

ON THE SLICE-RIBBON CONJECTURE FOR MONTESINOS KNOTS

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ABSTRACT. We establish the slice-ribbon conjecture for a family \mathcal{P} of Montesinos knots by means of Donaldson's theorem on the intersection forms of definite 4-manifolds. The 4-manifolds that we consider are obtained by plumbing disc bundles over S^2 according to a star-shaped negative-weighted graph with 3 legs such that: i) the central vertex has weight less than or equal to -3 ; ii) $- \text{total weight} - 3 \# \text{vertices} < -1$. The Seifert spaces which bound these 4-dimensional plumbing manifolds are the double covers of S^3 branched along the Montesinos knots in the family \mathcal{P} .

CONTENTS

1. Introduction	233
2. The candidates	236
3. Existence of ribbon surfaces	244
3.1. Montesinos links with complementary legs	244
3.2. Montesinos links without complementary legs	248
4. Contractions of good sets	254
5. Bad components	257
6. Determination of good sets	262
6.1. Good sets with $p_1 > 0$	264
6.2. Good sets with $p_1 = 0$	269
6.3. The general case	275
7. Proof of Theorems 2.5 and 2.6	281
Acknowledgments	284
References	284

1. INTRODUCTION

A celebrated open question in knot theory is the slice-ribbon conjecture due to Fox [Fo] in 1962. Recall that a knot $K \subseteq S^3$ is called (smoothly) **slice** if it bounds a smoothly and properly embedded disc $D^2 \hookrightarrow D^4$ in the 4-ball D^4 and is called **ribbon** if it bounds an immersed disc $D^2 \looparrowright S^3$ with only ribbon singularities (see

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[Ka, p. 70] for the definition). It is not difficult to prove that every ribbon knot is slice: simply push the ribbon singularities into the fourth dimension to obtain an embedded $D^2 \hookrightarrow D^4$. The converse, whether every slice knot is ribbon, is the well-known Fox slice-ribbon conjecture.

In recent works [Li, GJ] the conjecture has been established for all 2-bridge knots and for infinitely many 3-stranded pretzel knots. Both families of knots are particular cases of the significantly broader family of Montesinos links (first constructed in [Mo2]). In [Wi] it is shown that no member of a five parameter family of Montesinos knots is slice. In the present work, in order to introduce Montesinos links we follow [Si, p. 18, Theorem (c)], where these links are defined as the boundary of 2-dimensional plumbings with star-shaped plumbing graphs. A **star-shaped** graph is a connected tree with a distinguished vertex v_0 (called the central vertex) such that the degree of any vertex other than the central one is ≤ 2 . In a weighted star-shaped graph Γ each vertex represents a twisted band that is a D^1 -bundle over S^1 , embedded in S^3 , with the number of half-twists given by the weight of the vertex. Bands are plumbed together precisely when the corresponding vertices are adjacent (see Figure 3 for an example). The result of this plumbing construction is a surface $B_\Gamma \subset S^3$ whose boundary ML_Γ is, by definition, a Montesinos link. Since $S^3 = \partial D^4$, we can push the interior of B_Γ into the interior of D^4 . It follows that the double covering of D^4 branched over B_Γ is the 4-dimensional plumbing M_Γ , obtained by plumbing D^2 -bundles over S^2 according to the graph Γ , which defined the Montesinos link. The boundary $Y_\Gamma := \partial M_\Gamma$ is a Seifert space (see [Ra] for a proof) with as many singular fibers as legs of the graph Γ . A **leg** of a star-shaped graph is any connected component of the graph obtained by removing the central vertex. The involution u that defines the covering $M_\Gamma \rightarrow D^4 \simeq M_\Gamma/u$ turns the Seifert space Y_Γ into the double covering of S^3 branched along the Montesinos link ML_Γ . Restricting our attention to three-legged star-shaped graphs Γ , it is well known [BZ, Theorem 12.29] that the Seifert space Y_Γ is the double covering of S^3 branched along exactly one Montesinos link (up to link isotopy).

In the present work, following in part the approach of [Li], we study the family \mathcal{P} of all three-legged connected plumbing graphs Γ such that:

- $I(\Gamma) := \sum_{i=0}^n (a_i - 3) < -1$, where by $-a_0, \dots, -a_n$ we denote the weights of the vertices of Γ ; and
- the central vertex has weight less than or equal to -3 , and every noncentral vertex has weight less than or equal to -2 .

Our choice of the family \mathcal{P} is motivated by what follows. In [Li], the fact that a linear graph Γ has a dual graph Γ' such that $Y_\Gamma = -Y_{\Gamma'}$ and $M_\Gamma, M_{\Gamma'}$ are both negative definite, is strongly used. Indeed, this property allows one to assume, without loss of generality in the case of 2-bridge links, that $I(\cdot) < 0$. In our case, a “dual” graph Γ' still exists, but it is always the case that one of $M_\Gamma, M_{\Gamma'}$ is indefinite. This forces us to restrict ourselves to the case of plumbing graphs Γ such that $I(\Gamma) < 0$. In the present work, we deal with the case $I(\Gamma) < -1$. For the case $I(\Gamma) = -1$ we have so far obtained partial results [Le]. We hope to return to this case in a future paper. The second condition defining the family \mathcal{P} is due to technical reasons. More specifically, we will show that, for every $\Gamma \in \mathcal{P}$ such that the Seifert space Y_Γ bounds a rational homology ball, we have $I(\Gamma) \in \{-4, -3, -2\}$ and we will study separately the three possible cases. It turns out that, allowing

the central vertex of the graph Γ to have weight -2 , the fact that Y_Γ bounds a rational homology ball does not imply that $I(\Gamma)$ is bounded from below.

We note that, for every Montesinos knot ML_P with $P \in \mathcal{P}$ we have that ML_P is neither a 3-stranded pretzel knot nor a member of the family studied in [Wi], since these two families of knots have both associated negative graphs with central vertex of weight -2 .

Our main result is the following.

Theorem 1.1. *Consider $\Gamma \in \mathcal{P}$. The Seifert space Y_Γ is the boundary of a rational homology ball W if and only if there exist a surface Σ and a ribbon immersion $\Sigma \looparrowright S^3$ such that $\partial\Sigma = ML_\Gamma$ and $\chi(\Sigma) = 1$.*

Our analysis gives a complete list, Theorems 2.5 and 2.6, of the Seifert spaces Y_Γ with $\Gamma \in \mathcal{P}$ which bound rational homology balls, providing a partial answer to a question of Andrew Casson [Ki, Problem 4.5].

Theorem 1.1 immediately implies

Corollary 1.2. *The slice-ribbon conjecture holds true for all Montesinos knots ML_Γ with $\Gamma \in \mathcal{P}$.*

Proof. Let $\Gamma \in \mathcal{P}$ be such that the knot $ML_\Gamma \subset S^3$ is slice. Let $D^2 \hookrightarrow D^4$ be a smooth slicing disc for ML_Γ and W be the 2-fold cover of D^4 branched along D^2 . It is well known [Ka, Lemma 17.2] that W is a rational homology ball and that $\partial W = Y_\Gamma$. It follows immediately from Theorem 1.1 that the knot ML_Γ is ribbon. \square

In [BS, CH, Fi, FS, St] other families of Seifert spaces bounding rational homology balls were constructed. A case-by-case comparison shows that the intersection between these families and the family studied in this work is essentially empty.

The strategy to approach Theorem 1.1 can be sketched as follows. All the plumbing graphs $\Gamma \in \mathcal{P}$ give rise to negative definite 4-manifolds M_Γ with boundary $\partial M_\Gamma = Y_\Gamma$. Therefore, if we assume the existence of a rational homology ball W with $\partial W = Y_\Gamma$, we can build a closed, oriented, negative definite, 4-manifold X_Γ as $M_\Gamma \cup_{Y_\Gamma} (-W)$. Donaldson’s celebrated theorem [Do] implies that the intersection lattice $(\mathbb{Z}^n, Q_{X_\Gamma})$ is isomorphic to the standard negative diagonal intersection lattice $(\mathbb{Z}^n, -\text{Id})$, where $n := b_2(X_\Gamma) = b_2(M_\Gamma)$. Therefore, the intersection lattice $(\mathbb{Z}^n, Q_{M_\Gamma})$ must embed in the standard negative definite intersection lattice of equal rank; that is, there must exist a monomorphism $\iota : \mathbb{Z}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n$ such that $Q_{M_\Gamma}(\alpha, \beta) = -\text{Id}(\iota(\alpha), \iota(\beta))$ for every $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}^n \cong H_2(M_\Gamma; \mathbb{Z})/\text{Tors}$. The first step in the proof of Theorem 1.1 consists of a careful analysis of this obstruction, determining which among the intersection lattices $(\mathbb{Z}^n, Q_{M_\Gamma})$, with $\Gamma \in \mathcal{P}$, admit an embedding into the standard negative diagonal lattice. This analysis leads to a list of candidates $P \in \mathcal{P}$ (Theorems 2.5 and 2.6) such that the associated Seifert spaces Y_P may bound rational homology balls. In the first part of this paper we use techniques and results from [Li].

In the second step of the proof, we find explicitly, for each ML_P with P in the list of candidates, the ribbon surface claimed in Theorem 1.1. In [Li, GJ], once they arrive at their respective lists of candidates, the construction of the surface is not directly related to the analysis done in the first part of the proof. Our approach to the construction of the ribbon surfaces is different. In a first attempt we tried to systematically find the bands that describe the ribbon surfaces on the diagrams

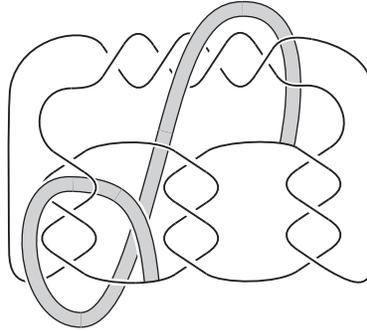


FIGURE 1. The Montesinos knot $ML(-4; (-3, 1)(-3, 1)(-3, 1))$, with the notation inherited from the classical notation for Seifert spaces, is ribbon. In fact, by performing a ribbon move along the gray band we obtain two unlinked unknots.

of our candidates, but we were soon discouraged after realizing how complicated and random they seemed to be in the standard projection of a Montesinos link (see Figure 1 for an example). To overcome this difficulty, instead of working with the link diagrams corresponding to the candidates P , we focus our attention on the corresponding 4-dimensional plumbings M_P . The analysis done in the first step of the proof suggests how to modify M_P with the addition of a 2-handle, yielding a 4-manifold M' whose boundary is the double cover of S^3 branched over a link. It turns out that this link bounds a surface with Euler characteristic equal to 2. A theorem due to Montesinos [Mo] implies that the added 2-handle corresponds to a ribbon move on the initial link ML_P , and this concludes the proof.

The paper is organized as follows: in Section 2 we give a quick overview of some basic facts on Seifert spaces and Montesinos links and we introduce the necessary definitions in order to state Theorems 2.5 and 2.6. These give a list of candidates $P \subseteq \mathcal{P}$ such that the knots ML_P may be slice. We postpone the long and technical proof of Theorems 2.5 and 2.6 to Sections 4 through 7. A brief sketch of the proof can be found at the end of Section 2. In Section 3 we construct a ribbon surface with Euler characteristic 1 for every Montesinos link stemming from the list of candidates and we prove Theorem 1.1.

2. THE CANDIDATES

In this section we recall some terminology and well-known results concerning Seifert spaces and Montesinos links. Furthermore, we introduce the necessary concepts to state Theorems 2.5 and 2.6, which will be proved in Sections 4 through 7.

Seifert spaces and Montesinos links. Let Γ be a **plumbing graph**, that is, a graph in which every vertex v_i carries an integer weight a_i , $i = 1, \dots, n$. Associated to each vertex v_i is the 4-dimensional disc bundle $X \rightarrow S^2$ with Euler number a_i . If the vertex v_i has d_i edges connected to it in the graph Γ , we choose d_i disjoint discs in the base of $X \rightarrow S^2$ and call the disc bundle over the j -th disc $B_{ij} = D^2 \times D^2$. When two vertices are connected by an edge, we identify B_{ij} with B_{kl} by exchanging the base and fiber coordinates and smoothing the corners. This

pastings operation is called **plumbing** (for a more general treatment we refer the reader to [GS]), and the resulting smooth 4-manifold M_Γ is said to be obtained by plumbing according to Γ . The Kirby diagram of M_Γ has an unknot for each vertex of the tree, and whenever two vertices are joined by an edge the corresponding unknots will be linked forming a Hopf link. Each framing will be the Euler number of the corresponding D^2 -bundle.

The group $H_2(M_\Gamma; \mathbb{Z})$ has a natural basis represented by the zero-sections of the plumbed bundles. We note that all these sections are embedded 2-spheres, and they can be oriented in such a way that the intersection form of M_Γ will be given by the matrix $Q_\Gamma = (q_{ij})_{i,j=1,\dots,n}$ with the entries

$$q_{ij} = \begin{cases} a_i & \text{if } i = j, \\ 1 & \text{if } i \text{ is connected to } j \text{ by an edge,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

We will call (\mathbb{Z}^n, Q_Γ) the intersection lattice associated to Γ .

