2(B^3, L)$ described in Proposition 8.1; we also use notation from there. Recall that 1-handles of this decomposition correspond to underbridges and 2-handles to overbridges. One of the 1-handles connects the two 0-handles B^3_- and B^3_+ , and the rest of them generate $H_1(Y)$. The relations in $H_1(Y)$ come from the 2-handles.

We label the overbridges o_0, \dots, o_n . We claim that the chosen disorientation of each o_k determines an orientation of the attaching circle β_k for the corresponding 2-handle. Orient the copy of o_k in B^3_- consistently with o_k and choose the opposite disorientation for the copy in B^3_+ . Since for an endpoint a of o_k its two copies a_\pm in $B^3_- \sqcup B^3_+$ are identified in Y , the chosen orientations match up. For a pair of endpoints c, d of o_k at a crossing, c_- is identified with d_+ and d_- with c_+ , and hence the chosen orientations also match up and indeed a choice of disorientation of o_k determines an orientation of β_k (see Figure 18).

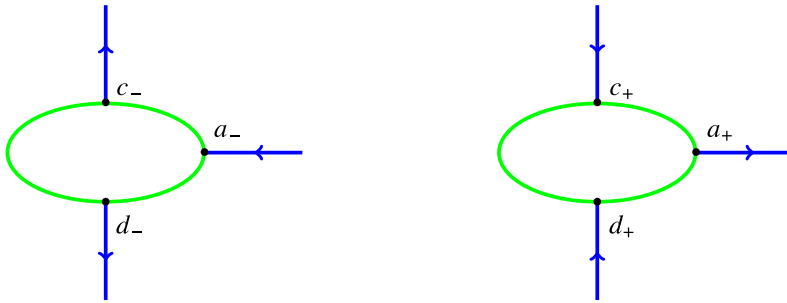


Figure 18: Disorientations of the overbridges determine orientations for the attaching circles of the 2-handles. Arcs of overbridges o_k in the two 0-handles have opposite orientations.

We orient the 1-handles of Y in such a way that the positive direction is from B_-^3 to B_+^3 . Hence, a 2-handle β_k goes over a 1-handle corresponding to u_j in the positive/negative direction at an endpoint e of one of its subarcs if at e this subarc points to/from u_j .

Since Y is connected and there are no 3-handles in the decomposition, the claimed isomorphism follows. ■

Thus, from Example 2.1, we see that the double cover of the 3-ball branched along a trefoil knot has first homology group isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$, and its second homology group is a copy of \mathbb{Z} . This is in agreement with the well-known fact that the double cover of S^3 branched along the left-handed trefoil is the lens space $L(3,1)$, and the double cover of B^3 branched along the same knot is thus obtained from $L(3,1)$ by removing two balls.

9 Double branched covers of the 4-ball

Let F be a compact surface, with or without boundary, properly embedded in B^4 . We assume that ρ_F , the restriction of the radial distance function to the surface, is Morse giving a handle decomposition of F , and that all minima have $\rho \in (0, 1/3)$, saddles have $\rho \in (1/3, 2/3)$, and maxima have $\rho \in (2/3, 1)$. We further assume that:

- The radial projection to S^3 restricts to an embedding on the union of k -handles of F , for each $0 \leq k \leq 2$, and we refer to the images of the handles as the handles of the projection.
- The radial projection of the union of 0- and 1-handles is a ribbon-immersed surface F_r , and moreover all ribbon singularities are formed by 1-handles passing through 0-handles of F_r .
- The radial projection P of F is generic, and the intersection of the interior of each 2-handle with F_r is transverse.

Under these assumptions, we defined a description $F_s \subset S^3$ of F in Section 3, which is given by the decomposition of P into the ribbon-immersed surface F_r and the 2-handles d_i . We also discussed possible singular points of F_s in that section. Recall that the ribbon-immersed surface F_r and the 2-handles d_i may form pinch point

singularities along their common boundaries. To simplify the description of the attaching spheres of 3-handles of the double branched cover, we also assume that

- pinch points do not occur along the boundaries of the 1-handles of F_r .

Indeed, they can always be transferred along the boundary of F_r by rotating the disk d_i about this boundary. Hence, an essential intersection of d_i with some 1-handle of F_r is either a component of the coattaching region of the 1-handle or is disjoint from the coattaching region, so it runs along the core of the 1-handle.

