

Chapter 3

A Survey of Twisted Alexander Polynomials

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Abstract We give a short introduction to the theory of twisted Alexander polynomials of a 3-manifold associated to a representation of its fundamental group. We summarize their formal properties and we explain their relationship to twisted Reidemeister torsion. We then give a survey of the many applications of twisted invariants to the study of topological problems. We conclude with a short summary of the theory of higher order Alexander polynomials.

3.1 Introduction

In 1928 Alexander introduced a polynomial invariant for knots and links which quickly got referred to as the Alexander polynomial. His definition was later recast in terms of Reidemeister torsion by Milnor [Mi62] and it was extended by Turaev [Tu75, Tu86] to an invariant of 3-manifolds. More precisely, to a 3-manifold with empty or toroidal boundary N we can associate its Alexander polynomial Δ_N which lies in the group ring $\mathbb{Z}[H]$, where H is the maximal abelian quotient of $H_1(N; \mathbb{Z})$. The Alexander polynomial of knots, links and 3-manifolds in general is closely related to the topology properties of the underlying space. For example it is known to contain information on the knot genus [Se35], knot concordance [FM66], fiberedness and symmetries.

The Alexander polynomial carries only metabelian information on the fundamental group. This limitation explain why in all the above cases the Alexander

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polynomial carries partial, but not complete information. The idea behind twisted invariants is to associate a polynomial invariant to a 3-manifold *together* with a choice of a representation of its fundamental group. This approach makes it possible to extract more powerful topological information.

The twisted Alexander polynomial for a knot $K \subset S^3$ was first introduced by Xiao–Song Lin in 1990 (cf. [Lin01]). Whereas Lin’s original definition used ‘regular Seifert surfaces’ of knots, later extensions to links and 3-manifolds either generalized the Reidemeister–Milnor–Turaev torsion (cf. [Wa94, Ki96, KL99a, FK06]) or generalized the homological definition of the Alexander polynomial (cf. [JW93, KL99a, Ch03, FK06, HKL10]).

In most cases the setup for twisted invariants is as follows: Let N be a 3-manifold with empty or toroidal boundary, $\psi : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow F$ an epimorphism onto a free abelian group F and $\gamma : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow GL(k, R)$ a representation with R a domain. In that case one can define the twisted Reidemeister torsion $\tau(N, \gamma \otimes \psi)$, an invariant which in general lives in the quotient field of the group ring $R[F]$. If R is furthermore a Noetherian unique factorization domain (e.g. $R = \mathbb{Z}$ or R a field), then the twisted Alexander polynomials $\Delta_{N,i}^{\gamma \otimes \psi} \in R[F]$ is defined to be the order of the twisted Alexander module $H_i(N; R[F]^k)$.

These two invariants are closely related, for example in the case that $\text{rank}(F) \geq 2$ we will see that

$$\tau(N, \gamma \otimes \psi) = \Delta_{N,1}^{\gamma \otimes \psi} \in R[F].$$

In fact in many papers the twisted Reidemeister torsion $\tau(N, \gamma \otimes \psi)$ is referred to as the twisted Alexander polynomial (cf. e.g. [Wa94]).

The most important *raison d’être* of these invariants lies in the fact that they contain deep information on the underlying topology while at the same time being, as we will see, very computable invariants.

We now give a short outline of the paper. In Sect. 3.2 we define twisted Reidemeister torsion and twisted Alexander polynomials of 3-manifolds, and we show how to calculate these invariants. In Sect. 3.3 we discuss basic properties of twisted invariants, in particular we discuss the relationship between twisted Reidemeister torsion and twisted Alexander polynomials and we discuss the effect of Poincaré duality on twisted invariants. Section 3.4 contains applications to distinguishing knots and links using twisted invariants. In Sect. 3.5 we outline the results of Kirk and Livingston regarding the behavior of twisted invariants under knot concordance and we extend the results to the study of doubly slice knots and ribbon knots. In Sect. 3.6 we show that twisted invariants give lower bounds on the knot genus and the Thurston norm, and we show that they give obstructions to the fiberedness of 3-manifolds. Sections 3.7, 3.8 and 3.9 contains a discussion of the many generalizations and further applications of twisted invariants. In Sect. 3.10 we give an overview of the closely related theory of higher-order Alexander polynomials, this theory was initiated by Cochran and Harvey. Finally in Sect. 3.11 we provide a list of open questions and problems.

Conventions and Notation Unless we say otherwise we adopt the following conventions:

- (1) rings are commutative domains with unit element,
- (2) 3-manifolds are compact, connected and orientable,
- (3) homology is taken with integral coefficients,
- (4) groups are finitely generated.

We also use the following notation: Given a ring R we denote by $Q(R)$ its quotient field and given a link $L \subset S^3$ we denote by νL a (open) tubular neighborhood of L in S^3 .

Remark For space reasons we unfortunately have to exclude from our exposition several important aspects of the subject. Among the most relevant omissions, we mention Turaev's torsion function, and the relation between torsion invariants on the one hand and Seiberg–Witten theory and Heegaard–Floer homology on the other. Turaev's torsion function is defined using Reidemeister torsion corresponding to one-dimensional abelian representations. This theory and its connection to Seiberg–Witten invariants, first unveiled by Meng and Taubes in [MT96] (cf. also [Do99]), is treated beautifully in Turaev's original papers [Tu97, Tu98] and in Turaev's books [Tu01, Tu02a]. We also refer to [OS04] for the relation of Turaev's torsion function to Heegaard–Floer homology.

Remark Almost all the results of this survey paper appeared already in previous paper. We hope that we correctly stated the results of the many authors who worked on twisted Alexander polynomials. For the definite statements we nonetheless refer to the original papers. The only new results are some theorems in Sect. 3.5.2 on knot and link concordance and Theorem 10 on Reidemeister torsion of fibered manifolds.

3.2 Definition and Basic Properties

3.2.1 Twisted Reidemeister Torsion

Let N be a 3-manifold with empty or toroidal boundary, F a torsion-free abelian group and $\alpha : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow GL(k, R[F])$ a representation. Recall that we denote by $Q(R[F])$ the quotient field of $R[F]$.

We endow N with a finite CW-structure. We denote the universal cover of N by \tilde{N} . Recall that there exists a canonical left $\pi_1(N)$ -action on the universal cover \tilde{N} given by deck transformations. We consider the cellular chain complex $C_*(\tilde{N})$ as a right $\mathbb{Z}[\pi_1(N)]$ -module by defining $\sigma \cdot g := g^{-1}\sigma$ for a chain σ . The representation α induces a representation $\alpha : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow GL(k, R[F]) \rightarrow GL(k, Q(R[F]))$ which gives rise to a left action of $\pi_1(N)$ on $Q(R[F])^k$. We can therefore consider the $Q(R[F])$ -complex

$$C_*(\tilde{N}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[\pi_1(N)]} Q(R[F])^k.$$

We now endow the free $\mathbb{Z}[\pi_1(N)]$ -modules $C_*(\tilde{N})$ with a basis by picking lifts of the cells of N to \tilde{N} . Together with the canonical basis for $Q(R[F])^k$ we can

now view the $Q(R[F])$ -complex $C_*(\tilde{N}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[\pi_1(N)]} Q(R[F])^k$ as a complex of based $Q(R[F])$ -modules.

If this complex is not acyclic, then we define $\tau(N, \alpha) = 0$. Otherwise we denote by $\tau(N, \alpha) \in Q(R[F]) \setminus \{0\}$ the Reidemeister torsion of this based $Q(R[F])$ -complex. We will not recall the definition of Reidemeister torsion, referring instead to the many excellent expositions, e.g. [Mi66, Tu01] and [Nic03]. However, in the next section we will present a method for computing explicitly the twisted Reidemeister torsion of a 3-manifold.

It follows from Chapman's theorem [Chp74] and from standard arguments (cf. the above literature) that up to multiplication by an element in

$$\{\pm \det(\alpha(g)) \mid g \in \pi_1(N)\}$$

the Reidemeister torsion $\tau(N, \alpha)$ is well-defined, i.e. up to that indeterminacy $\tau(N, \alpha)$ is independent of the choice of underlying CW-structure and the choice of the lifts of the cells. In the following, given $w \in Q(R[F])$ we write

$$\tau(N, \alpha) \doteq w$$

if there exists a representative of $\tau(N, \alpha)$ which equals w .

Note that if $\gamma : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow GL(k, R)$ is a representation and $\psi : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow F$ a homomorphism to a free abelian group, then we get a tensor representation

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma \otimes \psi : \pi_1(N) &\rightarrow GL(k, R[F]) \\ g &\mapsto \gamma(g) \cdot \psi(g) \end{aligned}$$

and the corresponding Reidemeister torsion $\tau(N, \gamma \otimes \psi)$. Except for parts of Sect. 3.5.2 we will always consider the twisted Reidemeister torsion corresponding to such a tensor representation. In that case, specializing the previous formula, $\tau(N, \gamma \otimes \psi)$ is well-defined up to multiplication by an element in

$$\{\pm \det(\gamma(g))f \mid g \in \pi_1(N), f \in F\}.$$

In particular, if $\gamma : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow SL(k, R)$ is a representation to a special linear groups, then $\tau(N, \gamma \otimes \psi) \in Q(R[F])$ is well-defined up to multiplication by an element in $\pm F$. Furthermore, if k is even, then $\tau(N, \gamma \otimes \psi) \in Q(R[F])$ is in fact well-defined up to multiplication by an element in F (cf. e.g. [GKM05]).

Finally we adopt the following notation:

1. Given a homomorphism $\gamma : \pi \rightarrow G$ to a finite group G we get an induced representation $\pi \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}[G]) \cong GL(|G|, \mathbb{Z})$ given by left multiplication. In our notation we will not distinguish between a homomorphism to a finite group and the corresponding representation over \mathbb{Z} .
2. If N is the exterior of a link $L \subset S^3$, $\psi : \pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu L) \rightarrow F$ the abelianization and $\gamma : \pi \rightarrow GL(k, R)$ a representation, then we write $\tau(L, \gamma)$ for $\tau(S^3 \setminus \nu L, \gamma \otimes \psi)$.

3.2.2 Computation of Twisted Reidemeister Torsion

Let N be a 3-manifold with empty or toroidal boundary, $\psi : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow F$ a non-trivial homomorphism to a free abelian group F and $\gamma : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow GL(k, R)$ a representation. In this section we will give an algorithm for computing $\tau(N, \gamma \otimes \psi)$ which is based on ideas of Turaev (cf. in particular [Tu01, Theorem 2.2]).

We will first consider the case that N is closed. We write $\pi = \pi_1(N)$. We endow N with a CW-structure with one 0-cell, n 1-cells, n 2-cells and one 3-cell. It is well-known that such a CW-structure exists (cf. e.g. [McM02, Theorem 5.1] or [FK06, Proof of Theorem 6.1]). Using this CW-structure we have the cellular chain complex

$$0 \rightarrow C_3(\tilde{N}) \xrightarrow{\partial_3} C_2(\tilde{N}) \xrightarrow{\partial_2} C_1(\tilde{N}) \xrightarrow{\partial_1} C_0(\tilde{N}) \rightarrow 0$$

where $C_i(\tilde{N}) \cong \mathbb{Z}[\pi]$ for $i = 0, 3$ and $C_i(\tilde{N}) \cong \mathbb{Z}[\pi]^n$ for $i = 1, 2$. Let $A_i, i = 1, 2, 3$ be the matrices over $\mathbb{Z}[\pi]$ corresponding to the boundary maps $\partial_i : C_i \rightarrow C_{i-1}$ with respect to the bases given by the lifts of the cells of N to \tilde{N} . We can arrange the lifts such that

$$\begin{aligned} A_3 &= (1 - g_1, 1 - g_2, \dots, 1 - g_n)^t, \\ A_1 &= (1 - h_1, 1 - h_2, \dots, 1 - h_n) \end{aligned}$$

with $g_1, \dots, g_n, h_1, \dots, h_n \in \pi$. Note that $\{g_1, \dots, g_n\}$ and $\{h_1, \dots, h_n\}$ are generating sets for π since N is a closed 3-manifold. Since ψ is non-trivial there exist r, s such that $\psi(g_r) \neq 0$ and $\psi(h_s) \neq 0$. Let B_3 be the r -th row of A_3 . Let B_2 be the result of deleting the r -th column and the s -th row from A_2 . Let B_1 be the s -th column of A_1 .

Given a $p \times q$ matrix $B = (b_{r,s})$ with entries in $\mathbb{Z}[\pi]$ we write $b_{r,s} = \sum b_{r,s}^g g$ for $b_{r,s}^g \in \mathbb{Z}, g \in \pi$. We then define $(\gamma \otimes \psi)(B)$ to be the $p \times q$ matrix with entries

$$\sum b_{r,s}^g (\gamma \otimes \psi)(g) = \sum b_{r,s}^g \gamma(g) \cdot \psi(g) \in R[F].$$

Since each such entry is a $k \times k$ matrix with entries in $R[F]$ we can think of $(\gamma \otimes \psi)(B)$ as a $pk \times qk$ matrix with entries in $R[F]$.

Now note that

$$\det((\gamma \otimes \psi)(B_3)) = \det(\text{id} - \gamma(g_r) \cdot \psi(g_r)) \neq 0$$

since $\psi(g_r) \neq 0$. Similarly $\det((\gamma \otimes \psi)(B_1)) \neq 0$. The following theorem is an immediate application of [Tu01, Theorem 2.2].

Theorem 1 *We have*

$$\tau(N, \gamma \otimes \psi) \doteq \prod_{i=1}^3 \det((\gamma \otimes \psi)(B_i))^{(-1)^i}.$$

In particular, $H_(N; Q(R[F])^k) = 0$ if and only if $\det((\gamma \otimes \psi)(B_2)) \neq 0$.*

We now consider the case that N has non-empty toroidal boundary. Let X be a CW-complex with the following two properties:

1. X is simple homotopy equivalent to a CW-complex of N ,
2. X has one 0-cell, n 1-cells and $n - 1$ 2-cells.

It is well-known that such a CW-structure exists. For example, if N is the complement of a non-split link $L \subset S^3$, then we can take X to be the 2-complex corresponding to a Wirtinger presentation of $\pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu L)$.

We now consider

$$0 \rightarrow C_2(\tilde{X}) \xrightarrow{\partial_2} C_1(\tilde{X}) \xrightarrow{\partial_1} C_0(\tilde{X}) \rightarrow 0$$

where $C_0(\tilde{X}) \cong \mathbb{Z}[\pi]$, $C_1(\tilde{X}) \cong \mathbb{Z}[\pi]^n$ and $C_2(\tilde{X}) \cong \mathbb{Z}[\pi]^{n-1}$. Let A_i , $i = 1, 2$ over $\mathbb{Z}[\pi]$ be the matrices corresponding to the boundary maps $\partial_i : C_i \rightarrow C_{i-1}$. As above we can arrange that

$$A_1 = (1 - h_1, 1 - h_2, \dots, 1 - h_n)$$

where $\{h_1, \dots, h_n\}$ is a generating set for π . Since ψ is non-trivial there exists an s such that $\psi(h_s) \neq 0$. Let B_2 be the result of deleting the s -th row from A_2 . Let B_1 be the s -th column of A_1 . As above we have $\det((\gamma \otimes \psi)(B_1)) \neq 0$. The following theorem is again an immediate application of [Tu01, Theorem 2.2].