Notice that, since M_Γ is a 2-handlebody, any matrix representing the intersection form of M_Γ is also a presentation matrix for $H_1(\partial M_\Gamma; \mathbb{Z})$ (see e.g. Corollary 5.3.12 in [GS]). In particular, $H_1(\partial M_\Gamma; \mathbb{Z})$ is finite if and only if $\det(Q_\Gamma) \neq 0$, and in this case

$$(2.1) \quad |\det(Q_\Gamma)| = |H_1(\partial M_\Gamma; \mathbb{Z})|.$$

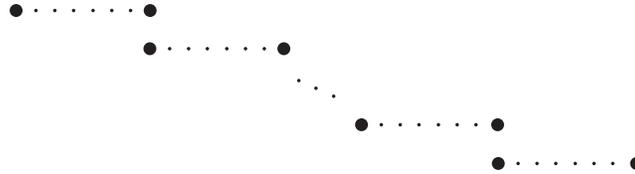
The plumbing construction along a star-shaped plumbing graph Γ yields a 4-manifold M_Γ whose boundary $Y_\Gamma := \partial M_\Gamma$ is a **Seifert manifold** (see [Ra] for a proof). Seifert manifolds are oriented, closed 3-manifolds admitting a fixed point free action of S^1 , and they are classified by their ‘‘Seifert invariants’’ [OR, Se]. The unnormalized Seifert invariant of the manifold Y_Γ is the collection of numbers, $(b; (\alpha_1, \beta_1), \dots, (\alpha_r, \beta_r))$, where $b, \alpha_i, \beta_i \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\alpha_i \geq 1$ and $\gcd(\alpha_i, \beta_i) = 1$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, r\}$. This information can be read from a star-shaped plumbing graph Γ as follows. First of all, the number r is precisely the number of legs of Γ . The number b is the weight of the central vertex. Finally, if the weights on the i -th leg are $-a_{1,i}, \dots, -a_{k_i,i}$, then the irreducible fraction $\frac{\alpha_i}{\beta_i}$ is recovered from the continued fraction decomposition

$$\frac{\alpha_i}{\beta_i} = [a_{1,i}, \dots, a_{k_i,i}] := a_{1,i} - \frac{1}{a_{2,i} - \frac{1}{\ddots - \frac{1}{a_{k_i-1,i} - \frac{1}{a_{k_i,i}}}}}$$

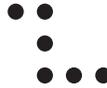
Notice that if $a_{j,i} \geq 2$ for every j, i , then we necessarily have $0 < \beta_i < \alpha_i$. Among the properties of continued fractions we will need Riemenschneider’s point rule [Ri], which we now briefly recall. Let $p > q > 0$ be coprime integers, and suppose

$$\frac{p}{q} = [a_1, \dots, a_\ell], \quad a_i \geq 2, \quad \frac{p}{p-q} = [b_1, \dots, b_k], \quad b_j \geq 2.$$

Then, the coefficients a_1, \dots, a_ℓ and b_1, \dots, b_k are related by a diagram of the form



where the i -th row contains $a_i - 1$ “points” for $i = 1, \dots, \ell$, and the first point of each row is vertically aligned with the last point of the previous row. The point rule says that there are k columns, and the j -th column contains $b_j - 1$ points for every $j = 1, \dots, k$. For example, for $\frac{17}{7} = [3, 2, 4]$ and $\frac{17}{10} = [2, 4, 2, 2]$ the corresponding diagram is given by



Remark 2.1. Given two strings of integers (a_1, \dots, a_n) and (b_1, \dots, b_m) , we consider the following operations:

- (1) $(a_1, \dots, a_n), (b_1, \dots, b_m) \longrightarrow (a_1, \dots, a_n + 1), (b_1, \dots, b_m, 2),$
- (2) $(a_1, \dots, a_n), (b_1, \dots, b_m) \longrightarrow (a_1, \dots, a_n, 2), (b_1, \dots, b_m + 1).$

It is straightforward to check that if we start with $a_1 = (2), b_1 = (2)$ the strings obtained using the above described operations are related to one another by Riemenschneider’s point rule.

Every Seifert manifold $Y_\Gamma(b; (\alpha_1, \beta_1), \dots, (\alpha_r, \beta_r))$ satisfies (see e.g. Lemma 4.2 in [NR])

$$|H_1(Y_\Gamma; \mathbb{Z})| = \left| \alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_r \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^r \frac{\beta_i}{\alpha_i} + b \right) \right|,$$

and therefore, by (2.1), we have

$$(2.2) \quad |\det(Q_\Gamma)| = \left| \alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_r \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^r \frac{\beta_i}{\alpha_i} + b \right) \right|.$$

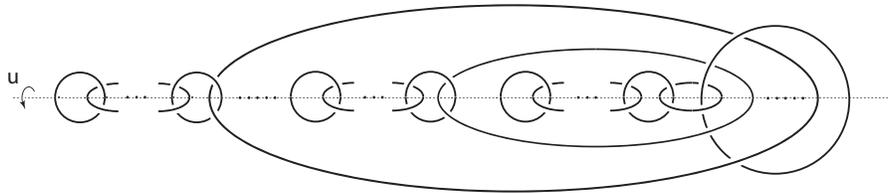


FIGURE 2. The Kirby diagram of a star-shaped plumbing graph (with arbitrary framings) as a strongly invertible link with respect to the involution u .

The Kirby diagram of a star-shaped plumbing graph Γ consists of a link L in S^3 which is **strongly invertible**, i.e. there exists a π -rotation on S^3 that induces on each connected component of L an involution with two fixed points; see Figure 2.

Particularizing the statement to 4-dimensional plumbings, we have the following result due to Montesinos [Mo, Theorem 3].

Theorem 2.2 (Montesinos). *Consider the handle representation $M_\Gamma = H^0 \cup nH^2$, where n is the number of vertices in Γ . If the n 2-handles are attached along a strongly invertible link in S^3 , then M_Γ is a 2-fold cyclic covering space of D^4 branched over a 2-manifold.*

The branching set B_Γ in Theorem 2.2 is constructed as follows. Consider the strongly invertible link which represents the Kirby diagram of M_Γ , take the half of the Kirby diagram under the symmetry axis, substitute the half-circles with bands with as many half-twists as indicated by the framing of the corresponding circle and glue all these bands to a rectangle as shown in Figure 3. This construction represents the Seifert space $Y_\Gamma = \partial M_\Gamma$ as a double cover of S^3 branched over the boundary $ML_\Gamma = \partial B_\Gamma$. The link ML_Γ is by definition a **Montesinos link** (first defined by Montesinos in [Mo2]).

Remark 2.3. Note that the surface B_Γ is homeomorphic to the one obtained by plumbing twisted bands according to the plumbing graph Γ , which is how we introduced Montesinos links in Section 1.

The **2-bridge links** are the Montesinos links arising when we consider connected **linear** plumbings, that is, when the plumbing graph Γ has no distinguished central vertex because all vertices have valence ≤ 2 . In this case the associated Seifert spaces Y_Γ are lens spaces. We will use the classical notation $L(p, q)$ for lens spaces and $K(p, q)$ for the corresponding 2-bridge links. The numbers $p > q > 0$ are coprime integers, and in this case the continued fraction expansion $\frac{p}{q} = [a_1, \dots, a_\ell]$ gives the string of integers (a_1, \dots, a_ℓ) which are the weights of the vertices of the linear graph with opposite signs.

Definitions and notation concerning plumbing graphs. We consider $\mathbb{Z}^n = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ as an intersection lattice with respect to the product \cdot given in matrix form by $-\text{Id}$, i.e.

$$v \cdot w = -\langle v, w \rangle, \quad \forall v, w \in \mathbb{Z}^n,$$

where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is the standard inner product of \mathbb{Z}^n . If we denote by e_1, \dots, e_n the standard basis of \mathbb{Z}^n , we have

$$e_i \cdot e_j = -\delta_{ij}, \quad \forall i, j = 1, \dots, n.$$

We are interested in three-legged plumbing graphs P whose associated intersection lattice admits an embedding into \mathbb{Z}^n , where $n = |P|$ is the number of vertices in the graph. The vertices of P , which from now on will be identified with their images in \mathbb{Z}^n and will also be called vectors, are indexed by elements of the set $J := \{(s, \alpha) \mid s \in \{0, 1, \dots, n_\alpha\}, \alpha \in \{1, 2, 3\}\}$. Here, α labels the legs of the graph and $L_\alpha := \{v_{i,\alpha} \in P \mid i = 1, 2, \dots, n_\alpha\}$ is the set of vertices of the α -leg. We will write $L_\alpha(P)$ and $n_\alpha(P)$ when we want to point out the graph P to which these objects belong. The **string** associated to the leg L_α is the n_α -tuple of integers $(a_{1,\alpha}, \dots, a_{n_\alpha,\alpha})$, where $a_{i,\alpha} := -v_{i,\alpha} \cdot v_{i,\alpha} \geq 0$, and we will write, for any integer $t \geq 0$,

$$(\dots, 2^{[t]}, \dots) := (\dots, \overbrace{2, \dots, 2}^t, \dots).$$

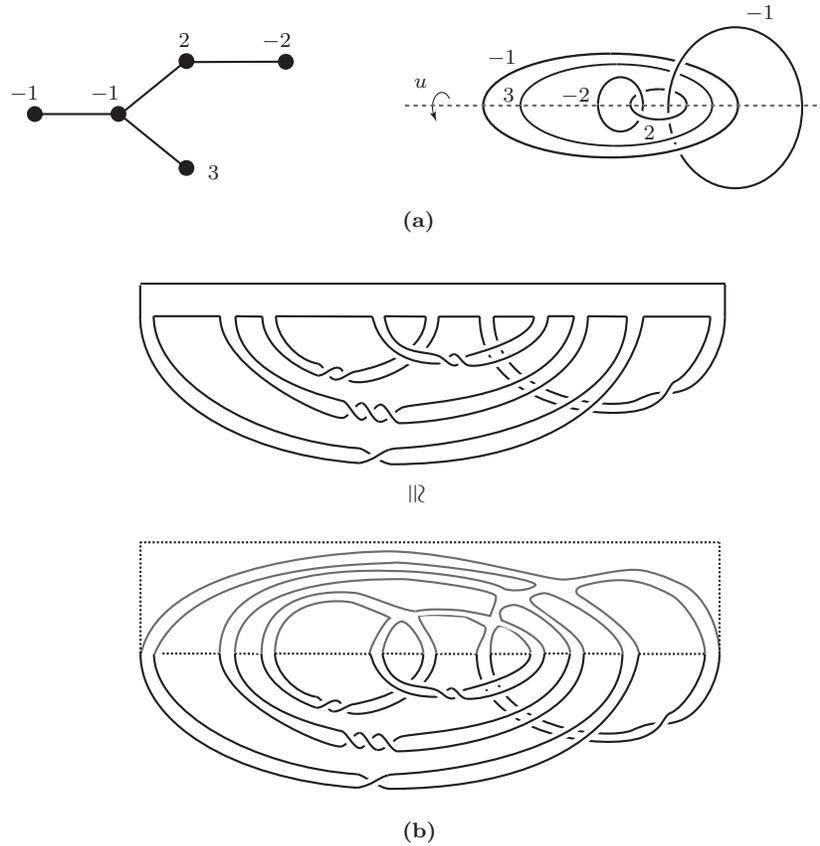


FIGURE 3. Part (a) shows a star-shaped plumbing graph and its associated Kirby diagram as a strongly invertible link. The bottom picture shows the branch surface in D^4 which is the image of $\text{Fix}(u)$. This surface is homeomorphic to the result of plumbing bands according to the initial graph: the gray lines retract onto the sides of the rectangle.

The three legs are connected to a common central vertex, which we denote indistinctly by $v_0 = v_{0,1} = v_{0,2} = v_{0,3}$ (notice that, with our notation, v_0 does not belong to any leg). We say that the legs $L_\alpha, L_\beta \subseteq P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ are **complementary legs** when their associated strings are related to one another by Riemenschneider’s point rule.

The main assumption on P will be that the central vertex v_0 satisfies $v_0 \cdot v_0 \leq -3$, while each other vertex $v_{s,\alpha}$ satisfies $v_{s,\alpha} \cdot v_{s,\alpha} \leq -2$. Throughout the paper we will also deal with disconnected graphs with only one trivalent vertex. We will use the same notation for connected and disconnected graphs.

Given $P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ we define the set of orthogonal matrices

$$\Upsilon_P := \{\Omega \in O(n; \mathbb{Q}) \mid \Omega v_{s,\alpha} \in \mathbb{Z}^n \text{ for every } v_{s,\alpha} \in P\}.$$

This set has no group structure. Nevertheless, since its elements are orthogonal matrices, for every $\Omega \in \Upsilon_P$ the intersection graph $\Omega P := \{\Omega v_{s,\alpha} \mid v_{s,\alpha} \in P\}$ is the

Furthermore, if P is a connected graph (i.e. all the $\gamma_{s,\alpha}$'s in its incidence matrix are equal to 1), we will say that P is **standard**. Standard and good linear sets were studied by Lisca in [Li].