We now describe a smooth 4-dimensional handlebody X diffeomorphic to the double branched cover of (B^4, F) , using the data above. The sublevel set $B_{2/3}^4$ is a ball that intersects the branch locus F in a ribbon surface $F_{2/3}$ with projected ribbon-immersed surface F_r . Then the description of the branched double cover $X_2 = \Sigma_2(B_{2/3}^4, F_{2/3})$ is as in Sections 7.2 and 7.3. Let d be a 2-handle of F , and let d_P be its radial projection into $\partial B_{2/3}^4$. We know from Theorem 7.1 that d gives rise to a 3-handle D of X attached to ∂X_2 . The attaching sphere for D is the preimage of d_P under the branched covering projection. This sphere is formed by the union of the two copies of d_P cut along the interiors of the 0-handles of F_r in the boundaries of B_{\pm}^4 , in the complement of the attaching regions of the 2-handles of X_2 , together with the preimages of d_P in the coattaching regions of the 2-handles of X_2 .

The coattaching region \tilde{N}_h of a 2-handle H of X_2 corresponding to 1-handle h of F is a solid torus $B^1 \times S^1 \times B^1$ whose core circle S^1 is the π -preimage of the radially projected cocore of h . The image N_h of the coattaching region under the branched covering projection π may be identified with $B^1 \times 2B^1 \times B^1$, where the first factor corresponds to the core of h , the second to an extended cocore of h , and the third to the normal direction to h . With the assumptions on the projection P of the surface F we made above, there are two types of intersections between d_P and 1-handles of F_r . First, an arc A in the boundary of d_P may be glued to one of the coattaching arcs of a 1-handle h of F . Then the component Δ_A of $d_P \cap N_h$ containing A is a collar on A in d_P ; we denote the rest of the boundary of Δ_A by A' (compare Figure 15 where Δ_A could be one of the two reddish rectangles in the bottom-right picture). The preimage $\pi^{-1}(\Delta_A)$ is a disk isotopic to $B^1 \times \{*\} \times B^1$ whose boundary circle is $\pi^{-1}(A')$. This disk connects the two copies A'_{\pm} of A' inside the balls B_{\pm}^4 glued along the attaching regions of the 1-handles. Since $\pi^{-1}(\Delta_A)$ intersects the core circle of the coattaching region of H transversely once, the subdisk $\pi^{-1}(\Delta_A)$ of the attaching sphere $\pi^{-1}(d_P)$ goes over the 2-handle H once.

The second possibility is that d_P intersects h in an interior arc B that in h runs parallel to the core of h . Then the component Δ_B of $d_P \cap N_h$ containing B is identified with $B \times [-1, 1]$ (with B corresponding to $B \times \{0\}$) and $\pi^{-1}(\Delta_B)$ consists of two disks transverse to the core of the coattaching region, each capping-off one component of $(\partial\Delta_B)_{\pm}$.

We have now achieved the main goal of this section: a description of a handlebody corresponding to the double branched cover of a slice surface in the 4-ball.

Proposition 9.1 *Let F be a compact surface properly embedded in B^4 as above, and let X be the 4-dimensional handlebody constructed above using the slice surface description F_s of F . Then X is diffeomorphic to the double cover $\Sigma_2(B^4, F)$ of B^4 branched along F .*

We next describe how to draw a Kirby diagram of $\Sigma_2(B^4, F)$ based on the handle decomposition from Proposition 9.1. For ribbon surfaces, this is similar to diagrams described in [4, Section 6.3] and [1, Section 11.3]. The main adjustment that needs to be made to the description above is that we need to cancel one of the two 0-handles, and draw the diagram in the boundary of the remaining 0-handle. This is similar to what we did in the 3-dimensional case to obtain a Heegaard diagram (see Proposition 8.2). We begin by isotoping the radial projection P of F in S^3 to facilitate this. We assume that P is contained in the upper half-space of $\mathbb{R}^3 \subset S^3$ and that the 0-handles are round disks in the xz -plane, with their centers along a horizontal line L one unit above the x -axis. We then want to “comb up” the 1- and 2-handles of P , so that, as much as possible, they lie above the 0-handles in the upper half-space $z \geq 1$ and close to the xz -plane. The 1-handles (bands) are attached at their ends to the 0-handles, and pass through the 0-handles making ribbon singularities. Away from the ends and the ribbon singularities, they are isotoped to lie close to the xz -plane, allowing for twisting in bands and crossings of bands over each other. We also isotope so that the ribbon singularities all lie on the line L . This gives the preferred position of the ribbon-immersed surface F_r . The embedded disks of the 2-handles are attached along their boundaries to the boundary of F_r . Their interiors may intersect the interior of F_r . Finally, they may “wrap around” the 0-handles. By changing the point at infinity (placing it below a chosen 0-handle and above any 2-handles wrapping around it), we may isotope P so that no 2-handle wraps around a particular 0-handle m_0 . We then make a further isotopy, pulling m_0 downward so that it lies on the x -axis, below the other 0-handles.