Theorem 2 *We have*

$$\tau(N, \gamma \otimes \psi) \doteq \prod_{i=1}^2 \det((\gamma \otimes \psi)(B_i))^{(-1)^i}.$$

In particular, we have $H_(N; \mathbb{Q}(R[F])^k) = 0$ if and only if $\det((\gamma \otimes \psi)(B_2)) \neq 0$.*

3.2.3 Torsion Invariants

Let S be a Noetherian unique factorization domain (henceforth UFD). Examples of Noetherian UFD's are given by \mathbb{Z} and by fields, furthermore if R is a Noetherian UFD and F a free abelian group, then $R[F]$ is again a Noetherian UFD.

For a finitely generated S -module A we can find a presentation

$$S^r \xrightarrow{P} S^s \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0$$

since S is Noetherian. Let $i \geq 0$ and suppose $s - i \leq r$. We define $E_i(A)$, the i -th elementary ideal of A , to be the ideal in S generated by all $(s - i) \times (s - i)$ minors of P if $s - i > 0$ and to be S if $s - i \leq 0$. If $s - i > r$, we define $E_i(A) = 0$. It is known that $E_i(A)$ does not depend on the choice of a presentation of A (cf. [CF77]).

Since S is a UFD there exists a unique smallest principal ideal of S that contains $E_0(A)$. A generator of this principal ideal is defined to be the *order of A* and denoted by $\text{ord}(A) \in S$. The order is well-defined up to multiplication by a unit in S . Note that A is S -torsion if and only if $\text{ord}(A) \neq 0$. For more details, we refer to [Tu01].

3.2.4 Twisted Alexander Invariants

Let N be a 3-manifold and let $\alpha : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow GL(k, R[F])$ be a representation with R a Noetherian UFD. Similarly to Sect. 3.2.1 we define the $R[F]$ -chain complex $C_*(\tilde{N}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[\pi_1(N)]} R[F]^k$. For $i \geq 0$, we define the *i -th twisted Alexander module of (N, α)* to be the $R[F]$ -module

$$H_i(N; R[F]^k) := H_i(C_*(\tilde{N}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[\pi_1(N)]} R[F]^k),$$

where $\pi_1(N)$ acts on $R[F]^k$ by α . Since N is compact and $R[F]$ is Noetherian these modules are finitely presented over $R[F]$.

Definition 1 The *i -th twisted Alexander polynomial of (N, α)* is defined to be $\text{ord}(H_i(N; R[F]^k)) \in R[F]$ and denoted by $\Delta_{N,i}^\alpha$.

Recall that by the discussion of Sect. 3.2.3 twisted Alexander polynomials are well-defined up to multiplication by a unit in $R[F]$. Note that the units of $R[F]$ are of the form rf with r a unit in R and $f \in F$. In the following, given $p \in R[F]$ we write

$$\Delta_{N,i}^\alpha \doteq p$$

if there exists a representative of $\Delta_{N,i}^\alpha$ which equals p .

We often write Δ_N^α instead of $\Delta_{N,1}^\alpha$, and we refer to it as the *twisted Alexander polynomial of (N, α)* . We recall that given a representation $\gamma : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow GL(k, R)$ and a non-trivial homomorphism $\psi : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow F$ to a free abelian group F we get a tensor representation $\gamma \otimes \psi$ and in particular twisted Alexander polynomials $\Delta_{N,i}^{\gamma \otimes \psi}$. In almost all cases we will consider twisted Alexander polynomials corresponding to such a tensor representation.

When we consider twisted Alexander polynomials of links we adopt the following notational conventions:

1. We identify $R[\mathbb{Z}]$ with $R[t^{\pm 1}]$ and $R[\mathbb{Z}^m]$ with $R[t_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, t_m^{\pm 1}]$.
2. Given a link $L \subset S^3$ together with the abelianization $\psi : \pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu L) \rightarrow F$ and a representation $\gamma : \pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu L) \rightarrow GL(k, R)$ with R a Noetherian UFD, we write $\Delta_{L,i}^\gamma$ instead of $\Delta_{S^3 \setminus \nu L, i}^{\gamma \otimes \psi}$.
3. If L is an ordered oriented link, then we have a canonical isomorphism $F \cong \mathbb{Z}^m$ and we can identify $R[F]$ with $R[t_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, t_m^{\pm 1}]$.

4. We sometimes record the fact that the twisted Alexander polynomial of a link L is a (multivariable) Laurent polynomial in the notation, i.e. given an oriented knot $K \subset S^3$ we sometimes write $\Delta_{K,i}^\gamma(t) = \Delta_{K,i}^\gamma \in R[t^{\pm 1}]$ and given an ordered oriented m -component link $L \subset S^3$ we sometimes write $\Delta_{L,i}^\gamma(t_1, \dots, t_m) = \Delta_{L,i}^\gamma \in R[t_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, t_m^{\pm 1}]$.
5. Finally given a link L we also drop the representation from the notation when the representation is the trivial representation to $GL(1, \mathbb{Z})$.

With all these conventions, given a knot $K \subset S^3$, the polynomial $\Delta_K(t) = \Delta_K \in \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}]$ is just the ordinary Alexander polynomial.

3.2.5 Computation of Twisted Alexander Polynomials

Let N be a 3-manifold with empty or toroidal boundary, $\alpha : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow GL(k, R[F])$ a representation with R a Noetherian UFD and F a free abelian group. Given a finite presentation for $\pi_1(N)$ the polynomials $\Delta_{N,1}^\alpha \in R[F]$ and $\Delta_{N,0}^\alpha \in R[F]$ can be computed efficiently using Fox calculus (cf. e.g. [CF77, p. 98] and [KL99a]). We point out that because we view $C_*(\tilde{N})$ as a *right* module over $\mathbb{Z}[\pi_1(N)]$ we need a slightly different definition of Fox derivatives than the one commonly used. We refer to [Ha05, Sect. 6] for details. Finally, Proposition 5 allows us to compute $\Delta_{N,2}^\alpha \in R[F]$ using the algorithm for computing the zeroth twisted Alexander polynomial. In particular all the twisted Alexander polynomials $\Delta_{N,i}^\alpha$ can be computed from a finite presentation of the fundamental group.

3.3 Basic Properties of Twisted Invariants

In this section we summarize various basic algebraic properties of twisted Reidemeister torsion and twisted Alexander polynomials.

3.3.1 Relationship Between Twisted Invariants

The following proposition is [Tu01, Theorem 4.7].

Proposition 1 *Let N be a 3-manifold with empty or toroidal boundary and let $\alpha : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow GL(k, R[F])$ a representation where R is a Noetherian UFD and F a free abelian group. If $\Delta_{N,i}^\alpha \neq 0$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$, then*

$$\tau(N, \alpha) \doteq \prod_{i=0}^2 (\Delta_{N,i}^\alpha)^{(-1)^{i+1}}.$$

The following is a mild extension of [FK06, Proposition 2.5], [FK08a, Lemmas 6.2 and 6.3] and [FK08a, Theorem 6.7]. Most of the ideas go back to work of Turaev (cf. e.g. [Tu86] and [Tu01]). The third statement is proved in [DFJ10].

Proposition 2 *Let N be a 3-manifold with empty or toroidal boundary, $\psi : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow F$ a non-trivial homomorphism to a free abelian group F and $\gamma : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow GL(k, R)$ a representation where R is a Noetherian UFD. Then the following hold:*

1. $\Delta_{N,0}^{\gamma \otimes \psi} \neq 0$ and $\Delta_{N,i}^{\gamma \otimes \psi} = 1$ for $i \geq 3$.
2. If $\text{rank}(\text{Im}\{\pi_1(N) \rightarrow F\}) > 1$, then $\Delta_{N,0}^{\gamma \otimes \psi} \doteq 1$.
3. If γ is irreducible and if γ restricted to $\ker(\psi)$ is non-trivial, then $\Delta_{N,0}^{\gamma \otimes \psi} \doteq 1$.
4. If $\Delta_{N,1}^{\gamma \otimes \psi} \neq 0$, then $\Delta_{N,2}^{\gamma \otimes \psi} \neq 0$.
5. If N has non-empty boundary and if $\Delta_{N,1}^{\gamma \otimes \psi} \neq 0$, then $\Delta_{N,2}^{\gamma \otimes \psi} \doteq 1$.
6. If $\text{rank}(\text{Im}\{\pi_1(N) \rightarrow F\}) > 1$ and if $\Delta_{N,1}^{\gamma \otimes \psi} \neq 0$, then $\Delta_{N,2}^{\gamma \otimes \psi} \doteq 1$.
7. We have $\Delta_{N,1}^{\gamma \otimes \psi} = 0$ if and only if $\tau(N, \gamma \otimes \psi) = 0$.
8. If $\Delta_{N,1}^{\gamma \otimes \psi} \neq 0$, then

$$\tau(N, \gamma \otimes \psi) \doteq \prod_{i=0}^2 (\Delta_{N,i}^{\gamma \otimes \psi})^{(-1)^{i+1}}.$$

A few remarks regarding the equalities of Proposition 1 and Proposition 2 (8) are in order:

1. Note that twisted Reidemeister torsion has in general a smaller indeterminacy than twisted Alexander polynomials. In particular the equality holds up to the indeterminacy of the twisted Alexander polynomials.
2. As pointed out in Sect. 3.2.5, the twisted Alexander polynomials $\Delta_{N,i}^{\gamma \otimes \psi}$ can be computed from a presentation of the fundamental group, whereas the computation of $\tau(N, \gamma \otimes \psi)$ requires in general an understanding of the CW-structure of N (cf. Sect. 3.2.2). In particular the equality of Proposition 2 (8) is often a faster method for computing $\tau(N, \gamma \otimes \psi)$ (at the price of a higher indeterminacy).
3. The twisted Alexander polynomial is only defined for representations over a Noetherian UFD, whereas the twisted Reidemeister torsion is defined for a finite dimensional representation over any commutative ring.
4. It is an immediate consequence of Proposition 2 that $\tau(N, \gamma \otimes \psi)$ lies in $R[F]$, i.e. is a polynomial, if $\text{rank}(\text{Im}\{\pi_1(N) \rightarrow F\}) > 1$.

Remark 1

1. Given a link $L \subset S^3$ and a representation $\gamma : \pi_1(S^3 \setminus L) \rightarrow GL(k, R)$ Wada [Wa94] introduced an invariant, which in this paragraph we refer to as $W(L, \gamma)$.

Wada's invariant is in many papers referred to as the twisted Alexander polynomial of a link. Kitano [Ki96] showed that $W(L, \gamma)$ agrees with the Reidemeister torsion $\tau(L, \gamma)$ (with the same indeterminacy). This can also be shown using the arguments of Sect. 3.2.2. In particular, in light of Proposition 2 we see that $W(L, \gamma) \doteq \Delta_L^\gamma$ if L has more than one component.

2. Lin's original definition [Lin01] of the twisted Alexander polynomial of a knot uses 'regular Seifert surfaces' and is rather different in character to the algebra-topological approach taken in the subsequent papers. The relation between the definitions of twisted Alexander polynomials given by Lin [Lin01], Jiang and Wang [JW93] and Sect. 3.2.4 is explained in [JW93, Proposition 3.3] and [KL99a, Sect. 4].

3.3.2 Twisted Invariants for Conjugate Representations

Given a group π we say that two representations $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 : \pi \rightarrow GL(k, R)$ are *conjugate* if there exists $P \in GL(k, R)$ such that $\gamma_1(g) = P\gamma_2(g)P^{-1}$ for all $g \in \pi$. We recall the following elementary lemma.

Lemma 1 *Let N be a 3-manifold with empty or toroidal boundary and let $\psi : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow F$ a non-trivial homomorphism to a free abelian group. If γ_1 and γ_2 are conjugate representations of $\pi_1(N)$, then*

$$\tau(N, \gamma_1 \otimes \psi) \doteq \tau(N, \gamma_2 \otimes \psi),$$

if R is furthermore a Noetherian UFD, then for any i we have

$$\Delta_{N,i}^{\gamma_1 \otimes \psi} \doteq \Delta_{N,i}^{\gamma_2 \otimes \psi}.$$

Note that non-conjugate representations do not necessarily give different Alexander polynomials (cf. [LX03, Theorem B]).

3.3.3 Change of Variables

In this section we will show how to reduce the number of variables in twisted Alexander polynomials, in particular this discussion will show how to obtain one-variable twisted Alexander polynomials from multi-variable twisted Alexander polynomials.

Throughout this section let N be a 3-manifold with empty or toroidal boundary, let $\psi : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow F$ be a non-trivial homomorphism to a free abelian group F and let $\gamma : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow GL(k, R)$ be a representation. Furthermore let $\phi : F \rightarrow H$ also be

a homomorphism to a free abelian group such that $\phi \circ \psi$ is non-trivial. We denote the induced ring homomorphism $R[F] \rightarrow R[H]$ by ϕ as well. Let

$$S = \{f \in R[F] \mid \phi(R[F]) \neq 0 \in R[H]\}.$$

Note that ϕ induces a homomorphism $R[F]S^{-1} \rightarrow Q(R[H])$ which we also denote by ϕ .

The following is a slight generalization of [FK08a, Theorem 6.6], which in turn builds on ideas of Turaev (cf. [Tu86] and [Tu01]).

Proposition 3 *We have $\tau(N, \gamma \otimes \psi) \in R[F]S^{-1}$, and*

$$\tau(N, \gamma \otimes \psi \circ \phi) \doteq \phi(\tau(N, \gamma \otimes \psi)).$$

The following is now an immediate corollary of the previous proposition and Proposition 2.

Corollary 1 *Assume that $\gamma : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow GL(k, R)$ is a representation with R a Noetherian UFD. If $\phi(\Delta_N^{\gamma \otimes \psi}) \neq 0$, then we have the following equality:*

$$\prod_{i=0}^2 \left(\Delta_{N,i}^{\gamma \otimes \phi \circ \psi} \right)^{(-1)^{i+1}} \doteq \phi \left(\prod_{i=0}^2 \left(\Delta_{N,i}^{\gamma \otimes \psi} \right)^{(-1)^{i+1}} \right).$$

In particular, if $\text{rank}\{\text{Im}\{\pi_1(N) \xrightarrow{\phi \circ \psi} H\}\} \geq 2$, then

$$\Delta_N^{\gamma \otimes \phi \circ \psi} \doteq \phi \left(\Delta_N^{\gamma \otimes \psi} \right).$$

3.3.4 Duality for Twisted Invariants

Let R be a ring with a (possibly trivial) involution $r \mapsto \bar{r}$. Let F be a free abelian group, with its natural involution. We extend the involution on R to the group ring $R[F]$ and the quotient field $Q(R[F])$ in the usual way. We equip $R[F]^k$ with the standard hermitian inner product $\langle v, w \rangle = v^t \bar{w}$ (where we view elements in $R[F]^k$ as column vectors).

Let N be a 3-manifold with empty or toroidal boundary and let $\alpha : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow GL(k, R[F])$ a representation. We denote by $\bar{\alpha} : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow GL(k, R[F])$ the representation given by

$$\langle \alpha(g^{-1})v, w \rangle = \langle v, \bar{\alpha}(g)w \rangle$$

for all $v, w \in R[F]^k$, $g \in \pi_1(N)$. Put differently, for any $g \in \pi_1(N)$ we have

$$\bar{\alpha}(g) = \overline{(\alpha(g)^{-1})^t} \in GL(k, R[F]).$$

We say that a representation is *unitary* if $\overline{\alpha} = \alpha$.

Note that if $\psi : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow F$ is a non-trivial homomorphism to a free abelian group F and $\gamma : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow GL(k, R)$ a representation, then

$$\overline{\gamma \otimes \psi} = \overline{\gamma} \otimes \psi.$$

The following duality theorem can be proved using the ideas of [Ki96] and [KL99a, Corollary 5.2].