The quantity $I(\cdot)$ and the family \mathcal{P} . Given a subset $P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$, the key quantity in our discussion will be the number

$$I(P) := -v_0 \cdot v_0 - 3 + \sum_{\substack{(s,\alpha) \in J \\ s \neq 0}} (-v_{s,\alpha} \cdot v_{s,\alpha} - 3).$$

Consider the family \mathcal{P} containing all three-legged connected plumbing graphs such that:

- The central vertex has weight less than or equal to -3 , and every noncentral vertex has weight less than or equal to -2 .
- $I(\Gamma) < -1$ for every $\Gamma \in \mathcal{P}$.

Remark 2.4. Notice that for $\Gamma \in \mathcal{P}$ the matrix Q_Γ is negative definite, since Γ is a canonical negative plumbing graph in the sense of [NR, Theorem 5.2].

As explained in Section 1 our first aim is to determine all the graphs $P \in \mathcal{P}$ whose associated intersection lattice admits an embedding in the standard negative diagonal intersection lattice. In the terminology that we have just introduced, our aim is to determine all possible standard subsets $P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ such that $I(P) < -1$. For the linear case, the answer is known and can be found in Remark 3.2. For graphs with a trivalent vertex the complete list is given in Theorems 2.5 and 2.6 below. The proof of these theorems is developed in Sections 4 through 7.

Theorem 2.5. *Let $P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ be a standard subset with a trivalent vertex v_0 , two complementary legs L_2 and L_3 , and $I(P) < -1$. Then:*

- $I(P) \in \{-2, -3, -4\}$.
- *The linear set $L_1 \cup \{v_0\}$ has an associated string $(a_{n_1,1}, \dots, a_{1,1}, a_0)$ that is obtained from the string associated to a linear standard set with $I \in \{-3, -2, -1\}$ by adding 1 to the final vertex that plays the role of central vertex in P . The list of the possible $(a_{n_1,1}, \dots, a_{1,1}, a_0)$ is the following:*

If $I(P) = -4$

$$(b_k, b_{k-1}, \dots, b_1, 2, c_1, \dots, c_{l-1}, c_l + 1), \quad \forall k, \ell \geq 1.$$

If $I(P) = -3$

$$(2^{[t]}, 3, 2 + s, 2 + t, 3, 2^{[s-1]}, 3), \quad \forall s \geq 1, t \geq 0,$$

$$(2^{[t]}, 3, 2, 2 + t, 4), \quad \forall t \geq 0,$$

$$(2^{[t]}, 3 + s, 2, 2 + t, 3, 2^{[s-1]}, 3), \quad \forall s \geq 1, t \geq 0,$$

$$(2^{[s]}, 3, 2 + t, 2, 3 + s, 2^{[t-1]}, 3), \quad \forall t \geq 1, s \geq 0,$$

$$(2^{[s]}, 3, 2, 2, 4 + s), \quad \forall s \geq 0,$$

$$(b_k, b_{k-1}, \dots, b_1 + 1, 2, 2, 1 + c_1, \dots, c_{l-1}, c_l + 1), \quad \forall k, \ell \geq 1,$$

where $b_1, \dots, b_k \geq 2$ are arbitrary integers and c_1, \dots, c_ℓ are obtained from b_1, \dots, b_k by using Riemenschneider's point rule.

If $I(P) = -2$

$$(t + 2, s + 2, 3, 2^{[t]}, 4, 2^{[s-1]}, 3), \quad \forall s \geq 1, t \geq 0,$$

$$(t + 2, 2, 3, 2^{[t]}, 5), \quad \forall t \geq 0,$$

$$(2^{[s]}, 4, 2^{[t]}, 3, s + 2, t + 3), \quad \forall s, t \geq 0,$$

$$(t + 2, 2, 3 + s, 2^{[t]}, 4, 2^{[s-1]}, 3), \quad \forall s \geq 1, t \geq 0,$$

$$(2^{[s]}, 4, 2^{[t]}, 3 + s, 2, t + 3), \quad \forall s, t \geq 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (t + 3, 2, 3 + s, 3, 2^{[t]}, 3, 2^{[s-1]}, 3), & \quad \forall s \geq 1, t \geq 0, \\
 (t + 3, 2, 3, 3, 2^{[t]}, 4), & \quad \forall t \geq 0, \\
 (2^{[s]}, 3, 2^{[t]}, 3, 3 + s, 2, t + 4), & \quad \forall t, s \geq 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 2.6. *Let $P_n \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ be a standard subset with a trivalent vertex, no complementary legs and such that $I(P_n) < -1$. Then $I(P_n) = -2$ and the graph P_n belongs to the list in Figure 4.*

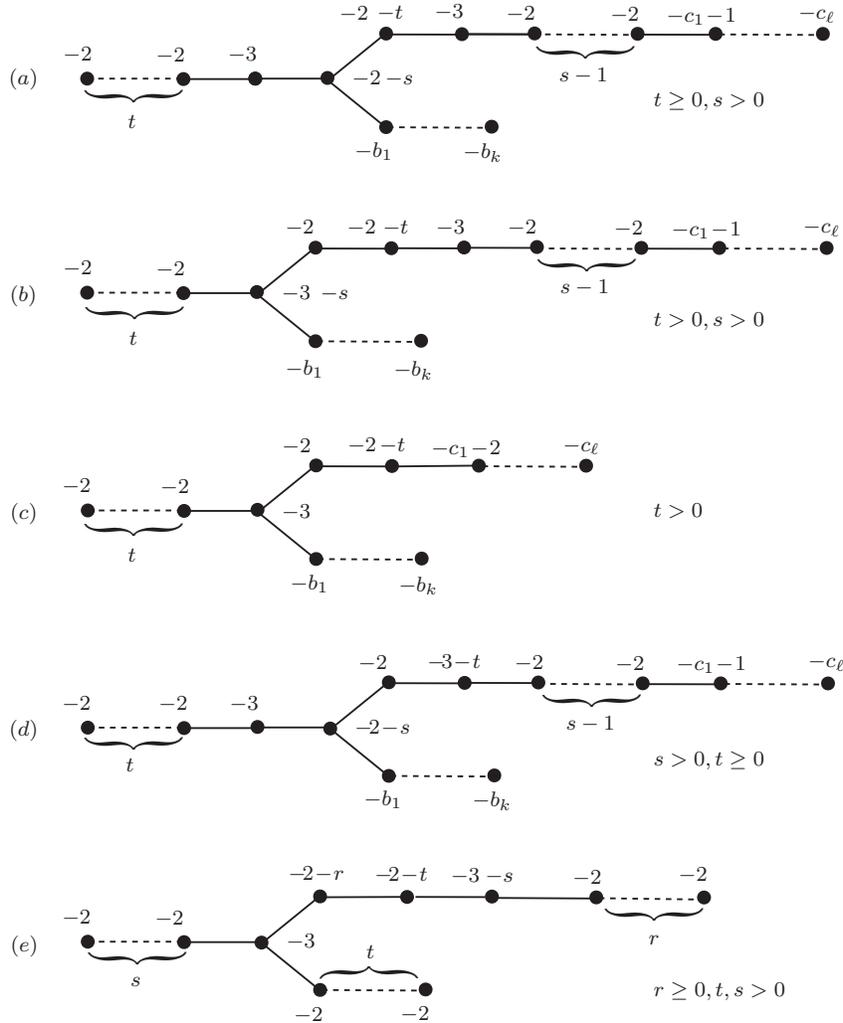


FIGURE 4. Families (a) – (e) are all possible graphs of standard subsets of \mathbb{Z}^n with a trivalent vertex and no complementary legs. The integers $b_1, \dots, b_k \geq 2$ are arbitrary, while c_1, \dots, c_ℓ are obtained from b_1, \dots, b_k using Riemenschneider’s point rule.

The proof of Theorems 2.5 and 2.6, which is carried out in Sections 4 through 7, can be briefly sketched as follows. We start by defining an operation, the contraction, which given a good set $P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ returns a subset of \mathbb{Z}^{n-1} . Then we show

that, under certain assumptions, the result of a contraction is again a good set P' and, moreover, $I(P') \leq I(P)$. Afterwards, we observe that complementary legs are preserved under contractions and that the contraction of a good set without complementary legs is again a set without complementary legs. Iterating contractions we prove that every good set with complementary legs can be contracted to one of the three good subsets of \mathbb{Z}^5 which have $I < -1$. In turn, every good set without complementary legs can be contracted to one of the two good subsets of \mathbb{Z}^3 with $I < -1$. Keeping track of the quantity I and of the number of connected components of the sets involved in the sequence of contractions leads to the complete classification of standard subsets.

3. EXISTENCE OF RIBBON SURFACES

Theorems 2.5 and 2.6 give the complete list of plumbing graphs $P \in \mathcal{P}$ whose associated intersection lattice admits an embedding in the standard negative diagonal intersection lattice. As explained in the introduction, this is a necessary condition for the corresponding Montesinos *knots*, ML_P , to bound a slicing disc. In this section we shall find, for each ML_P with P as in Theorem 2.5 or Theorem 2.6, a surface with boundary Σ such that $\chi(\Sigma) = 1$ and a ribbon immersion $i : \Sigma \looparrowright S^3$ with $i(\partial\Sigma) = ML_P$. In this way we obtain that the slice-ribbon conjecture is true for all Montesinos *knots* ML_P with $P \in \mathcal{P}$. This section concludes with the proof of the main result of this work, Theorem 1.1.

3.1. Montesinos links with complementary legs. In this section we deal with the Montesinos links associated to the graphs P in Theorem 2.5. We start by showing that for each P there exists a cobordism between the Seifert space Y_P and $L(p, q) \# (S^1 \times S^2)$, where $L(p, q)$ is a lens space bounding a rational homology ball. A theorem by Montesinos, Theorem 2.2, shows that this cobordism corresponds to a ribbon move (see [GS, p. 211] for the definition) on the link ML_P .

Let Γ be a connected three-legged plumbing graph with two complementary legs L_2 and L_3 with associated strings (b_1, \dots, b_k) and (c_1, \dots, c_l) , respectively. Let $(a_{1,1}, \dots, a_{n_1,1})$ be the string associated to the leg L_1 and $-a_0$ the weight of the central vertex. We recall that we write M_Γ for the associated oriented 4-manifold and $Y_\Gamma := \partial M_\Gamma$ for its oriented 3-dimensional boundary. For these graphs Γ we have the following result.

Lemma 3.1. *Attaching to M_Γ a 4-dimensional 2-handle along the framed thick circle in the first diagram of Figure 5, we obtain a 4-manifold whose boundary is $(S^1 \times S^2) \# Y_S$, where S is a linear plumbing graph with associated string $(a_{n_1,1}, a_{n_1-1,1}, \dots, a_{1,1}, a_0 - 1)$.*

Proof. The first link of Figure 5 is the Kirby diagram of the graph Γ with an added thick circle with framing -1 . Blowing down this (-1) -circle we obtain a split link which consists of two linear chains. Since L_2 and L_3 are complementary legs, the strings (b_1, \dots, b_k) and (c_1, \dots, c_l) are related to one another by Riemenschneider's point rule. Notice that then, whenever $l + k > 2$, we necessarily have either $b_1 = 2$ and $c_1 > 2$ or $b_1 > 2$ and $c_1 = 2$. By symmetry, let us suppose that the first case occurs. It is immediate to check, using Riemenschneider's point diagram, that (b_2, \dots, b_k) and $(c_1 - 1, \dots, c_l)$ are again two strings related to one another by Riemenschneider's point rule. Moreover, if $l + k - 1 > 2$, then either $b_2 = 2$ and $c_1 - 1 > 2$ or $b_2 > 2$ and $c_1 - 1 = 2$. Therefore, in the third diagram of Figure 5