Having isotoped the diagram in this way, we then construct the corresponding handlebody description of $X = \Sigma_2(B^4, F)$ given prior to Proposition 9.1. We inflate m_0 into a 3-ball in the boundary of B^4 . Since the interior of the 3-ball becomes interior to the 4-manifold after gluing two copies of the diagram along the two copies of this 3-ball, we may consider the complement of this interior in the boundary of B^4 , puncture the resulting boundary 2-sphere at the south pole and isotope it onto the xy -plane so that the boundary of m_0 is mapped onto the x -axis. This may be done without modifying the rest of the diagram which is all drawn above the xy -plane. This gives one copy of the diagram, corresponding to B_+^4 . The other copy, corresponding to B_-^4 , is obtained by revolving the first diagram about the x -axis so that it appears below the xy -plane. We have now drawn the whole diagram in a single \mathbb{R}^3 with rotational symmetry about the x -axis. We inflate the remaining 0-handles of the diagram into 3-balls, remove the interiors, and identify their boundaries in pairs by the reflection in the xy -plane. Recall that inflating cuts parts of the diagram that intersect interiors of the 0-handles. We can push the glued 2-spheres together in the standard way to replace them by dotted circles as in [1, Section 1.1] and [4, Section 5.4]. The rest of the construction proceeds as described prior to Proposition 9.1. The two copies of the core of each 1-handle of P above and below the xy -plane glue to form the attaching circle for the corresponding 2-handle of X whose framing is given by one component of the boundary of the annulus into which glue the two copies of the 1-handle of P ; in fact, in the absence of 2-handles of P , we may consider one component of the boundary of the annulus to be the attaching circle of the 2-handle and the other to be its framing. For each 2-handle d of P (cut by the interiors of the 0-handles), remove from its two

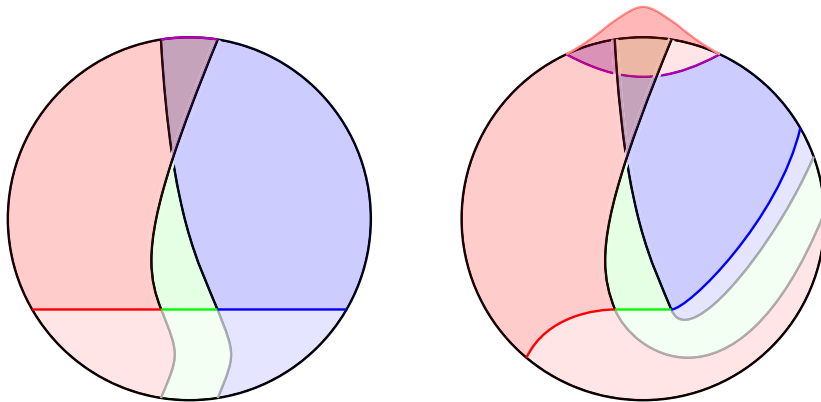


Figure 19: A radial projection of the positive unknotted real projective plane in the 4-ball. The 0-handle (bounded by the circle) and the 1-handle (the green band) combine to give an immersed Möbius band, with a positive half-twist and a ribbon singularity (shown as a green arc). The 2-handle consists of the red and blue disks and is split into four subdisks by its intersections with the ribbon surface shown as arcs. In the left figure, the upper two disks lie in front of the 0-handle, whereas the lower ones lie behind. The lower two arcs of intersection connect a pinch point with an endpoint of the ribbon singularity, and the remaining arc is bounded by pinch points. The projection on the left is not in the preferred position, whereas the one on the right is.

copies above and below the xy -plane the intersections with the images of coattaching regions N_h for 1-handles h of P . If a removed component Δ contains a boundary arc A of d , the two copies A'_\pm of $\overline{\partial\Delta \setminus A}$ together bound a disk in the coattaching region of h that goes once over the corresponding 2-handle H of X . If a removed component Δ lies in the interior of d , each component of $\partial\Delta_\pm$ bounds a disk in the coattaching region of h that goes once over the corresponding 2-handle H of X .

Example 9.2 (The positive unknotted real projective plane) To illustrate the above results, we return to the example of the unknotted real projective plane $P = \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^2$ in B^4 with radial projection P_s given on the left side of Figure 19. Recall that we computed the disoriented homology of this surface in Example 6.4. We complete the story now by constructing a Kirby diagram for $X = \Sigma_2(B^4, P)$.