Proposition 4 *Let N be a 3-manifold with empty or toroidal boundary and let $\alpha : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow GL(k, R[F])$ a representation. Then*

$$\overline{\tau(N, \alpha)} \doteq \tau(N, \overline{\alpha}) \in R[F].$$

In particular if $\psi : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow F$ is a non-trivial homomorphism to a free abelian group F and $\gamma : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow GL(k, R)$ is a unitary representation, then $\tau(N, \gamma \otimes \psi)$ is reciprocal, i.e.

$$\overline{\tau(N, \gamma \otimes \psi)} = \tau(N, \gamma \otimes \psi) \in R[F].$$

It is easy to see that in general the twisted Reidemeister torsion is not reciprocal if one considers representations α such that $\alpha(g) \neq \overline{\alpha(g)}$ for some $g \in \pi_1(N)$. Hillman, Silver and Williams [HSW09] give much more subtle examples which show that there also exist knots K together with special linear representations such that the corresponding twisted Reidemeister torsion is not reciprocal.

The following proposition follows from the discussion in [FK06].

Proposition 5 *Let N be a closed 3-manifold and let $\alpha : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow GL(k, R[F])$ a representation with R a Noetherian UFD. Assume that $\Delta_{N,i}^\alpha \neq 0$ for all i . Then the following equalities hold:*

$$\overline{\Delta_{N,2}^\alpha} \doteq \Delta_{N,0}^{\overline{\alpha}} \quad \text{and} \quad \overline{\Delta_N^\alpha} \doteq \Delta_N^{\overline{\alpha}}.$$

3.3.5 Shapiro's Lemma for Twisted Invariants

Let N be a 3-manifold with empty or toroidal boundary. Let $p : \hat{N} \rightarrow N$ be a finite cover of degree d . Let F be a free abelian group and let $\hat{\alpha} : \pi_1(\hat{N}) \rightarrow GL(k, R[F])$ a representation.

Now consider the $R[F]^k$ -module

$$\mathbb{Z}[\pi_1(N)] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[\pi_1(\hat{N})]} R[F]^k.$$

If g_1, \dots, g_d are representatives of $\pi_1(N)/\pi_1(\hat{N})$ and if e_1, \dots, e_k is the canonical basis of $R[F]^k$, then it is straightforward to see that the above $R[F]$ -module is a

free $R[F]$ -module with basis $g_i \otimes e_j, i = 1, \dots, d, j = 1, \dots, k$. The group $\pi_1(N)$ acts on

$$\mathbb{Z}[\pi_1(N)] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[\pi_1(\hat{N})]} R[F]^k = R[F]^{kd}$$

via left multiplication which defines a representation $\pi_1(N) \rightarrow GL(kd, R[F])$ which we denote by α .

Remark 2

1. Let $\hat{\gamma} : \pi_1(\hat{N}) \rightarrow GL(k, R)$ be a representation. Let $\psi : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow F$ be a non-trivial homomorphism to a free abelian group F . We write $\hat{\psi} = \psi \circ p_*$ and we denote by γ the representation given by left multiplication by $\pi_1(N)$ on

$$\mathbb{Z}[\pi_1(N)] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[\pi_1(\hat{N})]} R^k = R^{kd}.$$

Given $\hat{\alpha} = \hat{\gamma} \otimes \hat{\psi}$ we have in that case $\alpha = \gamma \otimes \psi$.

2. If $\hat{\gamma}$ is the trivial one-dimensional representation, and \hat{N} the cover of N corresponding to an epimorphism $\varphi : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow G$ to a finite group, then we have $\gamma = \varphi$.

The following is now a variation on Shapiro's lemma (cf. [FV08a, Lemma 3.3] and [HKL10, Sect. 3]).

Theorem 3 *We have*

$$\tau(\hat{N}, \hat{\alpha}) \doteq \tau(N, \alpha).$$

If R is furthermore a Noetherian UFD, then

$$\Delta_{\hat{N}, i}^{\hat{\alpha}} \doteq \Delta_{N, i}^{\alpha}.$$

In its simplest form Theorem 3 says that given an epimorphism $\gamma : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow G$ to a finite group the corresponding twisted Alexander polynomials of N are just untwisted Alexander polynomials of the corresponding finite cover.

3.3.6 Twisted Invariants of Knots and Links

Let $L = L_1 \cup \dots \cup L_m \subset S^3$ be an ordered oriented link. Recall that given a representation $\gamma : \pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu L) \rightarrow GL(k, R)$ with R a Noetherian UFD we can consider the twisted Alexander polynomial Δ_L^γ as an element in the Laurent polynomial ring $R[t_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, t_m^{\pm 1}]$ and we write $\Delta_{L, i}^\gamma(t_1, \dots, t_m) = \Delta_{L, i}^\gamma \in R[t_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, t_m^{\pm 1}]$.

Given $\epsilon_j \in \{\pm 1\}$ for $j = 1, \dots, m$ we denote by L^ϵ the link $\epsilon_1 L_1, \dots, \epsilon_m L_m$, i.e. the oriented link obtained from L by reversing the orientation of all components with $\epsilon_j = -1$.

The following lemma is now an immediate consequence of the definitions:

Lemma 2 Given $\epsilon_j \in \{\pm 1\}$ for $j = 1, \dots, m$ we have

$$\Delta_{L^{\epsilon}, i}^{\gamma}(t_1, \dots, t_m) = \Delta_{L, i}^{\gamma}(t_1^{\epsilon_1}, \dots, t_m^{\epsilon_m}).$$

We now turn to the study of twisted Alexander polynomials of sublinks. Given a link $L = L_1 \cup \dots \cup L_{k-1} \cup L_k \subset S^3$ Torres [To53] showed how to relate the Alexander polynomials of L and $L' = L_1 \cup \dots \cup L_{k-1} \subset S^3$. The following theorem of Morifuji [Mo07, Theorem 3.6] gives a generalization of the Torres condition to twisted Reidemeister torsion.

Theorem 4 Let $L = L_1 \cup \dots \cup L_{k-1} \cup L_k \subset S^3$ be a link. Write $L' = L_1 \cup \dots \cup L_{k-1} \subset S^3$ and let $\gamma' : \pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu L') \rightarrow SL(n, \mathbb{F})$ be a representation where \mathbb{F} is a field. Denote by γ the representation $\pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu L) \rightarrow \pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu L') \rightarrow SL(n, \mathbb{F})$, then

$$\tau(L, \gamma)(t_1, \dots, t_{k-1}, 1) \doteq \left(T^n + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \epsilon_i T^i + (-1)^n \right) \cdot \tau(L', \gamma')(t_1, \dots, t_{k-1})$$

where

$$T := \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} t_i^{lk(L_i, L_k)}$$

and where $\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_{n-1}$ are elements of \mathbb{F} .

3.4 Distinguishing Knots and Links

In this section we will restrict ourselves to twisted Alexander polynomials of knots and links. Recall that given an oriented knot $K \subset S^3$ the *reverse* \bar{K} is given by reversing the orientation. Given a knot $K \subset S^3$ we denote by K^* its *mirror image*, i.e. the result of reflecting K in $S^2 \subset S^3$. The mirror image is also sometimes referred to as the *obverse*.

Twisted Alexander invariants have so far been surprisingly little used to distinguish a knot from its mirror image or from its reverse (cf. [KL99b] though for a deep result showing that the knot 8_{17} and its reverse lie in different concordance classes). It is an interesting question whether Kitayama's normalized Alexander polynomial [Kiy08a] can be used to distinguish a knot from its mirror image and its reverse. We refer to [Ei07] for an interesting and very successful approach to distinguishing knots using 'knot colouring polynomials'.

In this section we are from now on only concerned with distinguishing knot types of prime knots. Here we say that two knots K_1 and K_2 are of the same knot type if there exists a homeomorphism h of the sphere with $h(K_1) = K_2$. Put differently, K_1 and K_2 are of the same knot type if they are related by an isotopy together possibly with taking the mirror image and possibly reversing the orientation.

The most common approach for distinguishing knots using twisted Alexander polynomials is to look at the set (or product) of all twisted Alexander polynomials corresponding to a ‘characteristic set’ of representations. Note that due to Lemma 1 we can in fact restrict ourselves to conjugacy classes of a set of characteristic representations.

The following two types of characteristic sets have been used in the literature:

1. Given a knot K consider all conjugacy classes of (all upper triangular, parabolic, metabelian, orthogonal, unitary) representations of $\pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu K)$ of a fixed dimension over a finite ring.
2. Given K consider all conjugacy classes of homomorphisms of $\pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu K)$ onto a finite group G composed with a fixed representation of G .

The first approach was used in Lin’s original paper [Lin01] to distinguish knots with the same Alexander module. Wada [Wa94] also used the first approach to show that twisted Alexander polynomials can distinguish the Conway knot and the Kinoshita–Terasaka knot (cf. also [In00]). This shows in particular that twisted Alexander polynomials detect mutation. In fact in [FV07a] it is shown that twisted Alexander polynomials detect all mutants with 11 crossings or less. Furthermore, in [FV07a] the authors give an example of a pair of knot types of prime knots which can be distinguished using twisted Alexander polynomials, even though the HOMFLY polynomial, Khovanov homology and knot Floer homology agree.

Remark 3

1. The approach of using twisted Alexander polynomials corresponding to a characteristic set of conjugacy classes can be viewed as an extension of the approach of Riley [Ri71] who studied the first homology group corresponding to such a set of representations to distinguish the Conway knot from the Kinoshita–Terasaka knot.
2. By the work of Whitten [Wh87] and Gordon–Luecke [GL89] the knot type of a prime knot is determined by its fundamental group. It is therefore at least conceivable that twisted Alexander polynomials can distinguish any two pairs of knot types.

The following theorem shows that twisted Alexander polynomials detect the unknot and the Hopf link. The statement for knots was first proved by Silver and Williams [SW06], the extension to links was later proved in [FV07a].

Theorem 5 *Let $L \subset S^3$ be a link which is neither the unknot nor the Hopf link. Then there exists an epimorphism $\gamma : \pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu L) \rightarrow G$ onto a finite group G such that $\Delta_L^\gamma \neq \pm 1$.*

Given a knot K we denote by $t(K)$ its tunnel number. Theorem 5 was used by Pajitnov [Pa08] to show that for any knot K there exists $\lambda > 0$ such that $t(nK) \geq \lambda n - 1$.

3.5 Twisted Alexander Polynomials and Concordance

We first recall the relevant definitions. Let $L = L_1 \cup \dots \cup L_m \subset S^3$ be an oriented m -component link. We say that L is (topologically) *slice* if the components bound m disjointly embedded locally flat disks in D^4 . Given two ordered oriented m -component links $K = K_1 \cup \dots \cup K_m \subset S^3$ and $L = L_1 \cup \dots \cup L_m \subset S^3$ we say that K and L are *concordant* if there exist m disjointly embedded locally flat cylinders C_1, \dots, C_m in $S^3 \times [0, 1]$ such that $\partial C_i = K_i \times 0 \cup -L_i \times 1$. (Given an oriented knot $K \subset S^3$ we write $-K = \overline{K}^*$, i.e. $-K$ is the knot obtained from the mirror image of K by reversing the orientation.) Note that two knots K_1 and K_2 are concordant if and only if $K_1 \# -K_2$ is slice, and a link is slice if and only if it is concordant to the unlink.

3.5.1 Twisted Alexander Polynomials of Zero-Surgeries

Given a knot $K \subset S^3$ the zero-framed surgery N_K of S^3 along K is defined to be

$$N_K = S^3 \setminus \nu K \cup_T S^1 \times D^2$$

where $T = \partial(S^3 \setminus \nu K)$ and T is glued to $S^1 \times D^2$ by gluing the meridian to $S^1 \times \text{pt}$. The inclusion map induces an isomorphism $\mathbb{Z} \cong H_1(S^3 \setminus \nu K; \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_1(N_K; \mathbb{Z})$. It is well-known that understanding the zero-framed surgery N_K is the key to determining whether K is slice or not (cf. e.g. [COT03], [FT05, Proposition 3.1], [CFT09, Proposition 2.1]). We therefore prefer to formulate the sliceness obstructions in terms of the twisted Alexander polynomials of the zero-framed surgery. The following lemma, together with Proposition 2, relates the twisted invariants of the zero-framed surgery with the twisted invariants of the knot complement. We refer to [KL99a, Lemma 6.3] and [Tu02a, Sect. VII] for very similar statements.

Lemma 3 *Let $K \subset S^3$ be a knot. Denote its meridian by μ . Let $\alpha : \pi_1(N_K) \rightarrow GL(k, R[t^{\pm 1}])$ be a representation such that $\det(\alpha(\mu) - id) \neq 0$. We denote the inclusion induced representation $\alpha : \pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu K) \rightarrow \pi_1(N_K) \rightarrow GL(k, R[t^{\pm 1}])$ by α as well. Then*

$$\tau(S^3 \setminus \nu K, \alpha) = \tau(N_K, \alpha) \cdot \det(\alpha(\mu) - id).$$

Proof The proof of the lemma is standard and well-known. We therefore give just a quick summary. Consider the decomposition $N_K = S^3 \setminus \nu K \cup_T S$ as above, where $S = S^1 \times D^2$. Using the Mayer–Vietoris theorem for torsion we obtain that

$$\tau(N_K, \alpha) = \frac{\tau(S^3 \setminus \nu K, \alpha) \cdot \tau(S, \alpha)}{\tau(T, \alpha)}.$$

It is well-known that the torsion of the torus is trivial (c.f. e.g. [KL99a]) and that the torsion of S is given by

$$\tau(S, \alpha) = \frac{1}{\det(\alpha(\mu) - \text{id})}.$$

The lemma now follows immediately. \square

3.5.2 Twisted Alexander Polynomials and Knot Concordance

The first significant result in the study of slice knots is due to Fox and Milnor [FM66] who showed that if K is a slice knot, then $\Delta_K \doteq f(t)f(t^{-1})$ for some $f(t) \in \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}]$.

In this section we will give an exposition and a slight generalization of the Kirk–Livingston [KL99a] sliceness obstruction theorem, which generalizes the Fox–Milnor condition. Note that we will state this obstruction using a slightly different setup, but Theorem 6 is already contained in [KL99a] and [HKL10].

Let K be a knot, as above we denote by N_K the zero-framed surgery of S^3 along K . Now suppose that K has a slice disk D . Note that $\partial(D^4 \setminus \nu D) = N_K$. Let R be a ring with (possibly trivial) involution and as usual we extend the involution to $R[t^{\pm 1}]$ by $\bar{t} := t^{-1}$. Let $\alpha : \pi_1(N_K) \rightarrow GL(R[t^{\pm 1}], k)$ be a unitary representation. Assume that α has the following two properties:

1. α factors through a representation $\pi_1(D^4 \setminus \nu D) \rightarrow GL(k, R[t^{\pm 1}])$, and
2. the induced twisted modules $H_*(D^4 \setminus \nu D; R[t^{\pm 1}]^k)$ are $R[t^{\pm 1}]$ -torsion,

then using Poincaré duality for Reidemeister torsion (cf. [KL99a, Theorem 6.1]) one can show that $\tau(N_K, \alpha) \doteq f(t)\overline{f(t)}$ for some $f(t) \in R(t)$. We refer to [KL99a, Corollary 5.3] for details.

Remark 4 Note that the canonical representation $\pi_1(N_K) \rightarrow GL(1, \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}])$ extends over any slice disk complement. It can be shown that $H_*(D^4 \setminus \nu D; \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}])$ is $\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}]$ -torsion. We can therefore recover the Fox–Milnor theorem from this discussion.

Most of the ideas and techniques of finding representations satisfying (1) and (2) go back to the seminal work of Casson and Gordon [CG86]. We follow the approach taken in [Fr04] which is inspired by Letsche [Let00] and Kirk–Livingston [KL99a, HKL10].