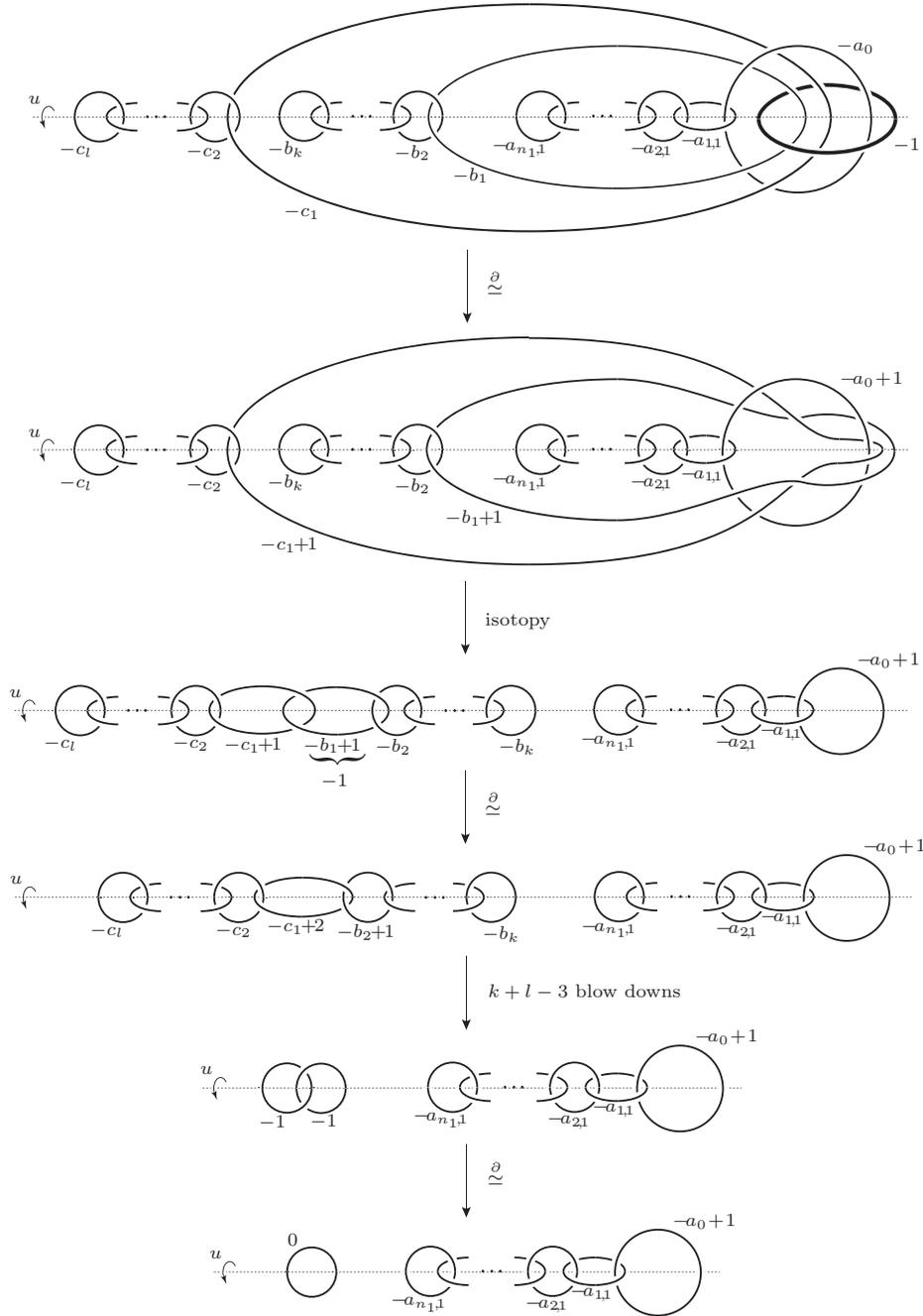


FIGURE 5. The Kirby diagram of Lemma 3.1. The arrows denote isotopies or a blow down operation, which preserves the boundary of the 4-manifold. Notice that all these operations are done equivariantly with respect to the involution u .

we have $-b_1 + 1 = -1$, and blowing down this circle produces a new diagram with a new (-1) -circle linked to the first circles of two complementary chains. After $k + l$ blow downs (starting with the first diagram), we arrive at a diagram with two components: an unknot with framing 0 and the leg L_1 linked to a circle with framing $-a_0 + 1$. This diagram represents a 4-manifold whose boundary is the connected sum of $S^2 \times S^1$ and the lens space $L(p, q)$, where $\frac{p}{q} = [a_{n_1,1}, a_{n_1-1,1}, \dots, a_{1,1}, a_0 - 1]$. \square

Observe that the 2-handle h , represented by the thick circle in the top link in Figure 5, is added to the Kirby diagram of a three-legged star-shaped plumbing graph P in such a way that we obtain a strongly invertible link in S^3 (with respect to u). Before adding h , the involution u turns M_P into the double cover of D^4 branched over a surface B_P , which is obtained by plumbing bands according to P and satisfies $\partial B_P = \text{ML}_P$. Let us call M' the 4-manifold in the first Kirby diagram of Figure 5, obtained after adding h to M_P . By Montesinos' theorem, Theorem 2.2, the involution u turns M' into the double cover of D^4 branched over a surface B' , which is obtained by adding a band with a half-twist to the surface B_P . The addition of this band is a ribbon move on ML_P . In order to understand the link obtained after this ribbon move, we argue as follows. Given a tubular neighborhood of an unknotted component C of a link in S^3 , its complement is a solid torus T . As explained in [Ro, Chap. 9 Sect. H], a blow down operation done along C consists of applying a meridional twist to T , and this alters the rest of the link as shown in Figure 5. The important point here is that this operation as well as the isotopies in Figure 5 are done equivariantly with respect to u . Therefore, the surface B' can be thought of as obtained by plumbing twisted bands according to the last diagram in Figure 5 (instead of according to the first one). The result is illustrated in Figure 6. Since the ribbon move turns ML_P into the boundary of B' , we conclude that after this move we obtain a split link of the form $U \cup K(p, q)$, where U is the unknot and $K(p, q)$ is the 2-bridge link given by the fraction $\frac{p}{q} = [a_{n_1,1}, \dots, a_{1,1}, a_0 - 1]$.

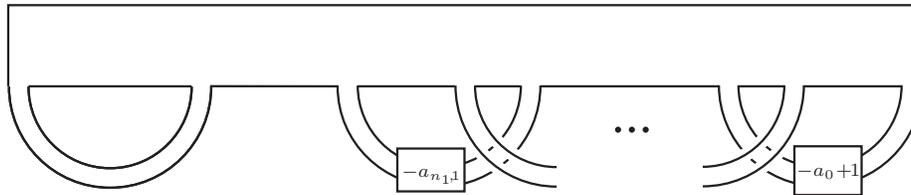


FIGURE 6. The branch surface B' of the involution u on the 4-manifold defined by the last Kirby diagram in Figure 5. The boundary $\partial B'$ is the disjoint union of the unknot and the 2-bridge link $K(p, q)$, where $\frac{p}{q} = [a_{n_1,1}, \dots, a_{1,1}, a_0 - 1]$.

Let P be a plumbing graph as in Theorem 2.5. Then, a case-by-case check shows that the graph $S \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{n_1+1}$ in Lemma 3.1 is one of the linear graphs listed in Remark 3.2.

Remark 3.2. For the reader's convenience, we summarize Lemmas 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 of [Li], which give all linear standard sets P with $I(P) \in \{-3, -2, -1\}$. Lisca's results are expressed in terms of strings of integers $(a_{1,1}, \dots, a_{n_1,1})$. Consider a linear

standard set $P = \{v_{1,1}, \dots, v_{n_1,1}\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{n_1}$ and write, as usual, $v_{s,1} \cdot v_{s,1} = -a_{s,1}$. Then:

- (I) If $I(P) = -3$ the string $(a_{1,1}, \dots, a_{n_1,1})$ is obtained from $(2, 2, 2)$ via a finite sequence of operations of the following types:
 - (1) $(b_1, \dots, b_m) \longrightarrow (b_1 + 1, \dots, b_m, 2)$,
 - (2) $(b_1, \dots, b_m) \longrightarrow (2, b_1, \dots, b_m + 1)$.

An alternative description of the string $(a_{1,1}, \dots, a_{n_1,1})$, which is obtained by a straightforward calculation, is given by the string

$$(b_k, b_{k-1}, \dots, b_1, 2, c_1, \dots, c_{l-1}, c_l), \quad k, l \geq 1,$$

where the k -tuple of integers $b_1, \dots, b_k \geq 2$ is arbitrary and the numbers $c_1, \dots, c_l \geq 2$ are obtained from b_1, \dots, b_k using Riemenschneider's point rule [Ri] (see also Remark 2.1).

- (II) If $I(P) = -2$ either $(a_{1,1}, \dots, a_{n_1,1})$ or $(a_{n_1,1}, \dots, a_{1,1})$ has one of the following forms:¹
 - (1) $(2^{[t]}, 3, 2 + s, 2 + t, 3, 2^{[s]})$, $s, t \geq 0$,
 - (2) $(2^{[t]}, 3 + s, 2, 2 + t, 3, 2^{[s]})$, $s, t \geq 0$,
 - (3) $(b_k, b_{k-1}, \dots, b_1 + 1, 2, 2, 1 + c_1, \dots, c_{l-1}, c_l)$, for arbitrary integers $b_1, \dots, b_k \geq 2$ and for c_1, \dots, c_l obtained from b_1, \dots, b_k using Riemenschneider's point rule.
- (III) If $I(P) = -1$ either $(a_{1,1}, \dots, a_{n_1,1})$ or $(a_{n_1,1}, \dots, a_{1,1})$ has one of the following forms:
 - (1) $(t + 2, s + 2, 3, 2^{[t]}, 4, 2^{[s]})$, $s, t \geq 0$,
 - (2) $(t + 2, 2, 3 + s, 2^{[t]}, 4, 2^{[s]})$, $s, t \geq 0$,
 - (3) $(t + 3, 2, 3 + s, 3, 2^{[t]}, 3, 2^{[s]})$, $s, t \geq 0$.

The 3-manifold Y_S is a lens space $L(p, q)$ which determines a 2-bridge link $K(p, q)$. In [Li, Section 8] we find, for every graph in Remark 3.2, a ribbon surface Σ_1 in S^3 with boundary $\partial\Sigma_1 = K(p, q)$, homeomorphic to a disc if $K(p, q)$ is a knot and to the disjoint union of a disc and a Möbius band if $K(p, q)$ is a 2-component link.

Summarizing the discussion of this section we have the following.

Lemma 3.3. *For a plumbing graph P as in Theorem 2.5, depending on the number of connected components of the links ML_P and $K(p, q)$, we have the following possibilities, where the ribbon move is the attachment of the band corresponding to the 2-handle added to M_P in Lemma 3.1:*

- If ML_P is a knot, there exists a ribbon move that reduces it to a 2-bridge ribbon knot and an unknot. It follows that ML_P is ribbon.
- If ML_P is a 2-component link, there exists a ribbon move that reduces it either to a 2-bridge ribbon knot and an unknot or to a 2-bridge ribbon link and an unknot. In any case it follows that $ML_P = \partial\Sigma$, where Σ is a ribbon surface in S^3 , which is the disjoint union of a disc and a Möbius band.
- If ML_P is a 3-component link, there exists a ribbon move that reduces it either to a 2-bridge ribbon knot and an unknot or to a 2-bridge ribbon link and an unknot. In both cases it follows that $ML_P = \partial\Sigma$, where Σ is a ribbon surface in S^3 . In the first case Σ is the disjoint union of a disc and an annulus, and in the second case Σ is the disjoint union of either two

¹In [Li, Lemma 7.2] the family (3) is missing, due to an overlook in the statement.

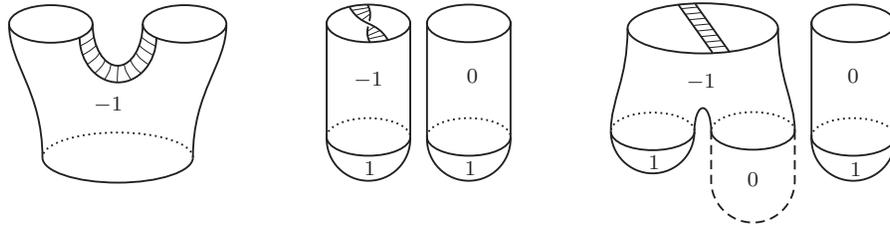


FIGURE 7. These three figures schematically represent the possible ribbon moves (the addition of the striped bands) on the 2-component link ML_P . The numbers are the contribution to the Euler characteristic of the surface between levels of the cobordism. The dashed line in the third figure denotes a Möbius band.

Möbius bands and a disc or two discs and $K \setminus D^2$, where K stands for the Klein bottle.

Proof. We write the details for the second case, and we leave the remaining two as a straightforward exercise for the reader. The proof is also sketched in Figure 7.

If ML_P is a 2-component link, there are 3 possibilities for a ribbon move on it:

(i) If the band joins the two components, it yields a knot.

(ii) If the band joins two points of the same component without splitting it up, it yields a 2-component link.

(iii) Finally, if the band joins two points of the same component and splits it up, it yields a 3-component link.

By Lemma 3.1, the result of this ribbon move is a split link of the form $U \cup K(p, q)$, where U is the unknot and $K(p, q)$ is a 2-bridge link. It follows that the first possibility for the ribbon move is excluded. The second possibility describes a cobordism, which is a surface with Euler characteristic -1 , from ML_P to $U \cup K(p, q)$, where $K(p, q)$ is a ribbon knot. Since $U \cup K(p, q)$ is the boundary of two disjoint discs, it follows that ML_P is the boundary of the disjoint union of a Möbius band and a disc. The third possibility describes a cobordism, which is again a surface with Euler characteristic -1 , from ML_P to $U \cup K(p, q)$, where this time $K(p, q)$ is a link, a boundary of a ribbon surface consisting of the disjoint union of a Möbius band and a disc. It follows that $U \cup K(p, q)$ is the boundary of two disjoint discs and a Möbius band. Therefore, ML_P is the boundary of the disjoint union of a Möbius band and a disc. \square

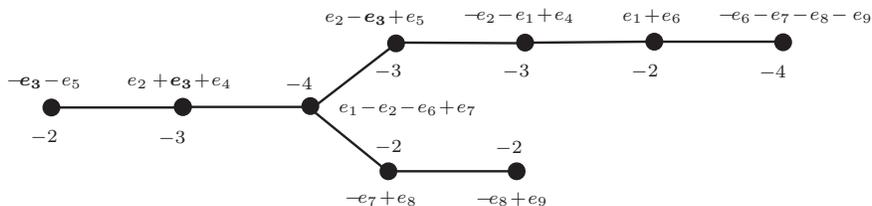
3.2. Montesinos links without complementary legs. In this section we follow the same strategy as in the preceding one. We start by showing that adding one handle to the Kirby diagrams representing the 4-manifolds M_P with P as in Theorem 2.6, we obtain a 4-manifold with boundary $S^1 \times S^2$. We show that this gives a presentation of $S^1 \times S^2$ via a strongly invertible framed link, so Montesinos' theorem, Theorem 2.2, guarantees that there exists a surface with boundary Σ , with $\chi(\Sigma) = 1$ and a ribbon immersion $i : \Sigma \looparrowright S^3$ with $i(\partial\Sigma) = ML_P$.