The projection P_s consists of a disk m representing the 0-handle, a band with a positive half-twist representing the 1-handle h that forms a ribbon singularity with the 0-handle, and a disk d split into four subdisks representing the 2-handle. The red, blue, and purple curves represent intersections between d and m , and these divide d into subdisks—the faded parts of d lie behind the 0-handle and the top part of the 1-handle overlaps with two subdisks. The right part of Figure 19 shows P_s in the preferred position: the attachment of the 1-handle h has been moved to the side, and the top arc of intersection between d and m has been pushed away from the 1-handle. This is realized by shortening the top-right subdisk and enlarging the top-left subdisk of d that contains the hood at the top of the figure.

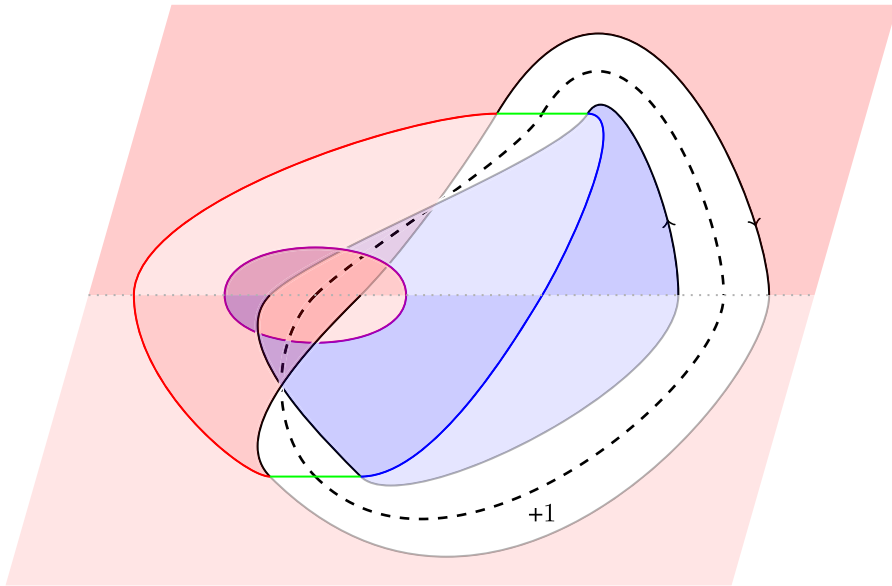


Figure 20: A Kirby diagram for $X = \Sigma_2(B^4, P)$. The attaching circle (dashed black curve) of the 2-handle H of X is the $+1$ -framed core of the annulus. The attaching sphere S of the 3-handle is built from two copies of the subdisks of d (shown with the same color scheme as in Figure 19) with a neighborhood of the annulus removed. The solid black curves are framing curves of H along which two disks parallel to the core of H are attached to form S . The indicated orientations of the framing curves come from a choice of orientation of the visible part of S .

The double cover X_2 of B^4 branched along the union of the 0- and 1-handles of P consists of two 0-handles $B^4_- \sqcup B^4_+$ glued along the inflated copies of the 0-handle m with a single 2-handle attached. The attaching region for the 2-handle is the union of the two copies of the 1-handle h of P_s in the boundaries of B^4_{\pm} cut at the ribbon singularity and pushed away by inflation of m . The resulting four bands form an annulus with a full positive twist. The core of the annulus is the attaching circle for the 2-handle of X_2 , and the framing is given by either boundary component of the annulus, and thus the framing coefficient is $+1$. The Kirby diagram for X_2 is obtained as described above by canceling the 1-handle with one of the 0-handles. This results in a single 0-handle and 2-handle.

It remains to describe the attaching sphere S of the 3-handle of X . The part of S contained in the boundary of X_1 away from the attaching region of the 2-handle H of X is obtained from the two copies d_{\pm} of d , cut along the 0-handle of P_s and with a neighborhood of the 1-handle h removed. The boundary of the resulting surface consists of two oppositely oriented framing curves of H , and the attaching sphere is completed by adding the two disks parallel to the core of H bounded by these curves (see Figure 20). Of course, these disks may be pushed into the coattaching region of H , showing that S is isotopic to an unknotted 2-sphere in the boundary of the 0-handle of X . We conclude that X is diffeomorphic to a twice-punctured $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$, as expected.

We now prove the main theorem, establishing an isomorphism between the disoriented homology of a slice surface and the homology of the 4-ball branched along the surface.

Theorem 9.3 *Let $F \subset B^4$ be a properly embedded compact surface, and let $F_s \subset S^3$ be its description. Choose disorientations of the cores of the 1-handles and disorientations of the 2-handles of F_s . Then the homology of the cellular disoriented complex $\mathcal{DC}_*(F_s^b)$ is isomorphic to the shifted reduced homology of the branched double cover $\Sigma_2(B^4, F)$, i.e.,*

$$H_*(\mathcal{DC}_*(F_s^b)) \cong \tilde{H}_{*+1}(\Sigma_2(B^4, F)).$$

Moreover, the intersection pairing of $\Sigma_2(B^4, F)$ under this identification agrees with the GL-pairing λ on $DH_1(F_s^b)$.