In the following let K again be a knot in S^3 . We denote by W_k the cyclic k -fold branched cover of K . Note that $H_1(W_k; \mathbb{Z})$ has a natural \mathbb{Z}/k -action, and we can therefore view $H_1(W_k; \mathbb{Z})$ as a $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}/k]$ -module. If $H_1(W_k; \mathbb{Z})$ is finite, then there exists a non-singular linking form

$$\lambda_k : H_1(W_k; \mathbb{Z}) \times H_1(W_k; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$$

with respect to which \mathbb{Z}/k acts via isometries. We say that $M \subset H_1(W_k; \mathbb{Z})$ is a *metabolizer* of the linking form if M is a $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}/k]$ -submodule of $H_1(W_k; \mathbb{Z})$ such that $\lambda_k(M, M) = 0$ and such that $|M|^2 = |H_1(W_k; \mathbb{Z})|$. It is well-known that if K is slice, then λ_k has a metabolizer for any prime power k . We refer to [Go78] for details.

Note that $H^1(N_K; \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}$, in particular $H^1(N_K; \mathbb{Z})$ has a unique generator (up to sign) which we denote by ϕ . We now consider the Alexander module $H_1(N_K; \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}])$ which we denote by H . Note that H is isomorphic to the usual Alexander module of K . It is well-known that given k there exists a canonical isomorphism $H/(t^k - 1) \rightarrow H_1(W_k; \mathbb{Z})$ (cf. e.g. [Fr04, Corollary 2.4] for details). Now let $\mu \in \pi_1(N_K)$ be an element with $\phi(\mu) = 1$. Note that for any $g \in \pi$ we have $\phi(\mu^{-\phi(g)}g) = 0$, in particular we can consider its image $[\mu^{-\phi(g)}g]$ in the abelianization $H_1(\ker(\phi))$, which we can identify with H . Then we have a well-defined map

$$\pi \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \times H \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \times H/(t^k - 1)$$

where the first map is given by sending $g \in \pi$ to $(\phi(g), [\mu^{-\phi(g)}g])$. Here $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ acts on H and on $H/(t^k - 1)$ via multiplication by t^n . We refer to [Fr04] and [BF08] for details.

Fix $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $\chi : H_1(W_k; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/q \rightarrow S^1$ be a character. We denote the induced character $H \rightarrow H/(t^k - 1) = H_1(W_k; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow S^1$ by χ as well. Let ζ_q be a primitive q -th root of unity. Then it is straightforward to verify that

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(k, \chi) : \pi \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \times H/(t^k - 1) &\rightarrow GL(k, \mathbb{Z}[\zeta_q][t^{\pm 1}]) \\ (j, h) &\mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & t \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^j \\ &\times \begin{pmatrix} \chi(h) & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \chi(th) & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \chi(t^{k-1}h) \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

defines a unitary representation. (Note the “ t ” in the upper right corner.) Also note that $\alpha(k, \chi)$ is not a tensor representation (cf. [HKL10]).

We can now formulate the following obstruction theorem which is well-known to the experts. It can be proved using the above discussion, Proposition 1, various well-known arguments going back to Casson and Gordon [CG86] and [KL99a, Lemma 6.4]. We also refer to Letsche [Let00] and [Fr04] for more information.

Theorem 6 *Let K be a slice knot. Then for any prime power k there exists a metabolizer M of λ_k such that for any odd prime power n and any character $\chi : H_1(W_k; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/n \rightarrow S^1$ vanishing on M we have*

$$\Delta_{N_K}^{\alpha(k, \chi)} \doteq f(t) \overline{f(t)}$$

for some $f(t) \in Q(\mathbb{Z}[\zeta_n])[t^{\pm 1}] = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_n)[t^{\pm 1}]$.

Note that the original sliceness obstruction of Kirk and Livingston [KL99a, Theorem 6.2] (cf. also [HKL10, Theorem 8.1] and [Liv09, Theorem 5.4]) gives an obstruction in terms of twisted Alexander polynomials of a cyclic cover of $S^3 \setminus \nu K$ corresponding to one-dimensional representations. Using Theorem 3 and Lemma 3 (cf. also [KL99a, Lemma 6.3]) one can show that the sliceness obstruction of Theorem 6 is equivalent to the original formulation by Kirk and Livingston.

Remark 5 In Theorem 6 and later in Theorems 7 and 9 we restrict ourselves to characters of odd prime power. Similar theorems also hold for characters of even prime power order, we refer to [KL99a, Lemma 6.4] and [Liv09, Sect. 5] for more information.

Theorem 6 can be somewhat generalized using tensor representations. In the following let $k_1, \dots, k_n \in \mathbb{N}$. Assume we are given characters $\chi_i : H_1(W_{k_i}; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/q \rightarrow S^1$, $i = 1, \dots, n$ we also get a tensor representation

$$\alpha(k_1, \chi_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes \alpha(k_n, \chi_n) \rightarrow GL(k_1 \cdots k_n, \mathbb{Z}[\zeta_q][t^{\pm 1}]).$$

We refer to [Fr04, Proposition 4.6] for more information.

The following theorem can be proved by modifying the proof of Theorem 6 along the lines of [Fr04, Theorem 4.7].

Theorem 7 *Let K be a slice knot. Let q be an odd prime power and let k_1, \dots, k_n be coprime prime powers. Then there exist metabolizers M_1, \dots, M_n of the linking forms $\lambda_{k_1}, \dots, \lambda_{k_n}$ such that for any choice of characters $\chi_i : H_1(W_{k_i}; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/q \rightarrow S^1$, $i = 1, \dots, n$ vanishing on M_i we have*

$$\Delta_{N_K}^{\alpha(k_1, \chi_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes \alpha(k_n, \chi_n)} \doteq f(t) \overline{f(t)}$$

for some $f(t) \in Q(\mathbb{Z}[\zeta_q])[t^{\pm 1}] = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_q)[t^{\pm 1}]$.

Remark 6 It was first observed by Letsche [Let00] that non-prime power dimensional representations can give rise to sliceness obstructions. It is shown in [Fr03] that Letsche's non-prime power representations are given by the tensor representations considered in Theorem 7.

The sliceness obstruction coming from twisted Alexander polynomials is in some sense less powerful than the invariants of Casson and Gordon [CG86] (cf. [KL99a, Sect. 6] for a careful discussion) and Cochran–Orr–Teichner [COT03]. But to date twisted Alexander polynomials give the strongest sliceness obstruction for algebraically slice knots that can be computed efficiently. The Kirk–Livingston sliceness obstruction theorem has been used by various authors to produce many interesting examples, some of which we list below:

1. Kirk and Livingston [KL99b] apply twisted Alexander polynomials to show that some knots (e.g. 8_{17}) are not concordant to their inverses. This shows in particular that knots are not necessarily concordant to their mutants. In [KL99b] it is also shown that in general a knot is not even concordant to a positive mutant.
2. Tamulis [Tam02] considered knots with at most ten crossings which have algebraic concordance order two. Tamulis used twisted Alexander polynomials to show that all but one of these knots do not have order two in the knot concordance group.
3. In [HKL10] Herald, Kirk and Livingston consider all knots with up to twelve crossings. Eighteen of these knots are algebraically slice but can not be shown to be slice using elementary methods. In [HKL10] twisted Alexander polynomials are used to show that sixteen of these knots are in fact not slice and one knot is smoothly slice. Therefore among the knots with up to twelve crossings only the sliceness status of the knot 12_{a631} is unknown.
4. The concordance genus $g_c(K)$ of a knot K is defined to be the minimal genus among all knots concordant to K . Livingston [Liv09] uses twisted Alexander polynomials to show that the concordance genus of 10_{82} equals three, which is its ordinary genus.

3.5.3 Ribbon Knots and Doubly Slice Knots

A knot K is called *homotopy ribbon* if there exists a slice disk D such that $\pi_1(N_K) \rightarrow \pi_1(D^4 \setminus \nu D)$ is surjective. Note that if a knot is ribbon, then it is also homotopy ribbon. It is an open conjecture whether every knot that is slice is also homotopy ribbon.

Let $K \subset S^3$ be a knot. Recall that there exists a non-singular hermitian pairing

$$\lambda : H_1(N_K; \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}]) \times H_1(N_K; \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}]) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(t)/\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}]$$

which is referred to as the *Blanchfield pairing*. We say that $M \subset H_1(N_K; \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}])$ is a metabolizer for the Blanchfield pairing if $M = M^\perp$, i.e. if M satisfies

$$M = \{x \in H_1(N_K; \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}]) \mid \lambda(x, y) = 0 \in \mathbb{Q}(t)/\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}] \text{ for all } y \in M\}.$$

If K is slice, then there exists a metabolizer for the Blanchfield pairing. Also recall from the previous section that for any k there exists a canonical isomorphism $H_1(N_K; \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}])/(t^k - 1) = H_1(L_k; \mathbb{Z})$. If M is a metabolizer for the Blanchfield pairing, then for any k we have that $M/(t^k - 1) \subset H_1(N_K; \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}])/(t^k - 1) = H_1(L_k; \mathbb{Z})$ is a metabolizer for the linking form λ_k . We refer to [B157], [Ke75], [Go78, Sect. 7], [Let00] and [Fr04, Sect. 2.3] for more information.

The proof of Theorem 6 can now be modified along well established lines (cf. e.g. [Fr04, Theorem 8.3]) to prove the following theorem:

Theorem 8 *Let $K \subset S^3$ be a ribbon knot, then there exists a metabolizer $M \subset H_1(N_K; \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}])$ for the Blanchfield pairing λ such that for any k and any non-trivial character $\chi : H_1(L_k; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow S^1$ of prime power vanishing on $M/(t^k - 1)$ we have*

$$\Delta_{N_K}^{\alpha(k, \chi)} \doteq f(t) \overline{f(t)}$$

for some $f(t) \in Q(\mathbb{Z}[\zeta_q])[t^{\pm 1}] = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_q)[t^{\pm 1}]$.

Using [Fr04, Proposition 4.6] one can show that if a knot K satisfies the ribbon obstruction of Theorem 8, then it also satisfies the sliceness obstruction given by Theorem 7.

A knot $K \subset S^3$ is called *doubly slice* if there exists an unknotted locally flat two-sphere $S \subset S^4$ such that $S \cap S^3 = K$. Note that a doubly slice knot is in particular slice. The ordinary Alexander polynomial does not contain enough information to distinguish between slice and doubly slice knots. On the other hand twisted Alexander polynomials can detect the difference. The following theorem is well-known to the experts. It can be proved using the above ideas of Kirk and Livingston combined with the results of Gilmer and Livingston [GL83] (cf. also [Fr04, Sect. 8.2]). Note that many of the ideas already go back to the original paper by Sumners [Sum71].

Theorem 9 *Let K be a doubly slice knot. Then for any prime power k there exist two metabolizers M_1 and M_2 of λ_k with $M_1 \cap M_2 = \{0\}$ such that for any odd prime power n and any character $\chi : H_1(L_k; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/n \rightarrow S^1$ which vanishes either on M_1 or on M_2 we have*

$$\Delta_{N_K}^{\alpha(k, \chi)} \doteq f(t) \overline{f(t)}$$

for some $f(t) \in Q(\mathbb{Z}[\zeta_n])[t^{\pm 1}]$.

It is also possible to state and prove an analogue of Theorem 7 for doubly slice knots.

3.5.4 Twisted Invariants and Slice Links

Kawauchi [Ka78, Theorems A and B] showed that if L is a slice link with more than one component, then the ordinary Alexander module is necessarily non-torsion, in particular the corresponding Reidemeister torsion is zero. We will follow an idea of Turaev [Tu86, Sect. 5.1] to define a (twisted) invariant for links even if the (twisted) Alexander module is non-torsion. This invariant will then give rise to a sliceness obstruction for links. We refer throughout this section to [CF10] and [Tu86] for details.

Let $L \subset S^3$ be an oriented m -component link. Let $R \subset \mathbb{C}$ be a subring and let $\alpha : \pi(S^3 \setminus \nu L) \rightarrow GL(k, R)$ be a unitary representation. Suppose that $\psi : \pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu L) \rightarrow F$ is a homomorphism to a free abelian group which is non-trivial on each

meridian of L . Under these assumptions we can endow $H_1(S^3 \setminus \nu L; Q(R[F])^k)$ and $H_2(S^3 \setminus \nu L; Q(R[F])^k)$ with dual bases and using these bases we can define the Reidemeister torsion

$$\tilde{\tau}^{\alpha \otimes \psi}(L) \in Q(F)^*/N(Q(F)^*),$$

here $N(Q(F)^*)$ denotes the subgroup of norms of the multiplicative group $Q(F)^*$, i.e. $N(Q(F)^*) = \{q\bar{q} \mid q \in Q(F)^*\}$. Reidemeister torsion $\tilde{\tau}^{\alpha \otimes \psi}(L)$ viewed as an element in $Q(F)^*/N(Q(F)^*)$ is well-defined up to multiplication by an element of the form $\pm df$ where $d \in \det(\alpha(\pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu L)))$, $f \in F$. The invariant $\tau^{\alpha \otimes \psi}(L)$ is the twisted version of an invariant first introduced by Turaev [Tu86, Sect. 5.1].

For example, if L is the m -component unlink in S^3 with meridians μ_1, \dots, μ_m , then given α and ψ as above we have

$$\tilde{\tau}^{\alpha \otimes \psi}(L) = \pm df \cdot \prod_{i=1}^m \det(\text{id} - \psi(\mu_i)\alpha(\mu_i))^{-1} \in Q(F)^*/N(Q(F)^*)$$

with $d \in \det(\alpha(\pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu L)))$, $f \in F$.

In [CF10] the first author and Jae Choon Cha prove the following result.

Proposition 6 *Let L be an m -component oriented slice link with oriented meridians μ_1, \dots, μ_m . Let $R \subset \mathbb{C}$ be a subring closed under complex conjugation and let $\alpha : \pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu L) \rightarrow GL(k, R)$ be a representation which factors through a finite group of prime power order. Let $\psi : H_1(S^3 \setminus \nu L) \rightarrow F$ be an epimorphism onto a free abelian group which is non-trivial on each meridian of L . Then*

$$\tilde{\tau}^{\alpha \otimes \psi}(L) = \pm df \cdot \prod_{i=1}^m \det(\text{id} - \psi(\mu_i)\alpha(\mu_i))^{-1} \in Q(F)^*/N(Q(F))^*$$

for some $d \in \det(\alpha(\pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu L)))$ and $f \in F$.

If α is the trivial representation over \mathbb{Z} , then it is shown in [Tu86, Theorem 5.1.1] that the torsion is represented by the untwisted Alexander polynomial of L corresponding to ψ . Using this observation we see that Proposition 6 generalizes earlier results of Murasugi [Mu67], Kawauchi [Ka77, Ka78] and Nakagawa [Na78]. The approach taken in [CF10] is partly inspired by Turaev's proof of the untwisted case (cf. [Tu86, Theorem 5.4.2]).

In [CF10] we will in particular use the obstruction of Proposition 6 to reprove that the Bing double of the Fig. 8 knot is not slice. This had first been shown by Cha [Ch10].

3.6 Twisted Alexander Polynomials, the Thurston Norm and Fibered Manifolds

3.6.1 Twisted Alexander Polynomials and Fibered Manifolds

Let $\phi \in H^1(N; \mathbb{Z}) = \text{Hom}(\pi_1(N), \mathbb{Z})$ be non-trivial. We say (N, ϕ) *fibers over* S^1 if there exists a fibration $p : N \rightarrow S^1$ such that the induced map $p_* : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow \pi_1(S^1) = \mathbb{Z}$ coincides with ϕ . If K is a fibered knot, then it is a classical result of Neuwirth that Δ_K is monic and that $\deg(\Delta_K) = 2 \text{genus}(K)$. Similarly, twisted Alexander polynomials provide necessary conditions to the fiberability of a pair (N, ϕ) .