Lemma 3.4. *All the 4-manifolds represented by the plumbing graphs in Theorem 2.6 can be changed into a 4-manifold with boundary $S^1 \times S^2$ by adding a 2-handle along a circle with framing -1 .*

Proof. The families (a) with $t > 0$, (b), (c) and (e) in Figure 4, are represented schematically in Figure 8, where a black square on a circle represents a possible linear plumbing linked to it. The thicker circle represents the added 2-handle. In this way, we can perform Kirby calculus on this general figure and then specialize it to the different families by substituting x, y, z and the black squares with the corresponding framings and linear plumbings, respectively. This is done in Figure 9, where (i) [resp. (ii) and (iii)] represents the last diagram in Figure 8 with the data from family (a) with $t > 0$ or from family (b) [resp. (c) and (e)]. Since the last diagram in Figure 8 is star-shaped, in Figure 9 we have used the graph notation to improve clarity. In each family the graph has a vertex with weight -1 . Blowing down this -1 we obtain a new graph with a new vertex with weight -1 . For every family this blowing down operation can be iterated (the first case in Figure 9 is done in full detail; the other two are approached analogously) until we are left with a graph with only one vertex of weight 0, which represents the 4-manifold $D^2 \times S^2$ with boundary $S^1 \times S^2$. Since the blow downs do not change the boundary, the statement is proved for these families.

We are left with the families (a) when $t = 0$ and (d), which are represented schematically in Figure 10. The thicker circle represents, as before, the added 2-handle. Family (a) with $t = 0$ has $x = -3$ and $\blacksquare = \emptyset$, while family (d) has $x = -t - 3$ and \blacksquare represents a linear plumbing of t circles, each of them with framing -2 . Figure 10 shows that the addition of the thick handle with framing -1 turns the original 4-manifold into another one with boundary $S^1 \times S^2$. We have done in detail the case (a) when $t = 0$, the study of family (d) being analogous. \square

Remark 3.5. The 2-handle additions used in Lemmas 3.1 and 3.4 were suggested by the analysis of standard subsets of \mathbb{Z}^n done in order to prove Theorems 2.5 and 2.6. In fact, consider for example the graph P belonging to the family (a) in Figure 4 with $t = 1, s = 2, k = 2$, and $b_1 = b_2 = 2$. One can easily find the following embedding in \mathbb{Z}^9 :



Notice that if we erase the basis vector e_3 we are left with a graph having a vertex, the one on the extreme left, with weight -1 and with corresponding generator sent to $-e_5$ by the embedding. By erasing the e_5 vector this time we again obtain a vertex with weight -1 in the resulting graph. It is possible to continue in this way until we are left, in this example, with the graph



This “erasing” operation without a formal framework is meaningless, however it suggests a chain of blow downs, which turn the graph into a 4-manifold with boundary $S^1 \times S^2$. In fact, the thick circle added to the first diagram in Figure 8 intersects the Kirby diagram of the family (a) in Figure 4 as suggested by the basis vector

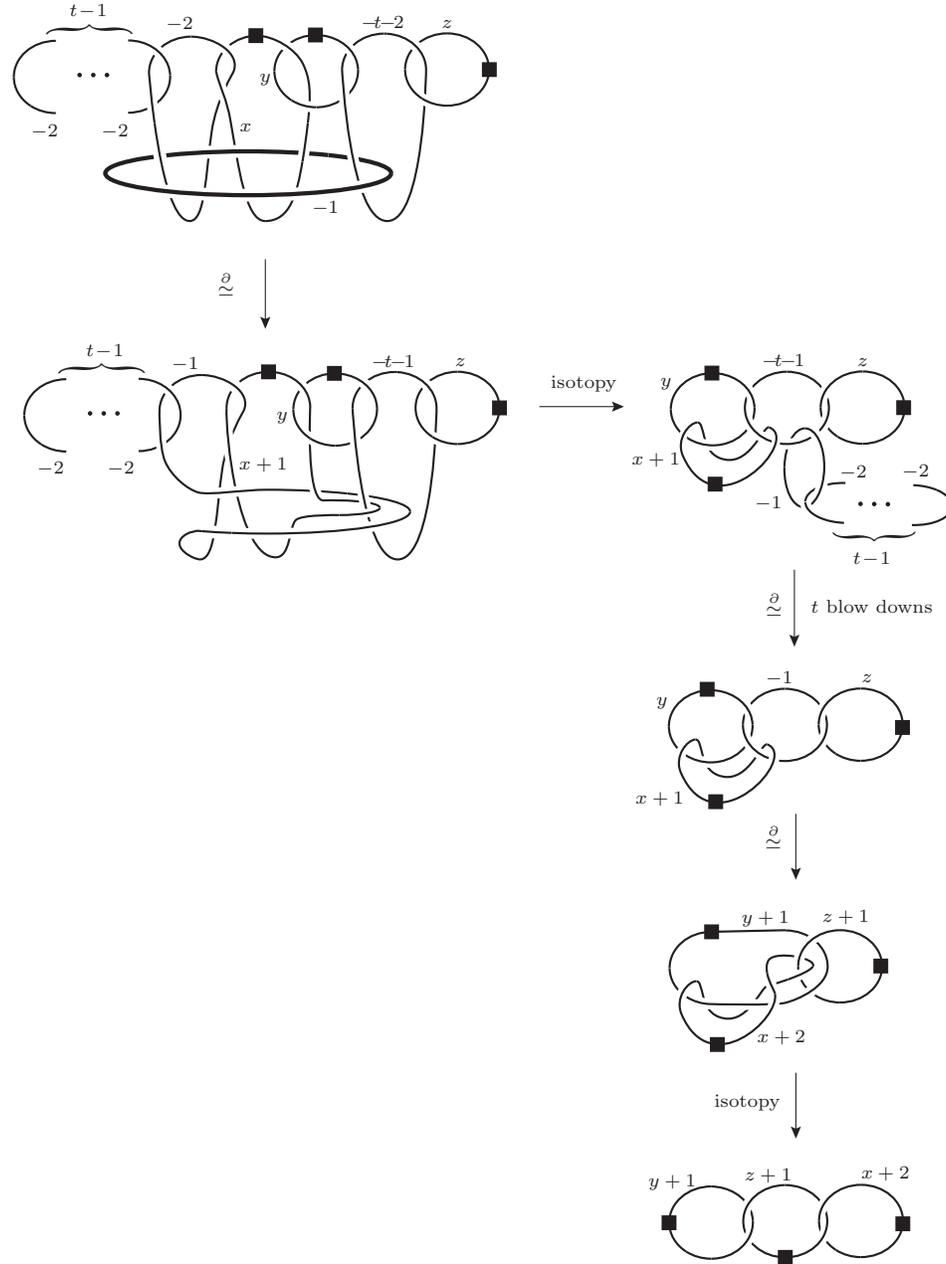


FIGURE 8. This diagram shows how to add a 2-handle with framing -1 to the families (a) with $t > 0$, (b), (c) and (e) in Figure 4, in order to obtain a 4-manifold with boundary $S^1 \times S^2$. The framings x, y and z , and the linear plumblings represented by black squares differ in the four families. The arrows in the diagram represent either blow downs or isotopies.

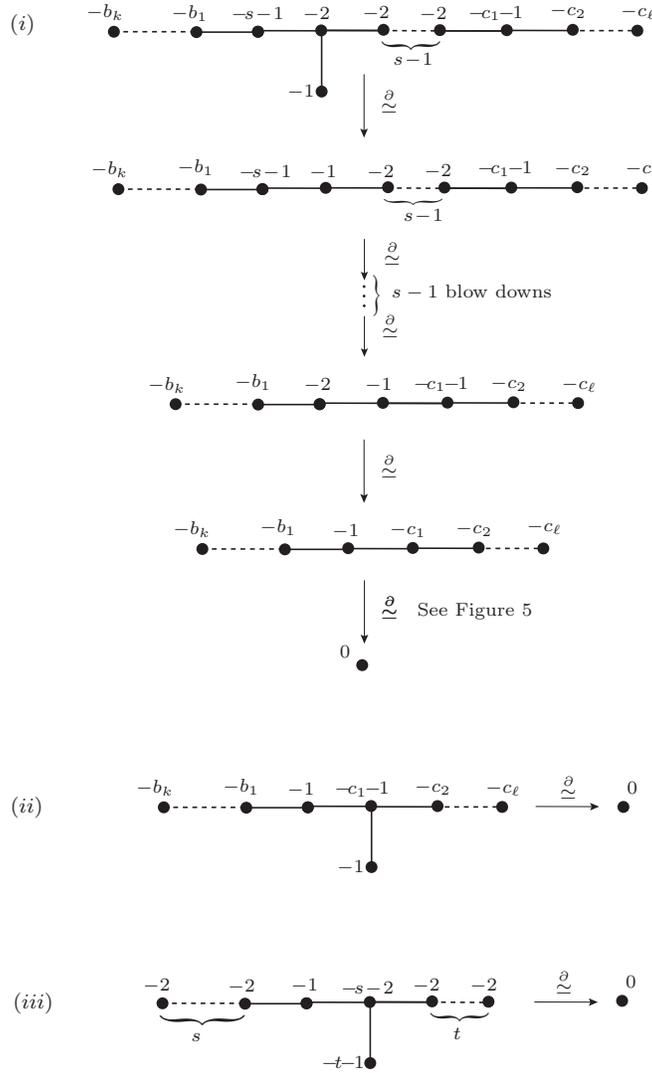


FIGURE 9. Graph (i) is obtained from the last diagram of Figure 8 by substituting x, y, z and the black squares with the data from the graph in family (a) with $t > 0$ or in family (b). Graphs (ii) and (iii) correspond, respectively, to considering in the last diagram of Figure 8 the data from families (c) and (e), respectively.

e_3 in this example. The same happens with all the plumbing graphs that we have studied.

Let M_P be the 4-manifold corresponding to a plumbing graph P as in Theorem 2.6. We have seen in Section 2 that M_P admits a Kirby diagram consisting of a strongly invertible link in S^3 with respect to an involution u . Let us call M' the 4-manifold with boundary $S^1 \times S^2$ obtained from M_P by adding a 4-dimensional 2-handle as in Lemma 3.4. Figure 11 shows that this 2-handle can be added in such

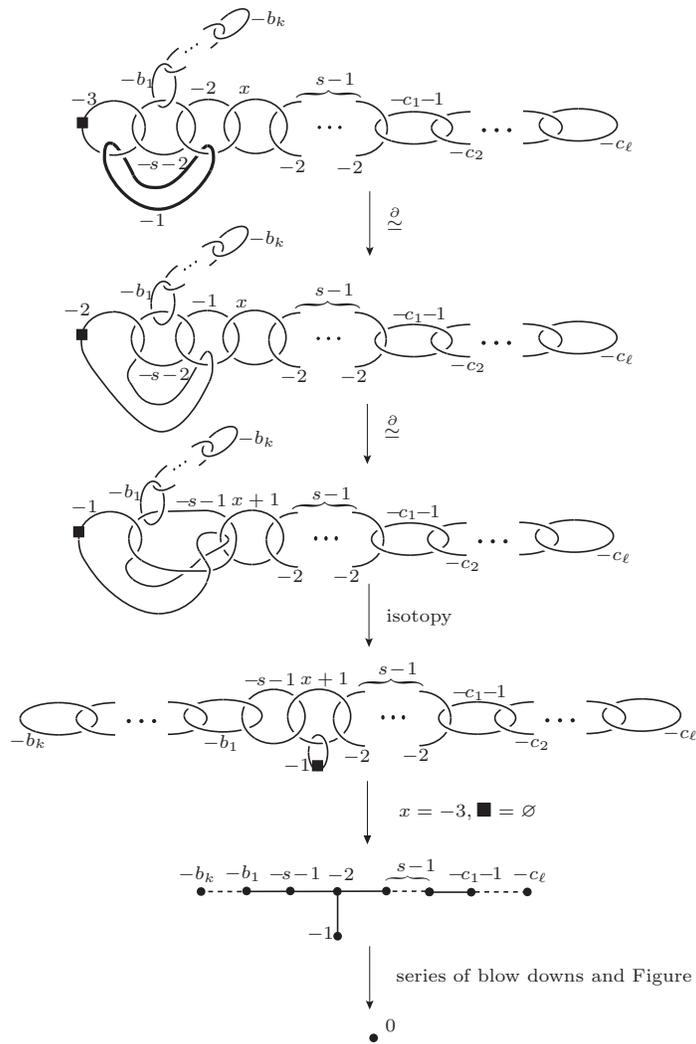


FIGURE 10. This diagram shows how to add a 2-handle with framing -1 (the thicker one) to the families (a) with $t = 0$ and (d) in Figure 4, in order to obtain a 4-manifold with boundary $S^1 \times S^2$. Family (a) with $t = 0$ satisfies $x = -3$ and $\blacksquare = \emptyset$, while family (d) has $x = -t - 3$ and \blacksquare represents a (-2) -chain of length t . The vertical arrows in the diagram represent either blow downs or isotopies. The last two diagrams have been specialized to family (a) with $t = 0$.