Proof We first show that the homology of the double branched cover $X = \Sigma_2(B^4, F)$ with branch set a slice surface $F \subset B^4$ is isomorphic to the disoriented homology of the slice surface description $F_s \subset S^3$ of F . Recall that a handle decomposition of F determines a handle decomposition of the projected surface F_s ; the union of 0- and 1-handles of F_s forms a ribbon-immersed surface F_r . According to Theorem 7.1, there is a bijection between k -handles of F_s and $(k + 1)$ -handles of X ; more precisely, the attaching sphere of a 4-dimensional handle is determined by the core of the 2-dimensional handle. Inspecting this correspondence, we see that the boundary homomorphisms in the cellular disoriented complex of the surface, $\mathcal{DC}_*(F_s^b)$, and in the cellular chain complex of X , $C_{*+1}(X)$, agree in nonnegative dimensions. By a slight abuse, we treat a handle of index k as a k -cell. We describe below a chain equivalence

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \mathcal{DC}_2(F_s^b) & \xrightarrow{\partial_2^b} & \mathcal{DC}_1(F_s^b) & \xrightarrow{\partial_1^b} & \mathcal{DC}_0(F_s^b) & \xrightarrow{\epsilon} & \mathbb{Z} & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \cong \downarrow f_2 & & \cong \downarrow f_1 & & \cong \downarrow f_0 & & \downarrow f_{-1} & & \downarrow \\ C_3(X) & \xrightarrow{\partial} & C_2(X) & \xrightarrow{\partial} & C_1(X) & \xrightarrow{\partial} & C_0(X) & \xrightarrow{\epsilon} & \mathbb{Z} \end{array}$$

inducing the claimed isomorphism. Our description relies also on the Kirby diagram described after Proposition 9.1.

Recall that X is built from the disjoint union of two 4-balls $X_0 := B_-^4 \sqcup B_+^4$ by attaching handles. The preimage of the core of each k -handle of F_s is a k -dimensional sphere in the boundary of the handlebody X_k , built from X_0 by attaching handles of index at most k . Recall that the attaching sphere contains the two copies of the core in B_\pm^4 away from its intersection with the surface of lower index handles, connected over the coattaching regions of the corresponding handles in X_k .

Let $f_{-1}(1) = x_+ - x_-$, where x_\pm is the generator of $C_0(X)$ corresponding to B_\pm^4 . This makes the rightmost square commutative.

To each 0-handle m of F_s there corresponds a 1-handle M in X (realized by gluing the two 4-balls in X_0 along the two copies of a 3-disk obtained by inflating m). We orient (the core of) M from B_-^4 to B_+^4 and let $f_0(m) = M$, so f_0 sends m to the oriented

(core of the) 1-handle M . Since all the 1-handles connect the two 0-handles of X , the equality $\partial \circ f_0 = f_{-1} \circ \varepsilon$ follows from the definition of f_{-1} .

For a 1-handle h of F_s , let c be its disoriented core. At each intersection of c with a 0-handle m of F_s , the preimage $\pi^{-1}(c) = c_- \cup c_+$ of c in X_1 goes over the corresponding 1-handle M of X and continues in the other ball. Orienting c_- consistently with the chosen disorientation of c and giving c_+ the opposite disorientation yields an oriented circle that is the attaching circle for the 2-handle H of X corresponding to h . Setting $f_1(h) = H$, it follows that $f_0 \circ \partial_1^b = \partial \circ f_1$ since at each point of disorientation the attaching circle goes over the 1-handle twice in the same direction.

The attaching sphere S of a 3-handle D of X corresponding to a disoriented 2-handle d of F_s is obtained from the two preimages d_{\pm} of d in X_2 . Recall that d is split into faces of the graph $\Gamma = d \cap F_r$ and a disorientation of d is given by a chessboard coloring of these faces. To construct S , change the disorientation of d_+ and then connect different colored faces of Γ_{\pm} along the boundary of d_{\pm} and the same colored faces along the interior arcs of Γ_{\pm} , where all the connections are made over the handles in X_2 . More precisely, the two copies A_{\pm} of an arc A along which d is attached to a 1-handle h correspond to the inclusion of a disk that goes once over the 2-handle H into S . The sign of this contribution to the boundary is determined by the chosen orientation of S : if the disorientation of d induces in A the chosen disorientation of h , the sign of H is positive, and negative otherwise. Similarly, the two copies B_{\pm} of an interior arc of intersection $B \subset d$ with a 1-handle h correspond to the inclusion into S of two disks each of which goes once over the 2-handle H . The sign of this contribution may be determined from d_- as before and is the same also for the other component, since both the intervening disorientations (of 1- and 2-handle) have been changed. Interpreting S in $C_2(X)$ now shows that it corresponds to the disoriented 1-cycle b^b in the definition of $\partial_2^b d$, proving the commutativity of the left square above.