In order to state the fibering obstructions for a pair (N, ϕ) we need to introduce the Thurston norm. Given (N, ϕ) the *Thurston norm* of ϕ is defined as

$$\|\phi\|_T = \min\{\chi_-(S) \mid S \subset N \text{ properly embedded surface dual to } \phi\}.$$

Here, given a surface S with connected components $S_1 \cup \dots \cup S_k$, we define $\chi_-(S) = \sum_{i=1}^k \max\{-\chi(S_i), 0\}$. Thurston [Th86] showed that this defines a seminorm on $H^1(N; \mathbb{Z})$ which can be extended to a seminorm on $H^1(N; \mathbb{R})$. As an example consider $S^3 \setminus \nu K$, where $K \subset S^3$ is a non-trivial knot. Let $\phi \in H^1(S^3 \setminus \nu K; \mathbb{Z})$ be a generator, then $\|\phi\|_T = 2 \text{genus}(K) - 1$.

Let N be a 3-manifold N with empty or toroidal boundary and let $\phi \in H^1(N; \mathbb{Z})$. Recall that we identify the group ring $R[\mathbb{Z}]$ with the Laurent polynomial ring $R[t^{\pm 1}]$ and we will now identify $Q(R[\mathbb{Z}])$ with the field of rational functions $Q(t)$. Given a representation $\gamma : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow GL(k, R)$ we therefore view the corresponding twisted Reidemeister torsion $\tau(N, \gamma \otimes \phi)$ as an element in $Q(t)$ and we view the corresponding twisted Alexander polynomials $\Delta_{N,i}^{\gamma \otimes \phi}$ as elements in $R[t^{\pm 1}]$.

We say that the twisted Reidemeister torsion $\tau(N, \gamma \otimes \phi)$ is *monic* if there exist polynomials $p(t), q(t) \in R[t^{\pm 1}]$ with $\frac{p(t)}{q(t)} \doteq \tau(N, \gamma \otimes \phi)$ such that the top coefficients of $p(t)$ and $q(t)$ lie in

$$\{\pm \det(\gamma(g)) \mid g \in \pi_1(N)\}.$$

We also say that the twisted Alexander polynomial $\Delta_{N,i}^{\gamma \otimes \phi}$ is *monic* if one (and equivalently any) representative has a top coefficient which is a unit in R .

We recall the following basic lemma:

Lemma 4 *Let N be a 3-manifold with empty or toroidal boundary. Let $\phi \in H^1(N; \mathbb{Z})$ be non-trivial and let $\gamma : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow GL(k, R)$ be a representation with R a Noetherian UFD. Then the following hold:*

1. $\Delta_{N,0}^{\gamma \otimes \phi}$ is monic,
2. If $\Delta_{N,1}^{\gamma \otimes \phi}$ is non-zero, then $\Delta_{N,2}^{\gamma \otimes \phi}$ is monic.

Proof As in Sect. 3.2.2 we pick a cell decomposition of N with one 0-cell x_0 and n 1-cells c_1, \dots, c_n . We denote the corresponding elements in $\pi_1(N, x_0)$ by c_1, \dots, c_n as well. Without loss of generality we can assume that $\phi(c_1) > 0$. We then get a resolution for $H_0(N; R[t^{\pm 1}]^n)$ with presentation matrix

$$\text{id}_n - (\gamma \otimes \phi)(c_1) \dots \text{id}_n - (\gamma \otimes \phi)(c_n).$$

We refer to [FK06, Proof of Proposition 6.1] for details. We have

$$\det(\text{id}_n - (\gamma \otimes \phi)(c_1)) = \det(\text{id}_n - t^{\phi(c_1)}\gamma(c_1)) \in R[t^{\pm 1}],$$

which is monic since the top coefficient equals $\det(\gamma(c_1))$. By definition $\Delta_{N,0}^{\gamma \otimes \phi}$ divides $\det(\text{id}_n - (\gamma \otimes \phi)(c_1))$, we therefore see that $\Delta_{N,0}^{\gamma \otimes \phi}$ is monic. The claim that $\Delta_{N,2}^{\gamma \otimes \phi}$ is monic now follows from Proposition 5. \square

Remark 7 Note that if $\tau(N, \gamma \otimes \phi)$ is monic, then it follows from the previous lemma and from Proposition 2 that $\Delta_{N,i}^{\gamma \otimes \phi} \in R[t^{\pm 1}]$ is monic for $i = 0, 1, 2$. Note though that the converse does not hold in general since twisted Alexander polynomials have in general a higher indeterminacy than twisted Reidemeister torsion. For example, let \mathbb{F} be a field and let $\gamma : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow GL(k, \mathbb{F})$ be a representation such that $\Delta_{N,i}^{\gamma \otimes \phi} \neq 0$. It follows immediately from the definition that $\Delta_{N,i}^{\gamma \otimes \phi}$ is monic. However, $\tau(N, \gamma \otimes \psi)$ is not necessarily monic (cf. e.g. [GKM05, Example 4.2]).

We can now formulate the following fibering obstruction theorem which was proved in various levels of generality by Cha [Ch03], Kitano and Morifuji [KM05], Goda, Kitano and Morifuji [GKM05], Pajitnov [Pa07], Kitayama [Kiy08a] and [FK06].

Theorem 10 *Let N be a 3-manifold. Let $\phi \in H^1(N; \mathbb{Z})$ be non-trivial such that (N, ϕ) fibers over S^1 and such that $N \neq S^1 \times D^2$, $N \neq S^1 \times S^2$. Let $\gamma : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow GL(k, R)$ be a representation. Then $\tau(N, \gamma \otimes \phi) \in Q(t)$ is monic and we have*

$$k \|\phi\|_T = \deg(\tau(N, \gamma \otimes \phi)).$$

Remark 8

1. If R is a Noetherian UFD, then the last equality can be rewritten as

$$k \|\phi\|_T = \deg \Delta_{N,1}^{\gamma \otimes \phi} - \deg \Delta_{N,0}^{\gamma \otimes \phi} - \deg \Delta_{N,2}^{\gamma \otimes \phi}.$$

2. Recall that an alternating knot is fibered if and only if its ordinary Alexander polynomial is monic. In contrast to this classical result it follows from calculations by Goda and Morifuji [GM03] (cf. also [Mo08]) that there exists an alternating knot such that a twisted Reidemeister torsion is monic, but which is not fibered.

3. Theorem 10 has been generalized by Silver and Williams [SW09d] to give an obstruction for a general group to admit an epimorphism onto \mathbb{Z} such that the kernel is a finitely generated free group.

Proof The condition on the degrees is proved in [FK06, Theorem 1.3] for R a Noetherian UFD. The monicness of twisted Reidemeister torsion was proved by Goda, Kitano and Morifuji [GKM05] in the case of a knot complement. The monicness of $\Delta_{N,1}^{\gamma \otimes \phi}$ was proved in [FK06, Theorem 1.3]. The general case of Theorem 10 can be obtained by a direct calculation as follows. Let S be the fiber and $f : S \rightarrow S$ the monodromy. We endow S with a CW-structure such that f is a cellular map. Denote by D_i the set of i -cells of S and denote by n_i the number of i -cells. We can then endow $N = (S \times [0, 1]) / (x, 0) \sim (f(x), 1)$ with a CW-structure where the i -cells are given by D_i and $E_i := \{c \times (0, 1) \mid c \in D_{i-1}\}$. A direct calculation using [Tu01, Theorem 2.2] now shows that $\tau(N, \gamma \otimes \phi) \in Q(t)$ is monic and that

$$\deg(\tau(N, \gamma \otimes \phi)) = -k\chi(S) = k\|\phi\|_T.$$

□

The calculations in [Ch03], [GKM05] and [FK06] gave evidence that twisted Alexander polynomials are very successful at detecting non-fibered manifolds. The results of Morifuji [Mo08, p. 452] also give evidence to the conjecture that the twisted Alexander polynomial corresponding to a ‘generic’ representation detect fiberedness.

Using a deep result of Agol [Ag08] the authors proved in [FV08c] (see also [FV10] for an outline of the proof) the following converse to Theorem 10.

Theorem 11 *Let N be a 3-manifold with empty or toroidal boundary. Let $\phi \in H^1(N; \mathbb{Z})$ a nontrivial class. If for any epimorphism $\gamma : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow G$ onto a finite group the twisted Alexander polynomial $\Delta_N^{\gamma \otimes \phi} \in \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}]$ is monic and*

$$k\|\phi\|_T = \deg(\tau(N, \gamma \otimes \phi))$$

holds, then (N, ϕ) fibers over S^1 .

Remark 9 Building on work of Taubes [Ta94, Ta95], Donaldson [Do96] and Kronheimer [Kr99] the authors also show that Theorem 11 implies the following: If N is a closed 3-manifold and if $S^1 \times N$ is symplectic, then N fibers over S^1 . This provides a converse to a theorem of Thurston [Th76]. We refer to [FV06, FV08a, FV08b, FV08c] for details, and we refer to Kutluhan–Taubes [KT09], Kronheimer–Mrowka [KM08] and Ni [Ni08] for an alternative proof in the case that $b_1(N) = 1$.

It is natural to ask whether (N, ϕ) fibers if all twisted Alexander polynomials are monic. An affirmative answer would be of great interest in the study of symplectic structures of 4-manifolds with a free circle action (cf. [FV07b]). An equivalent

question has also been raised as a conjecture by Goda and Pajitnov [GP05, Conjecture 13.2] in the study of Morse–Novikov numbers. We refer to [GP05] and [Pa07] for more information on the relationship between twisted Alexander polynomials, twisted Novikov homology and Morse–Novikov numbers.

Somewhat surprisingly, there is strong evidence to the following much weaker conjecture: A pair (N, ϕ) fibers if all twisted Alexander polynomials are non-zero. In fact the authors showed the following theorem (cf. [FV07a, Theorem 1.3] and [FV08b, Theorem 1, Proposition 4.6, Corollary 5.6]).

Theorem 12 *Let N be a 3-manifold with empty or toroidal boundary and $\phi \in H^1(N; \mathbb{Z})$ non-trivial. Suppose that $\Delta_N^{\gamma \otimes \phi}$ is non-zero for any epimorphism $\gamma : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow G$ onto a finite group. Furthermore suppose that one of the following holds:*

1. $N = S^3 \setminus \nu K$ and K is a genus one knot,
2. $\|\phi\|_T = 0$,
3. N is a graph manifold,
4. ϕ is dual to a connected incompressible surface S such that $\pi_1(S) \subset \pi_1(N)$ is separable,

then (N, ϕ) fibers over S^1 .

Here we say that a subgroup A of a group π is *separable* if for any $g \in \pi \setminus A$ there exists an epimorphism $\gamma : \pi \rightarrow G$ onto a finite group G such that $\gamma(g) \notin \gamma(A)$. It is conjectured (cf. [Th82]) that given a hyperbolic 3-manifold N any finitely generated subgroup $A \subset \pi_1(N)$ is separable. In particular, if Thurston’s conjecture is true, then Condition (4) of Theorem 12 is satisfied for any hyperbolic N .

The following theorem of Silver–Williams [SW09b] (cf. also [SW09a]) gives an interesting criterion for a knot to have vanishing twisted Alexander polynomial.

Theorem 13 *Let $K \subset S^3$ a knot. Then there exists an epimorphism $\gamma : \pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu K) \rightarrow G$ to a finite group such that $\Delta_K^\gamma = 0$ if and only if the universal abelian cover of $S^3 \setminus \nu K$ has uncountably many finite covers.*

3.6.2 Twisted Alexander Polynomials and the Thurston Norm

It is a classical result of Alexander that given a knot $K \subset S^3$ the following inequality holds:

$$2\text{genus}(K) \geq \deg(\Delta_K).$$

This result was first generalized to general 3-manifolds by McMullen [McM02] and then to twisted Alexander polynomials in [FK06]. The following theorem is [FK06, Theorem 1.1]. The proof builds partly on ideas of Turaev’s in [Tu02b].

Theorem 14 *Let N be a 3-manifold whose boundary is empty or consists of tori. Let $\phi \in H^1(N; \mathbb{Z})$ be non-trivial and let $\gamma : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow GL(k, R)$ be a representation such that $\Delta_N^{\gamma \otimes \phi} \neq 0$. Then*

$$\|\phi\|_T \geq \frac{1}{k} \deg(\tau(N, \gamma \otimes \phi)).$$

Equivalently,

$$\|\phi\|_T \geq \frac{1}{k} (\deg(\Delta_N^{\gamma \otimes \phi}) - \deg(\Delta_{N,0}^{\gamma \otimes \phi}) - \deg(\Delta_{N,2}^{\gamma \otimes \phi})).$$

Remark 10 In [FK06] it was furthermore shown using ‘KnotTwister’ (cf. [Fr09]) that twisted Alexander polynomials detect the genus of all knots with up to twelve crossings.

It seems reasonable to conjecture that given an irreducible 3-manifold N twisted Alexander polynomials detect the Thurston norm for any $\phi \in H^1(N; \mathbb{Z})$. A positive answer would have interesting consequences for 4-manifold topology as pointed out in [FV09].

If $\Delta_N^{\gamma \otimes \phi} = 0$, then we define the *torsion twisted Alexander polynomial* $\tilde{\Delta}_N^{\gamma \otimes \phi}$ to be the order of the $R[t^{\pm 1}]$ -module

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Tor}_{R[t^{\pm 1}]}(H_1(N; R[t^{\pm 1}]^k)) \\ &= \{v \in H_1(N; R[t^{\pm 1}]^k) \mid \lambda v = 0 \text{ for some } \lambda \in R[t^{\pm 1}] \setminus \{0\}\}. \end{aligned}$$

It is then shown in [FK06, Sect. 4] that the $\tilde{\Delta}_N^{\gamma \otimes \phi}$ also gives rise to give lower bounds on the Thurston norm. We point out that by [Hi02, Theorem 3.12 (3)] and [Tu01, Lemma 4.9] the torsion twisted Alexander polynomial can be computed directly from a presentation of $H_1(N; R[t^{\pm 1}]^k)$.

Note that Theorem 14 gives lower bounds on the Thurston norm for a given $\phi \in H^1(N; \mathbb{Z})$. In order to give bounds for the whole Thurston norm ball at once, we will introduce twisted Alexander norms, generalizing McMullen’s Alexander norm [McM02] and Turaev’s torsion norm [Tu02a]. In the following let N be a 3-manifold with empty or toroidal boundary such that $b_1(N) > 1$. Let $\psi : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow F := H_1(N; \mathbb{Z})/\text{torsion}$ be the canonical projection map. Let $\gamma : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow GL(k, R)$ be a representation. If $\Delta_N^{\gamma \otimes \psi} = 0$ then we set $\|\phi\|_A^\gamma = 0$ for all $\phi \in H^1(N; \mathbb{R})$. Otherwise we write $\Delta_N^{\gamma \otimes \psi} = \sum a_i f_i$ for $a_i \in R$ and $f_i \in F$. Given $\phi \in H^1(N; \mathbb{R})$ we then define

$$\|\phi\|_A^\gamma := \max\{\phi(f_i - f_j) \mid (f_i, f_j) \text{ such that } a_i a_j \neq 0\}.$$

Note that this norm is independent of the choice of representative of $\Delta_N^{\gamma \otimes \psi}$. Clearly this defines a seminorm on $H^1(N; \mathbb{R})$ which we call the *twisted Alexander norm of (N, γ)* . Note that if $\gamma : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow GL(1, \mathbb{Z})$ is the trivial representation, then we just obtain McMullen’s Alexander norm.