a way that we again obtain a strongly invertible link with respect to the involution u . As in Section 3.1, it follows from Montesinos' theorem, Theorem 2.2, that M_P is the double cover of D^4 branched along a surface B_P , which consists of bands plumbed according to the graph P . In turn, M' is the double cover of D^4 branched over the surface B' , which is B_P with an additional band. The addition of this

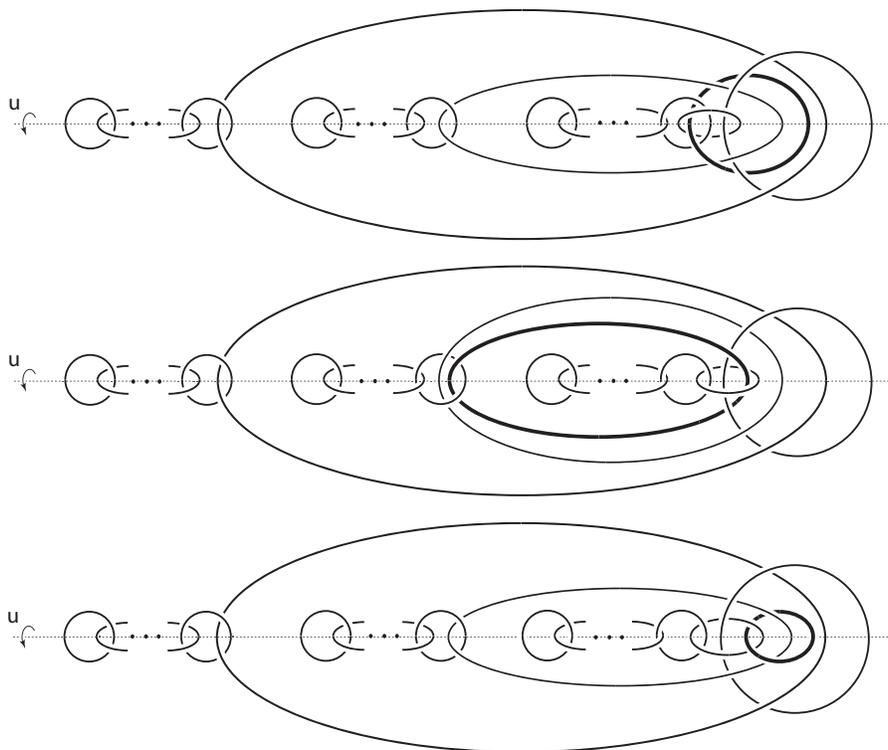


FIGURE 11. These three strongly invertible links can be isotoped to the first diagrams in Figures 8 and 10 as follows (for the sake of clarity we have omitted the framings). The first invertible link can be isotoped to the first diagram in Figure 8 when we consider on it the data from family (a) with $t > 0$ in Figure 4. The second invertible link is easily isotoped to the first diagram in Figure 8 when we consider on it the data either from family (b), (c) or (e) in Figure 4. Finally, the last invertible link is easily isotoped to the first diagram in Figure 10, when we consider on it the data either from family (a) with $t = 0$ or (d) from Figure 4.

band corresponds to a ribbon move on the Montesinos link $ML_P = \partial B_P$. This ribbon move necessarily leads to two unlinked unknots, since $\partial M' = S^1 \times S^2$, and, by [KT], whenever $S^1 \times S^2$ double branch covers S^3 , the branch set is the unlink of two unknotted components. The discussion of this section proves the following result.

Lemma 3.6. *For a graph P as in Theorem 2.6, depending on the number of connected components of ML_P , we have the following possibilities:*

- *If ML_P is a knot, then it bounds a ribbon disc in S^3 .*
- *If ML_P is a 2-component link, then it bounds a ribbon surface in S^3 , which is the disjoint union of a disc and a Möbius band.*
- *If ML_P is a 3-component link, then it bounds a ribbon surface in S^3 , which is the disjoint union of a disc and an annulus.*

Proof. The result follows easily from elementary facts on the classification of surfaces with boundary, as in the proof of Lemma 3.3. \square

Having established the existence of the desired ribbon surfaces, we are now ready to prove the main result of this paper, modulo the technical proofs of Theorems 2.5 and 2.6, which will be carried out in the remaining sections.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. We start assuming that $Y_\Gamma = \partial W$, where W is a rational homology ball. Since $\Gamma \in \mathcal{P}$, the intersection form of the 4-dimensional plumbing M_Γ is negative definite (see Remark 2.4) and, hence, $X_\Gamma := M_\Gamma \cup_{\partial} (-W)$ is a closed smooth negative 4-manifold. By Donaldson’s Theorem, the intersection lattice of X_Γ is isomorphic to $(\mathbb{Z}^n, -\text{Id})$, where $n = b_2(X_\Gamma)$. Clearly, the group $H_2(M_\Gamma; \mathbb{Z})$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}^n and the intersection lattice (\mathbb{Z}^n, Q_Γ) has a basis $\{v_0, v_{1,1}, \dots, v_{n_1,1}, v_{1,2}, \dots, v_{n_2,2}, v_{1,3}, \dots, v_{n_3,3}\}$, where $n = n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + 1$, in which Q_Γ has the form (2.3). Therefore, via the embedding $M_\Gamma \subset X_\Gamma$ we can view the above basis, and hence Γ , as a standard subset of \mathbb{Z}^n . If Γ has two complementary legs [resp. no complementary legs], then it belongs to the list in Theorem 2.5 [resp. Theorem 2.6], and the existence of the surface Σ and of the ribbon immersion follows from Lemma 3.3 [resp. Lemma 3.6].

The arguments we use to prove the “only if” part of the statement coincide with those in [Li, Proof of Theorem 1.2, (2) implies (1)]. For the reader’s convenience we include them here. Assume that there exist a surface Σ and a ribbon immersion $\Sigma \looparrowright S^3$ such that $\partial\Sigma = \text{ML}_\Gamma$ and $\chi(\Sigma) = 1$. Let $\Sigma' \subset D^4$ be a smoothly embedded surface obtained by pushing the interior of Σ inside the 4-ball. The 2-fold covering $Y_\Gamma \rightarrow S^3$ branched over ML_Γ extends to a 2-fold covering $W \rightarrow D^4$ branched over Σ' (see [Ka, pp. 277–279]). We conclude by showing that W is a rational homology ball; note that $Y_\Gamma = \partial W$. By definition of Σ' , we may assume that the function distance from the origin $D^4 \rightarrow [0, 1]$ restricted to Σ' is a proper Morse function with only index-0 and index-1 critical points. This implies that W has a handlebody decomposition with only 0-, 1- and 2-handles (see [CH, lemma on pp. 30–31]). Therefore, from

$$b_0(W) - b_1(W) + b_2(W) = \chi(W) = 2\chi(D^4) - \chi(\Sigma') = 1$$

we deduce $b_1(W) = b_2(W)$. Since $b_1(Y_\Gamma) = 0$ and $H_1(W, Y_\Gamma; \mathbb{Q}) \cong H^3(W; \mathbb{Q}) = 0$, the exact homology sequence of the pair (W, Y_Γ)

$$\cdots \rightarrow \underbrace{H_1(Y_\Gamma; \mathbb{Q})}_{=0} \rightarrow H_1(W; \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \underbrace{H_1(W, Y_\Gamma; \mathbb{Q})}_{=0} \rightarrow \cdots$$

shows $b_1(W) = 0$. It follows that $H_*(W; \mathbb{Q}) \cong H_*(D^4; \mathbb{Q})$. \square

4. CONTRACTIONS OF GOOD SETS

In the rest of the paper, Sections 4 through 7, we carry out the proof of Theorems 2.5 and 2.6. In the current section we introduce some notation, define contractions of good sets and give some preliminary results.

Recall that, in Section 2, we fixed e_1, \dots, e_n , the standard basis of $(\mathbb{Z}^n, -\text{Id})$ and we defined the set $J = \{(s, \alpha) \mid s \in \{0, 1, \dots, n_\alpha\}, \alpha \in \{1, 2, 3\}\}$ indexing the vertices

$v_{s,\alpha}$ of three-legged plumbing graphs $P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$. We will adopt the following notation: for each $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, $(s, \alpha) \in J$ and $S \subseteq P$ we put

$$\begin{aligned} E_i(P) &:= \{(s, \alpha) \in J \mid v_{s,\alpha} \cdot e_i \neq 0\}, \\ V_S &:= \{j \in \{1, \dots, n\} \mid e_j \cdot v_{s,\alpha} \neq 0 \text{ for some } v_{s,\alpha} \in S\}, \\ p_i(P) &:= |\{j \in \{1, \dots, n\} \mid |E_j(P)| = i\}|. \end{aligned}$$

Given $e \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ with $e \cdot e = -1$, we denote by $\pi_e : \mathbb{Z}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n$ the orthogonal projector onto the subspace orthogonal to e , i.e.

$$\pi_e(v) := v + (v \cdot e)e \in \mathbb{Z}^n, \quad \forall v \in \mathbb{Z}^n.$$

Let $P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ be a good set and suppose that $E_h(P) = \{(s, \alpha), (t, \beta)\}$ for some $h \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $(s, \alpha), (t, \beta) \in J$. Then, we say that the subset $P' \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{n-1} = \langle e_1, \dots, e_{h-1}, e_{h+1}, \dots, e_n \rangle$ defined by

$$P' := (P \setminus \{v_{s,\alpha}, v_{t,\beta}\}) \cup \{\pi_{e_h}(v_{t,\beta})\}$$

is obtained from P by a **contraction**, and we write $P \searrow P'$. Moreover, we say that P is obtained from P' by an **expansion**, and we write $P' \nearrow P$.

For good subsets $P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ with two complementary legs, L_2 and L_3 (their associated strings are related to one another by Riemenschneider's point rule), we extend the definition of contraction to the following operation. Suppose that for some $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and for some $(s, 1) \in J$, we have $E_i(P) = \{0, (s, 1)\}$, and let $v_{t,1}$ be any final vector in L_1 . Since the leg L_2 is connected to the central vertex, we have $v_{1,2} \cdot v_0 = 1$, and therefore there exists $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that $k \in V_{v_0} \cap V_{v_{1,2}}$ and $v_0 = \tilde{v}_0 \pm e_k$. We say that the subset $P' \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{n-1} = \langle e_1, \dots, e_{i-1}, e_{i+1}, \dots, e_n \rangle$ defined by

$$P' := (P \setminus \{v_0, v_{s,1}, v_{t,1}\}) \cup \{\pi_{e_i}(v_{s,1})\} \cup \{v_{t,1} \pm e_k\}$$

is obtained from P by a **contraction**, and we write $P \searrow P'$. Moreover, we say that P is obtained from P' by an **expansion**, and we write $P' \nearrow P$.

Example 4.1. The two examples in Figure 12 are extended contractions of sets with complementary legs. Following the above notation P is the set on the left of the arrow and P' the one on the right. Notice that the first example shows that the extended contraction of a standard set is again a standard set. \square

Once we have settled all the necessary definitions, we introduce several preliminary results concerning good subsets.