We now turn to the pairing. Note that it is enough to establish the correspondence between pairings for ribbon surfaces. Start with a ribbon-immersed surface F_r in preferred position as described in the construction of a Kirby diagram for X following Proposition 9.1. To simplify the discussion, we additionally assume that no 1-handle of F_r is attached along the boundary of the slice of a 0-handle bounded by the projection of a 1-handle forming a ribbon singularity (see Figure 21). Choose two disoriented cycles a and b in $\mathcal{DC}_1(F_r)$. The Gordon–Litherland pairing $\lambda_{F_r}([a], [b])$ is computed as $\text{lk}(a, \tau b)$, where τ is the double normal push-off away from ribbon singularities and is described close to a ribbon singularity in Section 6 (see Figure 8). We construct a push-off τb that is compatible with a “framing” of the curve corresponding to b in ∂X_1 , i.e., the push-off of the representative of the 2-dimensional homology class in X corresponding to b . Recall that any disoriented 1-cycle is homologous to a linear combination of cores of 1-handles of F_r whose endpoints are connected by 1-chains in the union of 0-handles. For each 1-handle h of F_r , let its disoriented core c_h be the central curve of h with a chosen disorientation. Then construct its double push-off τc_h as follows: starting at one end of h the two arcs of τc_h , one in front of F_r and the other behind, both project to one side of c_h in the xz -plane and are oriented consistently with c_h . These arcs can be extended along the handle by retaining relative

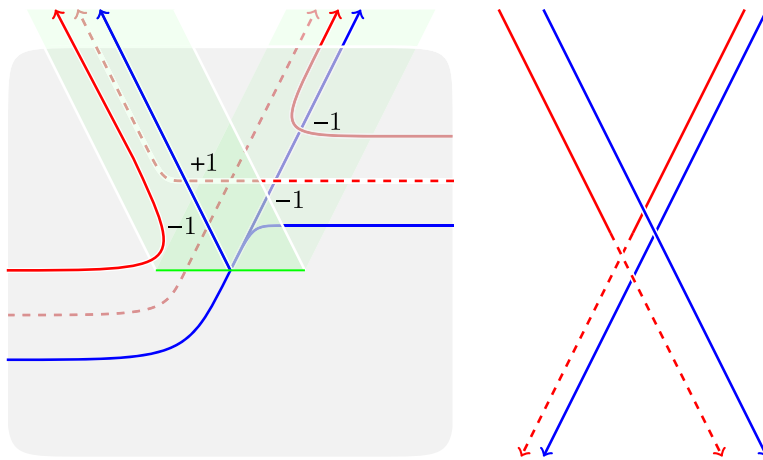


Figure 21: Comparison of pairings for a surface description in S^3 and for the corresponding branched double cover X . The left figure shows the specific choice of framing curves (red) for a generator (blue) corresponding to a 1-handle (green) of F_r near a ribbon singularity. The local contribution of the ribbon singularity to the self-pairing is -1 . The right figure shows the corresponding attaching circle for the 2-handle (blue) and its framing (red), which also yield a local contribution of -1 to the linking number.

positions of arcs with respect to h as it twists and turns in space. The only exceptions to this are neighborhoods of ribbon singularities where the rule is as described in Figure 21; if the projection of τc_h along h arrives to the other side of the projected core as in the picture just switch their side relative to c_h by passing one over and the other under c_h (alternatively one could use analogous models for the arcs on the other side).