The following is proved in [FK08a, Theorem 3.1], but we also refer to the work of McMullen [McM02], Turaev [Tu02a], [Tu02b, Sect. 6], Harvey [Ha05] and Vidussi [Vi99, Vi03]. The main idea of the proof is to combine Theorem 14 with Corollary 1.

Theorem 15 *Let N be a 3-manifold with empty or toroidal boundary such that $b_1(N) > 1$. Let $\psi : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow F := H_1(N; \mathbb{Z})/\text{torsion}$ be the canonical projection map and let $\gamma : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow GL(k, R)$ be a representation with R a Noetherian UFD. Then for any $\phi \in H^1(N; \mathbb{R})$ we have*

$$\|\phi\|_T \geq \frac{1}{k} \|\phi\|_A^\gamma$$

and equality holds for any ϕ in a fibered cone of the Thurston norm ball.

We refer to [McM02] and [FK08a] for some calculations, and we refer to [Du01] for more information on the relationship between the Alexander norm and the Thurston norm.

3.6.3 Normalized Twisted Reidemeister Torsion and the Free Genus of a Knot

Let $K \subset S^3$ a knot and let $\gamma : \pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu K) \rightarrow GL(k, R)$ be a representation with R a Noetherian UFD. Let $\epsilon = \det(\gamma(\mu))$ where μ denotes a meridian of K . Kitayama [Kiy08a] introduced an invariant $\tilde{\Delta}_{K,\gamma} \in Q(R(\epsilon^{\frac{1}{2}})[t^{\pm\frac{1}{2}}])$ which is a normalized version of the twisted Reidemeister torsion $\tau(K, \gamma)$, i.e. $\tau(K, \gamma)$ has no indeterminacy and up to multiplication by an element of the form $\epsilon^r t^{\frac{s}{2}}$ it is a representative of the twisted Reidemeister torsion. (The invariant $\tilde{\Delta}_{K,\gamma}$ should not be confused with the torsion polynomial introduced in Sect. 3.5.4.)

Kitayama [Kiy08a, Theorem 6.3] studies the invariant $\tilde{\Delta}_{K,\gamma}$ for fibered knots, obtaining a refined version of the fibering obstruction which we stated in Theorem 10. Furthermore [Kiy08a, Theorem 5.8] proves a duality theorem for $\tilde{\Delta}_{K,\gamma}$, refining Proposition 4.

In the following we say that S is a *free Seifert surface* for K if $\pi_1(S^3 \setminus S)$ is a free group. Note that Seifert's algorithm produces free Seifert surfaces, in particular any knot has a free Seifert surface. Given K the *free genus* is now defined as

$$\text{free-genus}(K) = \min\{\text{genus}(S) \mid S \text{ free Seifert surface for } K\}.$$

Clearly we have $\text{free-genus}(K) \geq \text{genus}(K)$. In order to state the lower bound on the free genus coming from $\tilde{\Delta}_{K,\gamma}$ we have to make a few more definitions. Given a Laurent polynomial $p = \sum_{i=k}^l a_i t^i \in R[t^{\pm\frac{1}{2}}]$ with $a_k \neq 0, a_l \neq 0$ we write $\text{l-deg}(p) = k$ ('lowest degree') and $\text{h-deg}(p) = l$ ('highest degree'). Furthermore given $f \in Q(R[t^{\pm\frac{1}{2}}])$ we define

$$\text{h-deg}(f) = \text{h-deg}(p) - \text{h-deg}(q)$$

where we pick $p, q \in R[t^{\pm\frac{1}{2}}]$ with $f = \frac{p}{q}$. Kitayama [Kiy08a, Proposition 6.6] proved the following theorem:

Theorem 16 *Given a knot $K \subset S^3$ and a representation $\gamma : \pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu K) \rightarrow GL(k, R)$ with R a Noetherian UFD we have*

$$2k\text{free-genus}(K) \geq 2h\text{-deg}(\tilde{\Delta}_{K,\gamma}) + k.$$

Note that if $h\text{-deg}(\tilde{\Delta}_{K,\gamma}) = -1\text{-deg}(\tilde{\Delta}_{K,\gamma})$ (which is the case for unitary representations) then the bound in the theorem is implied by the bound given in Theorem 14. It is a very interesting question whether Kitayama's bound can detect the difference between the genus and the free genus.

Recall that Lin's original definition of the twisted Alexander polynomial is in terms of regular Seifert surfaces, it might be worthwhile to explore the possibility that an appropriate version of Lin's twisted Alexander polynomial gives lower bounds on the 'regular genus' of a knot which can tell the regular genus apart from the free genus.

3.7 Twisted Invariants of Knots and Special Representations

Given a knot $K \subset S^3$ the representations which have been studied most are the 2-dimensional complex representations and the metabelian representations. It is therefore natural to consider special properties of twisted Alexander polynomials corresponding to such representations.

3.7.1 Parabolic Representations

Let $K \subset S^3$ be a knot. A representation $\gamma : \pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu K) \rightarrow SL(2, \mathbb{C})$ is called *parabolic* if the image of any meridian is a matrix with trace 2. Note that Thurston [Th87] showed that given a hyperbolic knot K the discrete faithful representation $\pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu K) \rightarrow PSL(2, \mathbb{C})$ lifts to a parabolic representation $\gamma : \pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu K) \rightarrow SL(2, \mathbb{C})$. The twisted Reidemeister torsion corresponding to this canonical representation has been surprisingly little studied (cf. though [Sug07] and [Mo08, Corollary 4.2]).

Throughout the remainder of this section let K be a 2-bridge knot. Then the group $\pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu K)$ has a presentation of the form $\langle x, y | Wx = yW \rangle$ where x, y are meridians of K and W is a word in $x^{\pm 1}, y^{\pm 1}$. Parabolic representations of 2-bridge knots have been extensively studied by Riley [Ri72, Sect. 3]. To a 2-bridge knot K Riley associates a monic polynomial $\Phi_K(t) \in \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}]$ such that any zero ζ of $\Phi_K(t)$ gives rise to a representation $\gamma_\zeta : \pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu K) \rightarrow SL(2, \mathbb{C})$ of the form

$$\gamma_\zeta(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma_\zeta(y) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \zeta & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Furthermore Riley shows that any parabolic representation of a 2-bridge knot is conjugate to such a representation (cf. also [SW09c, Sect. 5] for details).

Given an irreducible factor $\phi(t)$ of $\Phi_K(t)$ of degree d one can consider the representation $\oplus \gamma_{\zeta'}$ where ζ' runs over the set of all zeroes of $\phi(t)$. Silver and Williams show that this representation is conjugate to an integral representation $\gamma_{\phi(t)} : \pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu K) \rightarrow GL(2d, \mathbb{Z})$ which is called the *total representation corresponding to $\phi(t)$* .

Twisted Alexander polynomials of 2-bridge knots corresponding to parabolic and total representations have been studied extensively by Silver and Williams [SW09c] and Hirasawa and Murasugi (cf. [Mu06] and [HM08]). In particular the following theorem is shown. It should be compared to the classical result that given a knot K we have $\Delta_K(1) = 1$.

Theorem 17 *Let K be a two-bridge knot and $\phi(t)$ an irreducible factor of $\Phi_K(t)$ of degree d . Then*

$$\left| \Delta_K^{\gamma_{\phi(t)}}(1) \right| = 2^d.$$

A special case of the theorem is shown in [HM08, Theorem A], the general case is proved in [SW09c, Theorem 6.1]. Silver and Williams also conjectured that under the assumptions of the theorem we have

$$\left| \Delta_K^{\gamma_{\phi(t)}}(-1) \right| = 2^d m^2$$

for some odd number m .

We refer to [SW09c] and [HM08] for more on twisted Alexander polynomials of 2-bridge knots. All three papers contain a wealth of interesting examples and results which we find impossible to summarize in this short survey.

Silver and Williams also considered twisted Alexander polynomials of torus knots. They showed [SW09c, Sect. 7] that for any parabolic representation γ of a torus knot K , the twisted Alexander polynomial Δ_K^γ is a product of cyclotomic polynomials.

3.7.2 Twisted Alexander Polynomials and the Space of 2-Dimensional Representations

It is a natural question to study the behavior of twisted Alexander polynomials under a change of representation. Recall that given a group π we say that two representations $\alpha, \beta : \pi \rightarrow GL(k, R)$ are *conjugate* if there exists $P \in GL(k, R)$ with $\alpha(g) = P\beta(g)P^{-1}$ for all $g \in \pi$. By Lemma 1 we can view Alexander polynomials as function on the set of conjugacy classes of representations.

Let K be a 2-bridge knot. Riley [Ri84] (cf. also [DHY09, Proposition 3]) showed that conjugacy classes of representations $\pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu K) \rightarrow SL(2, \mathbb{C})$ correspond to

the zeros of an affine algebraic curve in \mathbb{C}^2 . The twisted Reidemeister torsion corresponding to these representations for twist knots have been studied by Morifuji [Mo08] (cf. also [GM03]). The computations show in particular that for twist knots twisted Reidemeister torsion detects fiberedness and the genus for all but finitely many conjugacy classes of non-abelian $SL(2, \mathbb{C})$ -representations.

Regarding twist knots we also refer to the work of Huynh and Le [HL07, Theorem 3.3] who found an unexpected relationship between twisted Alexander polynomials and the A-polynomial. (Note though that their definition of twisted Alexander polynomials differs somewhat from our approach.)

Finally we refer to Kitayama's work [Kiy08b] for certain symmetries when we view twisted Alexander polynomials of knots in rational homology spheres as a function on the space of 2-dimensional regular unitary representations.

3.7.3 Twisted Invariants of Hyperbolic Knots and Links

Let $L \subset S^3$ be a hyperbolic link. Then the corresponding representation $\pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu L) \rightarrow PSL(2, \mathbb{C})$ lifts to a canonical representation $\gamma_{can} : \pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu L) \rightarrow SL(2, \mathbb{C})$ and it induces the adjoint representation

$$\gamma_{adj} : \pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu L) \rightarrow PSL(2, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(sl(2, \mathbb{C})) \cong SL(3, \mathbb{C}).$$

The corresponding invariant $\tau(L, \gamma_{adj})$ has been studied in great detail by Dubois and Yamaguchi [DY09]. In particular it is shown that $\tau(L, \gamma_{adj})$ is a symmetric non-zero polynomial (the non-vanishing result builds on work of Porti [Po97]). Furthermore the invariant $\tau(L, \gamma_{adj})$ is computed explicitly for many examples.

In [DFJ10] it is shown that given a knot K the invariant $\tau(K, \gamma_{can})$ gives rise to a well-defined non-zero invariant $T_K(t)$. (This result builds on work of Menal-Ferrer and Porti [MP09]). This invariant is computed for all knots up to 13 crossings, for all these knots the invariant $T_K(t)$ detects the genus, the fiberedness and the chirality.

3.7.4 Metabelian Representations

Given a group G the derived series of G is defined inductively by $G^{(0)} = G$ and $G^{(i+1)} = [G^{(i)}, G^{(i)}]$. A representation of a group G is called metabelian if it factors through $G/G^{(2)}$. Note that if K is a knot, then the metabelian quotient $\pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu K)/\pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu K)^{(2)}$ is well-known to be determined by the Alexander module of K (cf. e.g. [BF08, Sect. 2]). Metabelian representations and metabelian quotients of knot groups have been studied extensively, we refer to [Fo62, Fo70, Hat79, Fr04, Je08] and [BF08] for more information.

The structure of twisted Alexander polynomials of knots corresponding to certain types of metabelian representations has been studied in detail by Hirasawa and Murasugi [HM09a, HM09b]. These papers contain several interesting conjectures

regarding special properties of such twisted Alexander polynomials, furthermore these conjectures are verified for certain classes of 2-bridge knots and further evidence is given by explicit calculations.

3.8 Miscellaneous Applications of Twisted Reidemeister Torsion to Knot Theory

In this section we will summarize various applications of twisted Alexander polynomials to the study of knots and links.

3.8.1 A Partial Order on Knots

Given a knot K we write $\pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu K) := \pi_1(S^3 \setminus K)$. For two prime knots K_1 and K_2 one defines $K_1 \geq K_2$ if there exists a surjective group homomorphism $\varphi : \pi_1(K_1) \rightarrow \pi_1(K_2)$. The relation “ \geq ” defines a partial order on the set of prime knots (cf. [KS05a]). Its study is often related to a well-known conjecture of J. Simon, that posits that for a given K_1 , the set of knots K_2 s.t. $K_1 \geq K_2$ is finite.

Kitano, Suzuki and Wada [KSW05] prove the following theorem which generalizes a result of Murasugi [Mu03].

Theorem 18 *Let K_1 and K_2 be two knots in S^3 and let $\varphi : \pi_1(K_1) \rightarrow \pi_1(K_2)$ an epimorphism. Let $\gamma : \pi_1(K_2) \rightarrow GL(k, R)$ a representation with R a Noetherian UFD. Then*

$$\frac{\tau(K_1, \gamma \circ \varphi)}{\tau(K_2, \gamma)}$$

is an element in $R[t^{\pm 1}]$.

This theorem plays a crucial role in determining the partial order on the set of knots with up to eleven crossings. We refer to [KS05a, KS05b, KS08] and [HKMS09] for details.

3.8.2 Periodic and Freely Periodic Knots

A knot $K \subset S^3$ is called *periodic of period q* , if there exists a smooth transformation of S^3 of order q which leaves K invariant and such that the fixed point set is a circle A disjoint from K . Note that $A \subset S^3$ is the trivial knot by the Smith conjecture. We refer to [Ka96, Sect. 10.1] for more details on periodic knots.

Now assume that $K \subset S^3$ is a periodic knot of period q with A the fixed point set of $f : S^3 \rightarrow S^3$. Note that S^3/f is diffeomorphic to S^3 . We denote by π the projection map $S^3 \rightarrow S^3/f = S^3$ and we write $\overline{K} = \pi(K)$, $\overline{A} = \pi(A)$.

The following two theorems of Hillman, Livingston and Naik [HLN06, Theorems 3 and 4] generalize results of Trotter [Tr61] and Murasugi [Mu71].

Theorem 19 *Let K be a periodic knot of period q . Let π , A , \overline{A} and \overline{K} as above. Let $\overline{\gamma} : \pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu\overline{K}) \rightarrow GL(n, R)$ a representation with $R = \mathbb{Z}$ or $R = \mathbb{Q}$. Write $\gamma = \overline{\gamma} \circ \pi_*$. Then there exists a polynomial $F(t, s) \in R[t^{\pm 1}, s^{\pm 1}]$ such that*

$$\Delta_K^\gamma(t) \doteq \Delta_{\overline{K}}^{\overline{\gamma}}(t) \prod_{k=1}^{q-1} F(t, e^{2\pi ik/q}).$$

In the untwisted case the polynomial $F(t, s)$ is just the Alexander polynomial of the ordered link $\overline{K} \cup \overline{A} \subset S^3$. We refer to [HLN06, Sect. 6] for more information on $F(t, s)$. The following theorem gives an often stronger condition when the period is a prime power.

Theorem 20 *Let K be a periodic knot of period $q = p^r$ where p is a prime. Let π , A , \overline{A} and \overline{K} as above. Let $\overline{\gamma} : \pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu\overline{K}) \rightarrow GL(n, \mathbb{Z}_p)$ be a representation. Write $\gamma = \overline{\gamma} \circ \pi_*$. If $\Delta_{\overline{K}}^{\overline{\gamma}}(t) \neq 0$, then*

$$\Delta_K^\gamma(t) \cdot (\Delta_{K,0}^\gamma(t))^{q-1} \doteq \Delta_{\overline{K}}^{\overline{\gamma}}(t)^q (\det(id_n - \gamma(A)t^{lk(K,A)}))^{q-1} \in \mathbb{Z}_p[t^{\pm 1}],$$

where we view A as an element in $\pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu K)$.