Lemma 4.2. *The elements of a good subset $P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ are linearly independent over \mathbb{Z} .*

Proof. If P is a linear set, the claim follows from [Li, Remark 2.1]. If, on the contrary, P has a trivalent vertex, let us further assume that all the $\gamma_{s,\alpha}$'s in Q_P are equal to 1 (the general case is a straightforward extension of this one). Then, Q_P turns out to be the intersection matrix associated to the Seifert space $Y_P = Y(-a_0; (\alpha_1, \beta_1)(\alpha_2, \beta_2)(\alpha_3, \beta_3))$, for some $\alpha_i, \beta_i \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that

$$\frac{\alpha_i}{\beta_i} = a_{1,i} - \frac{1}{a_{2,i} - \frac{1}{a_{n_i-1,i} - \frac{1}{a_{n_i,i}}}}.$$

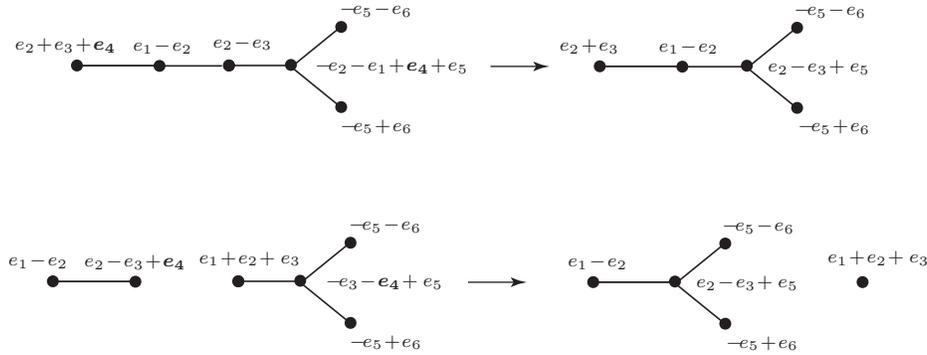


FIGURE 12. The contractions of sets with complementary legs, which are the length-one legs. In the first example we have $P' = (P \setminus \{v_0, v_{3,1}, v_{1,1}\}) \cup \{\pi_{e_4}(v_{3,1})\} \cup \{v_{1,1} + e_5\}$, while in the second one it holds that $P' = (P \setminus \{v_0, v_{2,1}, v_{2,1}\}) \cup \{\pi_{e_4}(v_{2,1})\} \cup \{v_{2,1} + e_5\}$.

By the definition of Seifert invariants we have $\alpha_i > 1$; by the definition of a good subset it holds that $a_0 \geq 3$ and $a_{k,i} \geq 2$ for every $k \in \{1, \dots, n_i\}$, which implies $\beta_i/\alpha_i < 1$ (see Section 2). It follows that the determinant of Q_P is nonzero, since by (2.2) it holds that

$$|\det(Q_P)| = \left| \left(-a_0 + \frac{\beta_1}{\alpha_1} + \frac{\beta_2}{\alpha_2} + \frac{\beta_3}{\alpha_3} \right) \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 \right| \neq 0.$$

Now, consider the $n \times n$ matrix M having as rows the coordinates of the elements of P with respect to the standard basis of \mathbb{Z}^n . This matrix satisfies $Q_P = -MM^t$, and therefore $|\det M| = |\det Q_P|^{1/2} \neq 0$, which readily gives the claim. \square

Remark 4.3. Notice that Lemma 4.2 remains valid for reducible sets $P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ whose incidence matrix Q_P has the form (2.3) or (2.4). In fact, in this case the matrix M (see the proof of Lemma 4.2) is a diagonal block matrix, i.e.

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} M_1 & & & \\ & M_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & M_k \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let us denote by $P_i \subseteq P$ the irreducible subset having incidence matrix $Q_{P_i} = -M_i M_i^t$. Then, by Lemma 4.2, the matrices M_i are nonsingular; hence M and $Q_P = -MM^t$ are nonsingular as well.

For the reader's convenience we now include two lemmas from [Li]. More precisely, Lemma 4.4 corresponds to Lemma 2.5 in [Li], which gives important information on $p_1(P)$ and $p_2(P)$ coming from the assumption $I(P) < 0$. On the other hand, Lemma 4.5 points out the most relevant properties of good linear sets with $p_1(P) > 0$. Its proof follows from Section 3 in [Li], although in Lemma 4.5 we have dropped the assumption $I(P) < 0$.

Lemma 4.4 (Lisca). *Let $P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ be a subset of cardinality n with $I(P) < 0$. Then,*

$$(4.1) \quad 2p_1(P) + p_2(P) > \sum_{j=4}^n (j-3)p_j(P).$$

Lemma 4.5 (Lisca). *Let $n \geq 3$ and $P_n \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ be a good linear set with $p_1(P_n) > 0$, i.e. there exist $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $(s, 1) \in J$ such that $E_i(P_n) = \{(s, 1)\}$. Then P_n is standard and there exist $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that*

- (1) $v_{s,1} = \lambda e_i \pm e_j$.
- (2) $I(P) = \lambda^2 - 4$.
- (3) *If $n \geq 4$ there exist $h \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $(t, 1), (r, 1) \in \{(1, 1), (n, 1)\}$ such that $E_h(P) = \{(1, 1), (n, 1)\}$, $a_{t,1} = 2$ and $a_{r,1} > 2$,*
- (4) *P_n can be obtained by final (-2) -vector expansions from the set $P_3 := \{w_{1,1}, w_{2,1}, w_{3,1}\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^3$ where, up to replacing P_3 with ΩP_3 , $\Omega \in \Upsilon_{P_3}$, we have $(w_{1,1}, w_{2,1}, w_{3,1}) = (e_1 + e_2, \lambda e_3 - e_2, e_2 - e_1)$.*

Proof. Throughout this proof we assume that the reader is familiar with the work done in [Li]. Statement (1) corresponds to Lemma 3.2(2) in [Li]. If $n > 3$, by [Li, Lemma 3.2(2) and (3)] we have that, for some $(t, 1), (r, 1) \in \{(s-1, 1), (s+1, 1)\}$, the set

$$P_{n-1} := (P_n \setminus \{v_{s,1}, v_{t,1}\}) \cup \{\pi_{e_j}(v_{t,1})\}$$

is good, $E_j(P_{n-1}) = \{(r, 1)\}$, $|e_j \cdot v_{r,1}| = 1$ and $I(P_n) = I(P_{n-1}) - 2 + a_{s,1}$. Combining the proofs of [Li, Lemma 3.2 and Proposition 3.3] we conclude that $I(P_{n-1}) = -3$. In fact, the set P_{n-1} satisfies the hypothesis of [Li, Lemma 3.2], and hence there exists a contraction $P_{n-1} \searrow P_{n-2}$. Applying the lemma $n-4$ times we obtain a sequence P_{n-1}, \dots, P_3 of good sets with $p_1(P_{n-1}), \dots, p_1(P_3) > 0$. Moreover, since $|e_j \cdot v_{r,1}| = 1$, then $a_{r,1} = 2$, and so $I(P_{n-1}) = \dots = I(P_3)$. In [Li, Proposition 3.3] the claim follows from the fact that, since $I(P) < 0$, there is only one possibility for P_3 (up to replacing P_3 with ΩP_3 , $\Omega \in \Upsilon_{P_3}$). However, in our case, by the construction of the sequence P_{n-1}, \dots, P_3 and since $|e_j \cdot v_{r,1}| = 1$, we have that $|v \cdot e_k| \leq 1$ for every $v \in P_3$ and every $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. This implies, just as in the assumption $I(P) < 0$, that there is only one possibility for P_3 , again up to replacing P_3 with ΩP_3 , $\Omega \in \Upsilon_{P_3}$. This set P_3 satisfies $I(P_3) = -3$; therefore $I(P_{n-1}) = -3$, and hence $I(P_n) = -3 - 2 + \lambda^2 + 1 = \lambda^2 - 4$, so (2) holds.

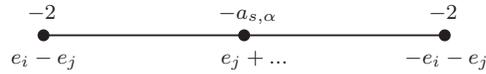
In the proof of [Li, Proposition 3.3(3)] the assumption $I(P) < 0$ is not used. Hence, we obtain (3). The proof of [Li, Corollary 3.5] goes through taking into account that the base case in the induction ($n = 3$) depends on the number λ , and it is immediate to check that the possible cases are the sets considered in (4). \square

5. BAD COMPONENTS

In the forthcoming sections, in order to determine all possible standard subsets $P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ with $I(P) < -1$, we shall acutely study contractions of good sets. The idea is to choose these contractions in a suitable way in order to again obtain good sets, and this will be possible as long as the good sets have no “bad components”. In this section we introduce this concept and establish some properties of bad components under set contractions.

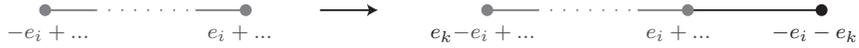
Let $n \geq 3$ and $\tilde{C} = \{v_{s-1,\alpha}, v_{s,\alpha}, v_{s+1,\alpha}\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ be a connected graph such that $a_{s-1,\alpha} = a_{s+1,\alpha} = 2$, $a_{s,\alpha} > 2$ and $E_j(\tilde{C}) = \{(s-1, \alpha), (s, \alpha), (s+1, \alpha)\}$ for some

$j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. Up to changing e_j with $-e_j$, the graph $\tilde{C} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ is of the form

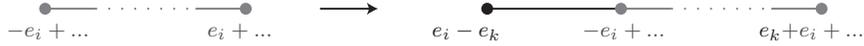


We perform on \tilde{C} , an arbitrary number of times and in any order, the following two expansions:

- **Right expansion with final (-2) -vector.** This expansion, sketched below, can be performed on any connected linear set $C \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ whenever there exists $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that $E_i(C)$ consists of the two final vertices in C :

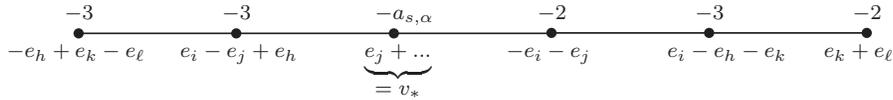


- Analogously, we can perform a **left expansion with final (-2) -vector**, sketched below:



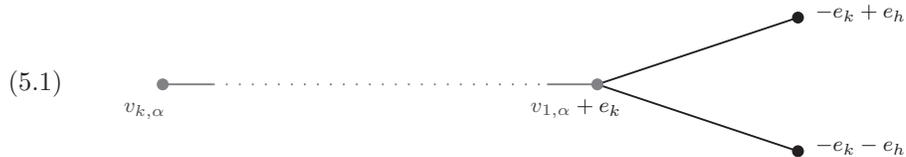
A connected component $C \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ obtained from \tilde{C} in this way will be called a **linear bad component**, and we will denote by v_* the vector $v_{s,\alpha} \in C$. The number of linear bad components in a set P will be denoted by $b(P)$.

Example 5.1. A linear bad component after the sequence “right expansion, left expansion, right expansion” is the following:

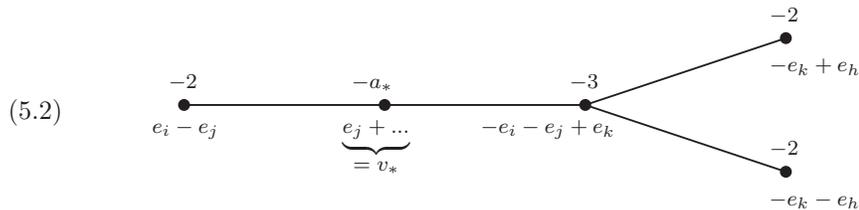


□

In a similar fashion, we define bad components with a trivalent vertex. We start with an arbitrary linear bad component $C = \{v_{1,\alpha}, \dots, v_{k,\alpha}\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ and attach two (-2) -vectors to $v_{1,\alpha}$ (or analogously to $v_{k,\alpha}$), as shown in the following graph:



As before, we now perform an arbitrary number of final (-2) -vector expansions on the length-one legs of the graph in (5.1). We call any connected component $D \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ obtained in this way a **three-legged bad component** and, as before, we denote by v_* the vector $v_{s,\alpha} \in D$. Notice that every three-legged bad component can be thought of as obtained from the following set \tilde{D} :



through a combination of the above described expansions. We erase e_k from the central vertex and expand the horizontal leg in the graph \tilde{D} as if it was a linear bad component. Afterwards, we add $+e_k$ to one of the final vectors, and we proceed with the expansions of the two length-one legs.

We now focus our attention to the study of bad components. More precisely, in Lemma 5.2 we prove that standard sets have no bad components of any type, and in Lemmas 5.3 and 5.4 we establish some properties of bad components under set contractions.

Lemma 5.2. *Every three-legged standard subset $P \subset \mathbb{Z}^n$ with $n \geq 5$ and $I(P) < -1$ has no bad components of any type.*

Proof. We will argue by contradiction. Suppose that P has a bad component. Then, since the graph P is standard and it has a valence three vertex, its only connected component must be a three-legged bad component. By definition, P is obtained from the set \tilde{D} in (5.2) by (-2) -vector expansions, and it is immediate to check that $I(P) = I(\tilde{D})$. The set P , being standard, is good, and then $\tilde{D} \subset \mathbb{Z}^5$ is good as well (it is irreducible since $c(P) = c(\tilde{D}) = 1$, and, by construction, the incidence matrix $Q_{\tilde{D}}$ is of the form (2.3)). Therefore, with the notation of (5.2), there must exist $e_\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^5$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $v_* = e_j + \lambda e_\ell$. Since, by definition, $a_* > 2$, we have $\lambda > 1$; hence we obtain $I(\tilde{D}) \geq -1$, a contradiction. \square

In the following result we study under which conditions a good set with no bad components can develop a bad component after a contraction.

Lemma 5.3. *Let $P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ be a good set with no bad components of any type and suppose that there is a contraction $P \searrow P'$, where P' is a good set with bad components given by*

$$P' := (P \setminus \{v_{s,\alpha}, v_{t,\beta}\}) \cup \{\pi_{e_h}(v_{t,\beta})\}$$

for some $h \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $(s, \alpha), (t, \beta) \in J$. Then:

- (1) $|V_{v_{s,\alpha}}| > 2$ and $|V_{v_{t,\beta}}| > 2$.
- (2) P' has either one linear bad component or one three-legged bad component, but not both.
- (3) Consider the restricted projection $\pi_{e_h} : P \setminus v_{s,\alpha} \rightarrow P'$, let $D' \subseteq P'$ be the bad component in P' and let $D := \pi_{e_h}^{-1}(D')$. Then, $v_{t,\beta} \in D$ and $v_{s,\alpha}$ is not orthogonal to D .