To compute linking numbers, we use the standard recipe of counting signs of all double points in the projection and then dividing by two (we assume that all intersection points in the projection of two curves to the xz -plane are regular). Note first that 1-chains connecting (multiples of) disoriented cores inside the 0-handles do not contribute to the linking number $\text{lk}(a, \tau b)$ as an intersection between a and b gives rise to a canceling pair of crossings between a and τb . Similarly, there is no contribution to $\text{lk}(a, \tau b)$ from intersections between projections of disoriented cores and 1-chains contained in the 0-handles: if any such crossing appears, then it involves a piece of disoriented core c_h pointing into/out of a ribbon singularity, but then the same arc of a 1-chain forms an intersection also with the other piece of c_h emanating from the same ribbon singularity. Since the two arcs of c_h have the same orientation (pointing into/out of the ribbon singularity) and one lies above and the other below the 0-handle, local contributions to the linking number cancel in pairs. The only contributions of arcs contained in the 0-handles of F_r thus come from ribbon singularities when $[a] = [b]$. Figure 21 shows one possible configuration: the piece of the 1-handle h lying in front of the 0-handle is on the left of the one behind. In

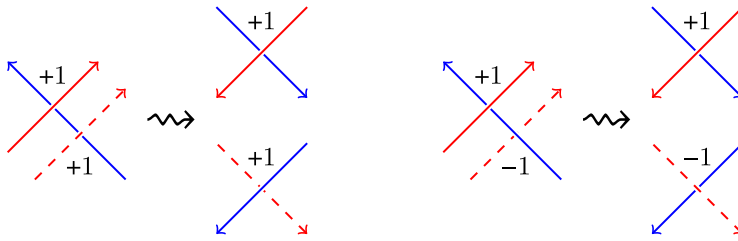


Figure 22: Comparison of pairings for a surface description in S^3 and for the corresponding branched double cover X . The left figure corresponds to a crossing between disoriented cycles a and b in a surface, and the right one to a point of intersection. In the surface diagram, the blue curves represent parts of a and the red ones parts of τb . In X , the blue curves represent parts of the attaching circle for the 2-handle corresponding to a and the red ones parts of the framing curve for the 2-handle corresponding to b . In each case, the two crossings in the surface diagram give rise to two crossings of the curves in the boundary of X_1 with the same local contribution to the linking number.

this case, the local contribution is -1 . The other configuration is symmetric and yields local contribution $+1$. This is consistent with the framing curve Φ_h for the attaching circle C_h of the 2-handle H in X corresponding to h . The framing curve is obtained from τc_h by keeping the “front” curve starting at the chosen end of h in the upper half-space and rotating the other along with the diagram to the lower half-space. At a ribbon singularity, this results in keeping both the front curves above the xy -plane and rotating the behind ones or vice versa, disregarding the parts of the curves going away from h and connecting resulting arcs in the obvious way. Then any pair of crossings between c_{h_i} and τc_{h_j} corresponding to an intersection point between the projection of c_{h_i} and c_{h_j} results in two crossings between C_{h_i} and Φ_{h_j} (see Figure 22). The signs of these crossings agree with the signs of the original crossings since disorientations of the cores are preserved below and reversed above the xy -plane. The result now follows by using the above remarks and bilinearity of linking numbers. ■

10 The signature formula

In this section, we generalize Gordon and Litherland’s celebrated formula, relating the signature of a link in S^3 and the signature of the pairing on a spanning surface in S^3 , to the case of a slice surface in the 4-ball.

Let F be a properly embedded surface in $S^3 \times [0, 1]$ without closed components whose boundary consists of two links $\mathcal{L}_0 \subset S^3 \times \{0\}$ and $\mathcal{L}_1 \subset S^3 \times \{1\}$ (one of which could be empty). We make no assumption on orientability of F . We choose an orientation of the links \mathcal{L}_i and denote the oriented links by $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_i$; recall that a link’s signature is unaltered by the overall reversal of its orientation. The following proposition expresses the change in the signature of the two links in terms of the data determined by the cobordism F . This is a slight generalization of the signature formula in [5] and follows similarly to that.

Since F has the homotopy type of a 1-complex, the normal circle bundle of F admits a section F' . Let $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}'_i$ denote the boundary links of F' , oriented consistently with $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_i$. Finally, let W_F be the double branched cover of $S^3 \times [0, 1]$ with branch set F .

Lemma 10.1 *With the notation as above, we have*

$$\sigma(\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_1) - \sigma(\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_0) = \sigma(W_F) + \frac{1}{2} (\text{lk}(\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_0, \tilde{\mathcal{L}}'_0) - \text{lk}(\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_1, \tilde{\mathcal{L}}'_1)).$$