(Note that Elliot [EI08] gave an alternative proof for this theorem.) These theorems are applied in [HLN06, Sect. 10] to give obstructions on the periodicity of the Kinoshita–Terasaka knot and the Conway knot. Note that both knots have trivial Alexander polynomial, in particular Murasugi's obstructions are satisfied trivially.

A knot $K \subset S^3$ is called *freely periodic of period q* if there exists a free transformation f of S^3 of order q which leaves K invariant. We refer to [Ka96, Sect. 10.2] for more information on freely periodic knots. Given such a freely periodic knot K we denote by π the projection map $S^3 \rightarrow \Sigma := S^3/f$ and we write $\overline{K} = \pi(K)$.

The following theorem is [HLN06, Theorem 5]; the untwisted case was first proved by Hartley [Hat81].

Theorem 21 *Let K be a freely periodic knot of period q . Let π , \S and \overline{K} as above. Let $\overline{\gamma} : \pi_1(\S \setminus \overline{K}) \rightarrow GL(k, R)$ be a representation with R a Noetherian UFD. Write $\gamma = \overline{\gamma} \circ \pi_*$. Then*

$$\Delta_K^\gamma(t^q) \doteq \prod_{k=0}^{q-1} \Delta_{\overline{K}}^{\overline{\gamma}}(e^{2\pi ik/q} t).$$

We refer to [HLN06, Sect. 11] for an application of this theorem to a case which could not be settled with Hartley's theorem.

3.8.3 Zeroes of Twisted Alexander Polynomials and Non-abelian Representations

Let N be a 3-manifold with one boundary component and $b_1(N) = 1$. Put differently, let N be the complement of a knot in a rational homology sphere. Let $\alpha : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^* = GL(1, \mathbb{C})$ be a one-dimensional representation. Note that α necessarily factors through a representation $H_1(N; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow GL(1, \mathbb{C})$ which we also denote by α . Heusener and Porti [HP05] ask when the abelian representation

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_\alpha : \pi_1(N) &\rightarrow PSL(2, \mathbb{C}) \\ g &\mapsto \pm \begin{pmatrix} \alpha(g)^{1/2} & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha(g)^{-1/2} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

can be deformed into an irreducible representation.

Denote by $\phi \in \text{Hom}(\pi_1(N), \mathbb{Z}) = H^1(N; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ a generator. Pick $\mu \in H_1(N; \mathbb{Z})$ with $\phi(\mu) = 1$. Denote by $\sigma(\alpha, \mu)$ the representation

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_1(N) &\rightarrow GL(1, \mathbb{C}) \\ g &\mapsto \alpha(g\mu^{-\phi(g)}). \end{aligned}$$

Heusener and Porti then give necessary and sufficient conditions for ρ_α to be deformable into an irreducible representation in terms of the order of vanishing of $\Delta_N^{\sigma(\alpha, \mu) \otimes \phi}(t) \in \mathbb{C}[t^{\pm 1}]$ at $\alpha(\mu) \in \mathbb{C}^*$. We refer to [HP05, Theorems 1.2 and 1.3] for more precise formulations and more detailed results.

Note that this result is somewhat reminiscent of the earlier results of Burde [Bu67] and de Rham [dRh68] who showed that zeroes of the (untwisted) Alexander polynomial give rise to metabelian representations of the knot group. We also refer to [SW09e] for another relationship between zeros of twisted Alexander polynomials and the representation theory of knot groups.

3.8.4 Seifert Fibered Surgeries

In [Kiy09, Sect. 3] Kitayama gives a surgery formula for twisted Reidemeister torsion. Furthermore in [Kiy09, Lemma 4.3] a formula for the Reidemeister torsion of a Seifert fibered space is given. By studying a suitable invariant derived from twisted Reidemeister torsion an obstruction for a Dehn surgery on a knot to equal a specific Seifert fibered space are given. These obstructions generalize Kadokami's obstructions given in [Ka06] and [Ka07]. Finally Kitayama applies these methods to show that there exists no Dehn surgery on the Kinoshita–Terasaka knot which is homeomorphic to any Seifert fibered space of the form $M(p_1/q_1, p_2/q_2, p_3/q_3)$ (we refer to [Kiy09, Sect. 4] for the notation).

3.8.5 Homology of Cyclic Covers

Let $K \subset S^3$ be a knot. We denote by $H := H_1(S^3 \setminus \nu K; \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}])$ its Alexander module. Given $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we denote by L_n the n -fold cyclic branched cover of K . Recall that we have a canonical isomorphism $H/(t^n - 1) \cong H_1(L_n)$. Put differently, the Alexander module determines the homology of the branched covers. In the same vein, the following formula due to Fox ([Fo56] and see also [Go78]) shows that the Alexander polynomial determines the size of the homology of a branched cover:

$$|H_1(L_n)| = \left| \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \Delta_K(e^{2\pi i j/n}) \right|. \quad (3.1)$$

Here we write $|H_1(L_n)| = 0$ if $H_1(L_n)$ has positive rank. Gordon [Go72] used this formula to study extensively the homology of the branched covers of a knot. Gordon [Go72, p. 366] asked whether the non-zero values of the sequence $|H_1(L_n)|$ converge to infinity if there exists a zero of the Alexander polynomial which is not a root of unity.

Given a multivariable polynomial $p := p(t_1, \dots, t_n) \in \mathbb{C}[t_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, t_n^{\pm 1}]$ the Mahler measure is defined as

$$m(p) = \exp \int_{\theta_1=0}^1 \dots \int_{\theta_n=0}^1 \log \left| p(e^{2\pi i \theta_1}, \dots, e^{2\pi i \theta_n}) \right| d\theta_1 \dots d\theta_n.$$

Note that the integral can be singular, but one can show that the integral always converges. It is known (cf. e.g. [SW02]) that an integral one variable polynomial p always satisfies $m(p) \geq 1$, and it satisfies $m(p) = 1$ if and only if all zeroes of p are roots of unity.

Theorem 22 *Let K be any knot, then*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log |\text{Tor } H_1(L_n)| = \log(m(\Delta_K(t))).$$

This theorem was proved for most cases by González-Acuña and Short [GS91], the most general statement was proved by Silver and Williams [SW02, Theorem 2.1]. We also refer to [Ri90] for a related result. Note that by the above discussion this theorem in particular implies the affirmative answer to Gordon's question.

Silver and Williams also generalized this theorem to links, relating the Mahler measure multivariable Alexander polynomial to the homology growth of finite abelian covers of the link [SW02, Theorem 2.1]. Finally in [SW09c, Sect. 3] these results are extended to the twisted case for certain representations (e.g. integral representations). We refer to [SW09c, Sect. 3] for the precise formulations and to [SW09c, Sect. 5] for an interesting example.

3.8.6 Alexander Polynomials for Links in $\mathbb{R}P^3$

Given a link $L \subset \mathbb{R}P^3$ Huynh and Le [HL08, Sect. 5.3.2] use Reidemeister torsion corresponding to abelian representations to define an invariant $\nabla_L(t)$ which lies in general in $\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}, (t - t^{-1})^{-1}]$ and has no indeterminacy. Furthermore they show in [HL08, Theorem 5.7] the surprising fact that this invariant satisfies in fact a skein relation.

3.9 Twisted Alexander Polynomials of CW-complexes and Groups

3.9.1 Definitions and Basic Properties

Let X be a CW-complex with finitely many cells in each dimension. Assume we are given a non-trivial homomorphism $\psi : \pi_1(X) \rightarrow F$ to a torsion-free abelian group and a representation $\gamma : \pi_1(X) \rightarrow GL(k, R)$ where R is a Noetherian UFD. As in Sect. 3.2.4 we can define the twisted Alexander modules

$$H_i(X; R[F]^k) = H_i(C_*(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[\pi_1(X)]} R[F]^k)$$

where $\pi_1(X)$ acts on $C_*(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Z})$ by deck transformations and on $R[F]^k$ by $\gamma \otimes \psi$. These modules are finitely presented and we can therefore define the twisted Alexander polynomial $\Delta_{X,i}^{\gamma \otimes \psi} \in R[F]$ to be the order of the $R[F]$ -module $H_i(X; R[F]^k)$. Note that twisted Alexander polynomials are homotopy invariants, in particular given any manifold homotopy equivalent to a finite CW-complex we can define the twisted Alexander polynomials $\Delta_{X,i}^{\gamma \otimes \psi} \in R[F]$.

Let G be a finitely presented group and $X = K(G, 1)$ its Eilenberg–MacLane space. Given a non-trivial homomorphism $\psi : G \rightarrow F$ to a torsion-free abelian group and a representation $\gamma : G \rightarrow GL(k, R)$ where R is a Noetherian UFD we define

$$\Delta_{G,i}^{\gamma \otimes \psi} = \Delta_{K(G,1),i}^{\gamma \otimes \psi}.$$

Remark 11

1. For $i = 0, 1$ the Alexander polynomials $\Delta_{X,i}^{\gamma \otimes \psi} \in R[F]$ can be computed using Fox calculus as in Sect. 3.2.5.
2. Note that unless the Euler characteristic of X vanishes we can not define the Reidemeister torsion corresponding to (X, ψ, γ) .
3. Most of the results of Sect. 3.3 do not hold in the general context. The only results which do generalize are Proposition 2 (2), Lemma 1 and Theorem 3.

4. Note that given a finitely presented group G and ψ, γ as above Wada [Wa94] introduced an invariant which we refer to as $W(G, \gamma \otimes \psi) \in Q(R[F])$. Using [Tu01, Lemma 4.11] one can show that

$$W(G, \gamma \otimes \psi) \doteq \frac{\Delta_{G,1}^{\gamma \otimes \psi}}{\Delta_{G,0}^{\gamma \otimes \psi}}.$$

In the literature Wada's invariant is often referred to as the twisted Alexander polynomial of a group.

3.9.2 Twisted Alexander Polynomials of Groups

The twisted Alexander polynomial has been calculated by Morifuji [Mo01, Theorem 1.1] for the braid groups B_n with $\psi : B_n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ the abelianization map and together with the Burau representation. Morifuji [Mo01, Theorem 1.2] also proves a symmetry theorem for twisted Alexander polynomials of braid groups for Jones representations corresponding to dual Young diagrams.

In [Suz04] Suzuki shows that the twisted Alexander polynomial of the braid group B_4 corresponding to the Lawrence–Krammer representation and the abelianization $\phi : B_4 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is trivial. This shows in particular that the twisted Alexander polynomial of a group corresponding to a faithful representation can be trivial. It is an interesting question whether given a knot and a faithful representation the twisted Alexander polynomial can ever be trivial.

Given a 2-complex X Turaev [Tu02c] introduced a norm on $H^1(X; \mathbb{R})$ to which we refer to as the Turaev norm. The definition of the Turaev norm is inspired by the definition of the Thurston norm [Th86]. Turaev [Tu02c] uses twisted Alexander polynomials of X corresponding to one-dimensional representations to define a twisted Alexander norm similar to the one defined in Sect. 3.6.2. Turaev goes on to show that the twisted Alexander norm gives a lower bound on the Turaev norm. We refer to [Tu02b, Sect. 7.1] for more information.

3.9.3 Plane Algebraic Curves

Let $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ be an affine algebraic curve. Denote by P_1, \dots, P_k the set of singularities and denote by L_1, \dots, L_k the links at the singularities and let L_∞ be the link at infinity (we refer to [CF07] for details). Note that $\mathbb{C}^2 \setminus \nu\mathcal{C}$ is homotopy equivalent to a finite CW-complex. By Sect. 3.9.1 we can therefore consider the twisted Alexander polynomial of $\mathbb{C}^2 \setminus \nu\mathcal{C}$. Now let $\gamma : \pi_1(\mathbb{C}^2 \setminus \nu\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow GL(k, \mathbb{F})$ be a representation where $\mathbb{F} \subset \mathbb{C}$ is a subring closed under conjugation. Let $\phi : \mathbb{C}^2 \setminus \nu\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ be the map given by sending each oriented meridian to one. Cogolludo and Florens [CF07, Theorem 1.1] then relate twisted Alexander polynomial of $\mathbb{C}^2 \setminus \nu\mathcal{C}$ corresponding to $\gamma \otimes \phi$ to the one-variable twisted Alexander polynomials of the links

L_1, \dots, L_k and L_∞ . This result generalizes a result of Libgober's regarding untwisted Alexander polynomials of affine algebraic curves (cf. [Lib82, Theorem 1]). We refer to [CF07, Sect. 6] for applications of this result. Finally we refer to [CS08] for a further application of twisted Alexander polynomials to algebraic geometry.

3.10 Alexander Polynomials and Representations over Non-commutative Rings

In the previous sections we only considered finite dimensional representations over commutative rings. One possible approach to studying invariants corresponding to infinite dimensional representations is to use the theory of L^2 -invariants. We refer to [Lü02] for the definition of various L^2 -invariants and for some applications to low-dimensional topology. Even though L^2 -invariants are a powerful tool they have not yet been systematically studied for links and 3-manifolds. We refer to the work of Li and Zhang [LZ06a, LZ06b] for some initial work. We also would like to use this opportunity to advertise a problem stated in [FLM09, Sect. 3.2, Remark (3)].

For the remainder of this section we will now be concerned with invariants corresponding to finite dimensional representations over non-commutative rings. The study of such invariants (often referred to as higher order Alexander polynomials) was initiated by Cochran [Co04], building on ideas of Cochran, Orr and Teichner [COT03]. The notion of higher order Alexander polynomials was extended to 3-manifolds by Harvey [Ha05] and Turaev [Tu02b]. This theory is different in spirit to the fore mentioned L^2 -invariants, but we refer to [Ha08] and [FLM09, Proposition 2.4] for some connections.

3.10.1 Non-commutative Alexander Polynomials

Let \mathbb{K} be a (skew) field and $\gamma : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ a ring homomorphism. Denote by $\mathbb{K}[t^{\pm 1}]$ the corresponding skew Laurent polynomial ring over \mathbb{K} . The elements in $\mathbb{K}[t^{\pm 1}]$ are formal sums $\sum_{i=-r}^s a_i t^i$ with $a_i \in \mathbb{K}$ and multiplication in $\mathbb{K}[t^{\pm 1}]$ is given by the rule $t^i a = \gamma^i(a) t^i$ for any $a \in \mathbb{K}$.

Let N be a 3-manifold and let $\phi \in H^1(N; \mathbb{Z})$ be non-trivial. Following Turaev [Tu02b] we call a ring homomorphism $\varphi : \mathbb{Z}[\pi_1(N)] \rightarrow \mathbb{K}[t^{\pm 1}]$ ϕ -compatible if for any $g \in \pi_1(N)$ we have $\varphi(g) = k t^{\phi(g)}$ for some $k \in \mathbb{K}$. Given a ϕ -compatible homomorphism $\varphi : \mathbb{Z}[\pi_1(N)] \rightarrow \mathbb{K}[t^{\pm 1}]$ we consider the $\mathbb{K}[t^{\pm 1}]$ -module

$$H_i(N; \mathbb{K}[t^{\pm 1}]) = H_i(C_*(\tilde{N}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[\pi_1(N)]} \mathbb{K}[t^{\pm 1}])$$

where \tilde{N} is the universal cover of N . Since $\mathbb{K}[t^{\pm 1}]$ is a principal ideal domain (PID) (cf. [Co04, Proposition 4.5]) we can decompose

$$H_i(N; \mathbb{K}[t^{\pm 1}]) \cong \bigoplus_{k=1}^l \mathbb{K}[t^{\pm 1}]/(p_k(t))$$

for $p_k(t) \in \mathbb{K}[t^{\pm 1}]$, $1 \leq k \leq l$. We define $\Delta_{N,\phi,i}^\varphi := \prod_{k=1}^l p_k(t) \in \mathbb{K}[t^{\pm 1}]$. As for twisted Alexander polynomials we write $\Delta_{N,\phi}^\varphi = \Delta_{N,\phi,1}^\varphi$. Non-commutative Alexander polynomials have in general a high indeterminacy, we refer to [Co04, p. 367] and [Fr07, Theorem 3.1] for a discussion of the indeterminacy. Note though that the degree of a non-commutative Alexander polynomial is well-defined.

The following theorem was proved for knots by Cochran [Co04] and extended to 3-manifolds by Harvey [Ha05] and Turaev [Tu02b].

Theorem 23 *Let N be a 3-manifold with empty or toroidal boundary and let $\phi \in H^1(N; \mathbb{Z})$ non-trivial. Let $\varphi : \mathbb{Z}[\pi_1(N)] \rightarrow \mathbb{K}[t^{\pm 1}]$ be a ϕ -compatible homomorphism.*

1. *If the image of $\pi_1(N) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}[t^{\pm 1}]$ is non-cyclic, then*

$$\deg(\Delta_{N,\phi,0}^\varphi) = 0.$$

2. *If the image of $\pi_1(N) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}[t^{\pm 1}]$ is non-cyclic and if $\Delta_{N,\phi}^\varphi \neq 0$, then*

$$\deg(\Delta_{N,\phi,2}^\varphi) = 0.$$

3. *If $\Delta_{N,\phi}^\varphi \neq 0$, then we have the following inequality*

$$\|\phi\|_T \geq \deg(\Delta_{N,\phi}^\varphi) - \deg(\Delta_{N,\phi,0}^\varphi) - \deg(\Delta_{N,\phi,2}^\varphi)$$

and equality holds if ϕ is a fibered class and $N \neq S^1 \times D^2$, $N \neq S^1 \times S^2$.

We refer to [Fr07] for the definition of a twisted non-commutative Alexander polynomial and to a corresponding generalization of Theorem 23, we also refer to [Fr07] for a reinterpretation of the third statement of Theorem 23 in terms of a certain non-commutative Reidemeister torsion.

3.10.2 Higher Order Alexander Polynomials

We now recall the construction of what are arguably the most interesting examples of ϕ -compatible homomorphisms from $\pi_1(N)$ to a non-commutative Laurent polynomial ring. The ideas of this section are due to Cochran and Harvey.

Theorem 24 *Let γ be a torsion-free solvable group and let \mathbb{F} be a commutative field. Then the following hold.*

1. $\mathbb{F}[\Gamma]$ is an Ore domain, in particular it embeds in its classical right ring of quotients $\mathbb{K}(\Gamma)$.
2. $\mathbb{K}(\Gamma)$ is flat over $\mathbb{F}[\Gamma]$.

Indeed, it follows from [KLM88] that $\mathbb{F}[\Gamma]$ has no zero divisors. The first part now follows from [DLMSY03, Corollary 6.3]. The second part is a well-known property of Ore localizations. We call $\mathbb{K}(\Gamma)$ the *Ore localization* of $\mathbb{F}[\Gamma]$. In [COT03] the notion of a poly-torsion-free-abelian (PTFA) group is introduced, it is well-known that these groups are torsion-free and solvable.

Remark 12

1. It follows from Higman's theorem [Hi40] that the above theorem also holds for groups which are locally indicable and amenable. We will not make use of this, but note that throughout this section 'torsion-free solvable' could be replaced by 'locally indicable and amenable'.
2. Note that the poly-torsion-free-abelian (PTFA) groups introduced in [COT03] are solvable and torsion-free.

We need the following definition.

Definition 2 Let π be a group, $\phi : \pi \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ an epimorphism and $\varphi : \pi \rightarrow \gamma$ an epimorphism to a torsion-free solvable group γ such that there exists a map $\phi_\Gamma : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ (which is necessarily unique) such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & \Gamma \\ & \searrow \phi & \downarrow \phi_\Gamma \\ & & \mathbb{Z} \end{array}$$

commutes. Following [Ha06, Definition 1.4] we call (φ, ϕ) an *admissible pair*.

Now let $(\varphi : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow \Gamma, \phi)$ be an admissible pair for $\pi_1(N)$. In the following we denote $\ker\{\phi : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}\}$ by $\Gamma'(\phi)$. When the homomorphism ϕ is understood we will write Γ' for $\Gamma'(\phi)$. Clearly Γ' is still solvable and torsion-free. Let \mathbb{F} be any commutative field and $\mathbb{K}(\Gamma')$ the Ore localization of $\mathbb{F}[\Gamma']$. Pick an element $\mu \in \gamma$ such that $\phi(\mu) = 1$. Let $\gamma : \mathbb{K}(\Gamma') \rightarrow \mathbb{K}(\Gamma')$ be the homomorphism given by $\gamma(a) = \mu a \mu^{-1}$. Then we get a ring homomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{Z}[\Gamma] &\rightarrow \mathbb{K}(\Gamma')_\gamma[t^{\pm 1}] \\ g &\mapsto (g\mu^{-\phi(g)}t^{\phi(g)}), \quad \text{for } g \in \gamma. \end{aligned}$$

We denote this ring homomorphism again by φ . It is clear that φ is ϕ -compatible. Note that the ring $\mathbb{K}(\Gamma')[t^{\pm 1}]$ and hence the above representation depends on the choice of μ . We will nonetheless suppress μ in the notation since different choices of splittings give isomorphic rings. We will refer to a non-commutative Alexander polynomial corresponding to such a group homomorphism as a *higher order Alexander polynomial*.

An important example of admissible pairs is provided by Harvey's rational derived series of a group γ (cf. [Ha05, Sect. 3]). Let $\gamma_r^{(0)} = \gamma$ and define inductively

$$\gamma_r^{(n)} = \{g \in \gamma_r^{(n-1)} \mid g^k \in [\gamma_r^{(n-1)}, \gamma_r^{(n-1)}] \text{ for some } k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}\}.$$

Note that

$$\gamma_r^{(n-1)} / \gamma_r^{(n)} \cong (\gamma_r^{(n-1)} / [\gamma_r^{(n-1)}, \gamma_r^{(n-1)}]) / \mathbb{Z}\text{-torsion}.$$

By [Ha05, Corollary 3.6] the quotients $\Gamma / \gamma_r^{(n)}$ are solvable and torsion-free for any γ and any n . If $\phi : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is an epimorphism, then $(\Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma / \gamma_r^{(n)}, \phi)$ is an admissible pair for (Γ, ϕ) for any $n > 0$.

For example if K is a knot, $\gamma = \pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu K)$, then it follows from [St74] that $\Gamma_r^{(n)} = \Gamma^{(n)}$, i.e. the rational derived series equals the ordinary derived series (cf. also [Co04] and [Ha05]).

Remark 13 The Achilles heel of the higher order Alexander polynomials is that they are unfortunately difficult to compute in practice. We refer to [Sa07] for some ideas on how to compute higher order Alexander polynomials in some cases.

3.10.3 Comparing Different ϕ -Compatible Maps

We now recall a definition from [Ha06].

Definition 3 Let N be a 3-manifold with empty or toroidal boundary. We write $\pi = \pi_1(N)$. Let $\phi : \pi \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ an epimorphism. Furthermore let $\varphi_1 : \pi \rightarrow \gamma_1$ and $\varphi_2 : \pi \rightarrow \gamma_2$ be epimorphisms to torsion-free solvable groups γ_1 and γ_2 . We call $(\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \phi)$ an *admissible triple* for π if there exist epimorphisms $\varphi_2^1 : \gamma_1 \rightarrow \gamma_2$ and $\phi_2 : \gamma_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ such that $\varphi_2 = \varphi_2^1 \circ \varphi_1$, and $\phi = \phi_2 \circ \varphi_2$.

The situation can be summarized in the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & \gamma_1 \\ & \nearrow \varphi_1 & \downarrow \varphi_2^1 \\ \pi & \xrightarrow{\varphi_2} & \gamma_2 \\ & \searrow \phi & \downarrow \phi_2 \\ & & \mathbb{Z}. \end{array}$$

Note that in particular (φ_i, ϕ) , $i = 1, 2$ are admissible pairs for π . The following theorem is perhaps the most striking feature of higher order Alexander polynomials. In light of Theorem 23 the statement can be summarized as saying that higher order

Alexander polynomials corresponding to larger groups give better bounds on the Thurston norm.

Theorem 25 *Let N be a 3-manifold whose boundary is a (possibly empty) collection of tori. Let $(\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \phi)$ be an admissible triple for $\pi_1(N)$. Suppose that $\Delta_{N,\phi}^{\varphi_2} \neq 0$, then it follows that $\Delta_{N,\phi}^{\varphi_1} \neq 0$. We write*

$$d_i := \deg(\Delta_{N,\phi}^{\varphi_i}) - \deg(\Delta_{N,\phi,0}^{\varphi_i}) - \deg(\Delta_{N,\phi,2}^{\varphi_i}), \quad i = 1, 2$$

Then the following holds:

$$d_1 \geq d_2.$$

Furthermore, if the ordinary Alexander polynomial $\Delta_N^\phi \in \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}]$ is non-trivial, then $d_1 - d_2$ is an even integer.

Proof The fact that $\Delta_{N,\phi}^{\varphi_2} \neq 0$ implies that $\Delta_{N,\phi}^{\varphi_1} \neq 0$ and the inequality $d_2 \geq d_1$ were first proved for knots by Cochran [Co04]. Cochran's result were then extended to the case of 3-manifolds by Harvey [Ha06] (cf. also [Fr07]). Finally the fact that $d_2 - d_1$ is an even integer when $\Delta_N^\phi \neq 0$ is proved in [FK08a]. \square

The strong relationship between the Thurston norm and higher order Alexander polynomials is also confirmed by the following result (cf. [FH07]).

Theorem 26 *Let N be a 3-manifold with empty or toroidal boundary, let $\varphi : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow \gamma$ be an epimorphism to a torsion-free solvable group such that the abelianization $\pi_1(N) \rightarrow F := H_1(N; \mathbb{Z})/\text{torsion}$ factors through φ . Then the map*

$$H^1(N; \mathbb{Z}) = \text{Hom}(F, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \\ \phi \mapsto \max\{0, \deg(\Delta_{N,\phi}^\varphi) - \deg(\Delta_{N,\phi,0}^\varphi) - \deg(\Delta_{N,\phi,2}^\varphi)\}$$

defines a seminorm on $H^1(N; \mathbb{Z})$ which gives a lower bound on the Thurston norm.

3.10.4 Miscellaneous Applications of Higher Order Alexander Polynomials

In this section we quickly summarize various applications of higher order Alexander polynomials and related invariants to various aspects of low-dimensional topology:

1. Leidy [Lei06] studied the relationship between higher order Alexander modules and non-commutative Blanchfield pairings.
2. Leidy and Maxim ([LM06] and [LM08]) studied higher order Alexander polynomials of plane curve complements.
3. Cochran and Taehee Kim [CT08] showed that given a knot with genus greater than one, the higher order Alexander polynomials do not determine the concordance class of a knot.

4. Sakasai [Sa06, Sa08] and Goda–Sakasai [GS08] studied applications of higher order Alexander invariants to homology cylinders and sutured manifolds. For example higher order Alexander invariants can be used to give obstructions to homology cylinders being products.
5. In [FK08b] it is shown that the degrees of higher order Alexander polynomials of closed 3-manifolds are even.

3.11 Open Questions and Problems

We conclude this survey paper with a list of open questions and problems.

1. Using elementary ideals one can define the twisted k -th Alexander polynomial, generalizing the k -th Alexander polynomial of a knot $K \subset S^3$. What information do these invariants contain?
2. Let $K \subset S^3$ a knot and let $\gamma : \pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu K) \rightarrow SL(k, R)$ be a representation, where R is a Noetherian UFD with possibly trivial involution. Does it follow that Δ_K^γ is reciprocal, i.e. does it hold that $\Delta_K^\gamma \doteq \overline{\Delta_K^\gamma}$? Note that this holds for unitary representations (cf. Sect. 3.3.4, [Ki96, KL99a]) and for all calculations known to the authors.
Added in proof: This question was answered in the negative by Hillman, Silver and Williams [HSW09], cf. also the remark after Proposition 4.
3. Can any two knots or links be distinguished using twisted Alexander polynomials?
4. If (N, ϕ) is non-fibered, does there exist a representation $\gamma : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow GL(k, R)$ such that $\Delta_N^{\gamma \otimes \phi}$ is not monic?
5. If (N, ϕ) is non-fibered, does there exist a representation $\gamma : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow SL(2, \mathbb{C})$ such that $\tau(N, \gamma \otimes \phi)$ is not monic? (cf. e.g. [GM03, Problem 1.1]).
6. If (N, ϕ) is non-fibered, does there exist a representation $\gamma : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow GL(k, R)$ such that $\Delta_N^{\gamma \otimes \phi}$ is zero?
7. Let $K \subset S^3$ be any knot, does the twisted Reidemeister torsion of [GKM05] corresponding to a generic faithful representation detect fiberedness? (cf. [Mo08, p. 452] for some calculations).
8. Let N be a 3-manifold with empty or toroidal boundary, $N \neq S^1 \times D^2, S^1 \times S^2$, let $\phi \in H^1(N; \mathbb{Z})$ and let $\gamma : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow GL(k, R)$ be a representation such that $\Delta_N^{\gamma \otimes \phi} \neq 0$. Does it follow that

$$\deg(\tau(N, \gamma \otimes \phi)) = \deg(\Delta_{N,1}^{\gamma \otimes \phi}) - \deg(\Delta_{N,0}^{\gamma \otimes \phi}) - \deg(\Delta_{N,2}^{\gamma \otimes \phi})$$

has the parity of $k\|\phi\|_T$? Note that this holds for fibered (N, ϕ) and for the untwisted Alexander polynomials of a knot.

Added in proof: this also holds for hyperbolic knots and the canonical $SL(2, \mathbb{C})$ representation.

9. Does the twisted Alexander polynomial detect the Thurston norm of a given $\phi \in H^1(N; \mathbb{Z})$?

10. Let K be a hyperbolic knot and $\rho : \pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu K) \rightarrow SL(2, \mathbb{C})$ the unique discrete faithful representation.
- Is Δ_K^ρ non-trivial?
 - Does $\deg(\Delta_K^\rho)$ determine the genus of K ?
 - Is K fibered if $\tau(K, \rho)$ is monic?

Note that the unique discrete representation is over a number field which for many knots can be obtained explicitly with Snappea. These questions can therefore be answered for small crossing knots.

Added in proof: the answer to all three questions is yes, if K has at most 13 crossings [DFJ10].

- Does there exist a knot $K \subset S^3$ and a nonabelian representation γ such that Δ_K^γ is trivial?
- Are there knots for which Kitayama's lower bounds on the free genus of a knot (cf. [Kiy08a]) are larger than the bound on the ordinary genus obtained in [FK06]?
- Find a practical algorithm for computing higher order Alexander polynomials.
- Do higher order Alexander polynomials detect mutation?
- Does there exist a twisted version of Turaev's torsion function?
- Use twisted Alexander polynomials to determine which knots with up to twelve crossings are doubly slice.
- Can the results of [HK79] and [Hat80] regarding Alexander polynomials of amphichiral knots be generalized to twisted Alexander polynomials?

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