Proof Let Σ_i be a Seifert surface for \mathcal{L}_i . Form a (smooth) 4-sphere by adding a 4-disk to each of the boundary components of $S^3 \times [0, 1]$. Then, by pushing interiors of Σ_i into the disks, we may obtain a smooth surface \widehat{F} as the union of F and the pushed-in Seifert surfaces. Denoting the double branched cover of S^4 with branch set \widehat{F} by \widehat{W}_F , we obtain using Novikov additivity and the G-signature theorem

$$\sigma(\widehat{W}_F) = \sigma(\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_0) + \sigma(W_F) - \sigma(\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_1) = -\frac{1}{2} e(\widehat{F}),$$

where $e(\widehat{F})$ is the normal Euler number of \widehat{F} . Recall that the normal Euler number may be computed by choosing a generic section of the normal bundle of the surface and assigning intersection numbers to intersection points by local choice of orientation of the surface and orienting the section consistently with this choice. The section \widehat{F}' may be constructed by adding to F' generic perturbations Σ'_i of pushed-in Σ_i . As is well known (cf. [4, Section 4.5]), the linking number $\text{lk}(\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_0, \tilde{\mathcal{L}}'_0)$ is equal to the sum of local intersection numbers between Σ_0 and Σ'_0 . It follows that

$$e(\widehat{F}) = \text{lk}(\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_0, \tilde{\mathcal{L}}'_0) - \text{lk}(\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_1, \tilde{\mathcal{L}}'_1),$$

which proves the claimed formula. ■

If the surface $F \subset S^3 \times [0, 1]$ projects injectively to the sphere, giving an embedded cobordism between the links, the signature of the double branched cover manifold may be computed from the Gordon–Litherland pairing $\lambda_{p(F)}$. Furthermore, the links $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}'_i$ may be replaced by nearby parallels of $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_i$ on the projected image of F .

Proposition 10.2 *Let $F \subset S^3 \times [0, 1]$ be a properly embedded surface such that the restriction of the projection p along the interval to F is an embedding. Then, for any choice of orientations of the boundary links $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_i \subset S^3 \times \{i\}$ of F , we have*

$$\sigma(\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_1) - \sigma(\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_0) = \sigma(\lambda_{p(F)}) + \frac{1}{2} (\text{lk}(\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_0, \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_0^F) - \text{lk}(\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_1, \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_1^F)),$$

where $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_i^F$ is a nearby parallel of $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_i$ on $p(F)$.

Proof This follows immediately from the above lemma after noting that $\lambda_{p(F)}$ is the intersection pairing of W_F and that since F is a graph of $p(F)$, we can choose a section F' for which \mathcal{L}'_i is homotopic to \mathcal{L}_i^F . Indeed, a section F' can be constructed starting with $\mathcal{L}'_0 = \mathcal{L}_0^F$ and pushing $p(F)$ (with the collar between \mathcal{L}_0 and \mathcal{L}_0^F removed) slightly below F . This has to be completed by adding a collar on the image of \mathcal{L}_1 that interpolates to $S^3 \times \{1\}$. Clearly, \mathcal{L}'_1 is then homotopic to \mathcal{L}_1^F . ■

Consider now a general slice surface $F \subset B^4$ with boundary link \mathcal{L} . We continue assuming that F has no closed components. Let $F_s \subset S^3$ be a description of F and λ_{F_s}

the corresponding pairing on $DH_1(F_s)$. Recall that F_s consists of a ribbon surface description F_r and a separated sublink of ∂F_r consisting of those components that are in F capped-off. Let \mathcal{L}^F be a nearby parallel of \mathcal{L} on F_r .

Theorem 10.3 *Let a link \mathcal{L} be the boundary of a slice surface $F \subset B^4$. Then, for any choice $\vec{\mathcal{L}}$ of orientation for \mathcal{L} , its signature is given by*

$$\sigma(\vec{\mathcal{L}}) = \sigma(\lambda_{F_s}) - \frac{1}{2} \text{lk}(\vec{\mathcal{L}}, \vec{\mathcal{L}}^F),$$

where $\vec{\mathcal{L}}^F$ is oriented consistently with $\vec{\mathcal{L}}$.

Proof We may assume that the radial distance function in B^4 induces a Morse function on F so that the ball D_0 of radius $1/3$ contains exactly all critical points of index 0 and the radial shell E_1 between $1/3$ and $2/3$ contains exactly all critical points of index 1. Then the part of F contained in $D_1 = D_0 \cup E_1$ is a ribbon surface. We further assume that the interior arcs of ribbon singularities of F_r are contained in the 0-handles.

Since only the double branched cover of E_1 may have nontrivial signature, it follows by Novikov additivity that the signature of the branched cover of E_1 equals the signature of the branched cover of D_1 and to that of B^4 , which is equal to $\sigma(\lambda_{F_r}) = \sigma(\lambda_{F_s})$. The result now follows from Proposition 10.2 after noting that the lower boundary of the intersection of F with E_1 is a 0-framed unlink and that the radial projection restricted to $F \cap E_1$ is an embedding. ■

Acknowledgment We thank Josh Greene for many helpful conversations. We thank Frank Swenton for help with TikZ. We also thank the anonymous referee for helpful suggestions to improve the exposition.

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