Proof. In P there are only four possible configurations for D , $v_{s,\alpha}$ and $v_{t,\beta}$, which we analyze separately:

The vector $v_{s,\alpha}$ is orthogonal to D , i.e. for all $v \in D$, $v_{s,\alpha} \cdot v = 0$, and $v_{t,\beta} \notin D$. In this case D is a connected component, and moreover $D = D'$, which contradicts the assumption that P has no bad components of any type.

The vector $v_{s,\alpha}$ is orthogonal to D and $v_{t,\beta} \in D$. If $v_* = \pi_{e_h}(v_{t,\beta})$ (see the definition of linear and three-legged bad components above), then we would have that $D \subseteq P$ is a bad component, which contradicts the assumption of the lemma. Observe that $v_{s,\alpha} \cdot v_{t,\beta} = 0$ implies that $|V_{v_{s,\alpha}} \cap V_{D'}| \geq 2$. In fact, since $v_{s,\alpha}$ and $v_{t,\beta}$ are orthogonal and $h \in V_{v_{s,\alpha}} \cap V_{v_{t,\beta}}$, there must be another index $k \neq h$ in the intersection $V_{v_{s,\alpha}} \cap V_{v_{t,\beta}}$. Since $v_* \neq \pi_{e_h}(v_{t,\beta})$, by the definition of a bad component (either linear or three-legged) we have $\{(t, \beta)\} \not\subseteq E_k(D')$. Hence, there

exists $(r, \gamma) \in J$, $(r, \gamma) \neq (t, \beta)$, with $(r, \gamma) \in E_k(D')$. Note also that $v_{s,\alpha} \cdot v_{r,\gamma} = 0$ implies $|V_{v_{s,\alpha}} \cap V_{D'}| \geq 2$. Let us now consider the vector

$$v'_{s,\alpha} := - \sum_{j \in V_{D'}} (v_{s,\alpha} \cdot e_j) e_j,$$

which by the above discussion has square $v'_{s,\alpha} \cdot v'_{s,\alpha} \leq -2$. It follows that the set $(D' \setminus \{v_*\}) \cup \{v'_{s,\alpha}\} \subset \mathbb{Z}^{|D'|-1}$ is a good set, and therefore, by Lemma 4.2, its $|D'|$ vectors are linearly independent, but this is not possible since they belong to the span of $|D'| - 1$ vectors.

The vector $v_{s,\alpha}$ is not orthogonal to D and $v_{t,\beta} \notin D$. We use the same argument as in the preceding case. The vector

$$v'_{s,\alpha} := - \sum_{j \in V_{D'}} (v_{s,\alpha} \cdot e_j) e_j$$

has square $v'_{s,\alpha} \cdot v'_{s,\alpha} \leq -2$. In fact, since there exists $v \in D$ such that $v \cdot v_{s,\alpha} = 1$, there must exist $j \in V_{v_{s,\alpha}} \cap V_v$. Thus, taking into account that v_* is internal in D (so $v \neq v_*$), the claim follows from the definition of bad component (either linear or three-legged). Now, considering as in the preceding case the good set $(D' \setminus \{v_*\}) \cup \{v'_{s,\alpha}\} \subset \mathbb{Z}^{|D'|-1}$, we obtain $|D'|$ linearly independent vectors in the span of $|D'| - 1$ vectors.

The vector $v_{s,\alpha}$ is not orthogonal to D and $v_{t,\beta} \in D$. Notice that this case is the only possibility left and that the three other cases lead to contradiction, implying (3). As a consequence we obtain that a single contraction $P \searrow P'$ cannot produce either two linear bad components or, together, a three-legged bad component and a linear bad component. Therefore, (2) holds.

Since $v_{t,\beta} \in D$, the projection $\pi_{e_h}(v_{t,\beta})$ belongs to the bad component D' . By the definition of a bad component (linear or three-legged) we know that $|V_{\pi_{e_h}(v_{t,\beta})}| \geq 2$ and then $|V_{v_{t,\beta}}| > 2$. It only remains to prove that $|V_{v_{s,\alpha}}| > 2$, and to this aim we further consider two subcases:

(i) Suppose first that $v_{t,\beta} \cdot v_{s,\alpha} = 1$ and let us put $t = s - 1$ (the case $t = s + 1$, possible only if D' is a linear bad component, can be handled analogously). If $|V_{v_{s,\alpha}}| = 2$ and $a_{s,\alpha} > 2$, then $v_{s,\alpha} = \pm e_h + \lambda e_j$, where $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}$, $|\lambda| > 1$. Thus, replacing the vectors $v_{s,\alpha}$ and $v_{t,\beta}$ respectively with $\pi_{e_h}(v_{s,\alpha})$ and $\pi_{e_h}(v_{t,\beta})$, we obtain a good set of n vectors whose associated incidence matrix is of the form (2.3) or (2.4). By Remark 4.3 these n vectors are linearly independent, but at the same time they belong to the span of the $n - 1$ vectors $\{e_1, \dots, \hat{e}_h, \dots, e_n\}$. This contradiction implies that if $|V_{v_{s,\alpha}}| = 2$, then necessarily $a_{s,\alpha} = 2$. Let us consider the largest $\ell \geq 0$ such that the set $S := \{v_{s,\alpha}, v_{s+1,\alpha}, \dots, v_{s+\ell,\alpha}\}$ is connected. If $a_{s,\alpha} = a_{s+1,\alpha} = \dots = a_{s+\ell,\alpha} = 2$, then the set $(P \setminus S) \cup \{\pi_{e_h}(v_{t,\beta})\}$ is a good set of $n - (l + 1)$ linearly independent vectors (see Lemma 4.2) in the span of $n - (l + 2)$ vectors (notice that a length d chain of (-2) -vectors, which is connected to some other vector of square smaller than -2 , is contained in the span of $d + 1$ basis vectors). This contradiction shows that there exists a smallest $r \in \{1, \dots, \ell\}$ such that $a_{s+r} > 2$, and it is easy to check that for some $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$,

$$V_{v_{s+r-1,\alpha}} \cap V_{v_{s+r,\alpha}} = \{e_k\} \quad \text{and} \quad |v_{s+r,\alpha} \cdot e_k| = 1.$$

Since $|\bigcup_{i=0}^{r-1} V_{v_{s+i,\alpha}}| = r + 1$, it follows that the set $(P \setminus \{v_{s,\alpha}, \dots, v_{s+r-1,\alpha}\}) \cup \{\pi_{e_h}(v_{t,\beta})\} \cup \{\pi_{e_k}(v_{s+r,\alpha})\}$ is a good set of $n - r$ linearly independent vectors in

the span of $n - (r + 1)$ basis vectors. This contradiction yields $|V_{v_{s,\alpha}}| > 2$, and therefore, if $v_{s,\alpha} \cdot v_{t,\beta} = 1$, then (1) holds.

(ii) Now suppose that $v_{s,\alpha} \cdot v_{t,\beta} = 0$. If $V_{v_{s,\alpha}} = \{h, j\}$, then, since $v_{s,\alpha}$ is not orthogonal to D , it holds that $j \in V_{D'}$ and we necessarily have that $v_{s,\alpha} = \pm e_j \pm e_h$. Thus, $a_{s,\alpha} = 2$ and $V_{v_{s,\alpha}} \cap V_{v_{t,\beta}} = \{h, j\}$. Now we have to distinguish if D' is a three-legged or a linear bad component. Let us begin by assuming that D' is a three-legged bad component. Then, by its definition and since $a_{s,\alpha} = 2$, there are only two possibilities: the vector $v_{s,\alpha}$ is attached to the final vector of one of the legs of D' which grow by final (-2) -vector expansions and $v_{t,\beta}$ is the final vector in the other one, or the vector $v_{s,\alpha}$ is attached to the leg containing $\pi_{e_h}^{-1}(v_*)$ and $v_{t,\beta}$ is the central vertex. In both cases we have that $(D \cup \{v_{s,\alpha}\}) \subseteq P$ is a three-legged bad component, contradicting the assumption of the lemma. In case D' is a linear bad component, by its definition and since $a_{s,\alpha} = 2$, there is only one possibility: the vector $v_{s,\alpha}$ is attached to a final vector of D' and $v_{t,\beta}$ is the other final vector. Then, the set $(D \cup \{v_{s,\alpha}\}) \subseteq P$ is a linear bad component, again contradicting the assumption of the lemma. Therefore, if $v_{s,\alpha} \cdot v_{t,\beta} = 0$, we have that $|V_{v_{s,\alpha}}| > 2$, as claimed. \square

The last result in this section shows how to overcome the difficulties with the bad components: if after a contraction a good set with no bad components develops a bad component, there is always another possible contraction that yields a good set with no bad components. It is a key result to prove Lemma 6.10.

Lemma 5.4. *Let $P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ be a good subset with no bad components of any type and $I(P) < -1$. Assume that, for some $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $(s, \alpha), (t, \beta) \in J$, the set obtained by the contraction*

$$P' := (P \setminus \{v_{s,\alpha}, v_{t,\beta}\}) \cup \{\pi_{e_i}(v_{t,\beta})\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{n-1}$$

is good with a bad component $D' \subseteq P'$, linear or three-legged. Then, interchanging the roles of $v_{s,\alpha}$ and $v_{t,\beta}$, the set

$$P'' := (P \setminus \{v_{t,\beta}, v_{s,\alpha}\}) \cup \{\pi_{e_i}(v_{s,\alpha})\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{n-1}$$

is good with no bad components of any type.

Proof. We start by showing that $v_{s,\alpha} \in P$ is not the central vertex. In fact, if $v_{s,\alpha} = v_0$, then P' would be a linear good set with $b(P') = 1$ (see Lemma 5.3) and $c(P') \geq 3$. However, since $I(P) < -1$ and, by Lemma 5.3, $a_{s,\alpha} > 2$, we have $I(P') + b(P') < 0$. Therefore, by [Li2, Proposition 4.10], we obtain the contradiction $c(P') \leq 2$. This forces $v_{s,\alpha} \neq v_0$, and hence, the incidence matrix $Q_{P''}$ has the form (2.3) or (2.4) since, by Lemma 5.3, $|V_{v_{s,\alpha}}| \geq 3$.

Next, since the contraction $P \searrow P'$ produces a bad component D' , we know by Lemma 5.3 that $\pi_{e_i}(v_{t,\beta}) \in D'$. We claim that $\pi_{e_i}(v_{t,\beta}) \neq v_* \in D'$ (see the definition of bad component above). In fact, by Lemma 5.3 (3), $v_{s,\alpha} \cdot v = 1$ for some $v \in D$, where $D := \pi_{e_i}^{-1}(D')$, and hence there exists $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that $j \in V_{v_{s,\alpha}} \cap V_v$. If $\pi_{e_i}(v_{t,\beta}) = v_*$, then $v_{t,\beta}$ is internal in D and we conclude that $j \neq i$. By the definition of a bad component (linear or three-legged) we have that $|E_j(D')| \geq 2$, and so there exists $w \in D'$, $w \neq v, v_*$, such that $j \in V_w$ and $w \cdot v_{s,\alpha} = 0$. Thus, it follows that the vector

$$v'_{s,\alpha} := - \sum_{j \in V_{D'}} (v_{s,\alpha} \cdot e_j) e_j$$

has square $v'_{s,\alpha} \cdot v'_{s,\alpha} \leq -2$. Then, the set $(D' \setminus \{v_*\}) \cup \{v'_{s,\alpha}\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{|D'|-1}$ has an associated incidence matrix of the form (2.3) or (2.4), and by Remark 4.3 its $|D'|$ vectors are linearly independent, contradicting the fact that they belong to the span of $|D'| - 1$ vectors. Therefore $\pi_{e_i}(v_{t,\beta}) \neq v_*$, and consequently, by the definition of a bad component, every vector $v \in P$ linked to $v_{t,\beta}$ is also linked to $v_{t-1,\beta}$ or to $v_{t+1,\beta}$. Thus, P'' is irreducible.

Once we have shown that $P'' \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{n-1}$ is good, it remains to prove that it has no bad components of any type. Suppose by contradiction that there exists a bad component $D'' \subseteq P''$, and first consider the case $v_{s,\alpha} \cdot v_{t,\beta} = 0$. Applying Lemma 5.3 to the contraction $P \searrow P''$ we obtain that $\pi_{e_i}(v_{s,\alpha}) \in D''$ and that $v_{t,\beta}$ is not orthogonal to $\pi_{e_i}^{-1}(D'')$; hence, $D' \cap D'' \neq \emptyset$. Notice that since $\pi_{e_i}(v_{s,\alpha}) \in D''$ and $v_{s,\alpha} \notin D'$, it holds that $D'' \setminus D' \neq \emptyset$. Since in P there is only one trivalent vertex, at least one between D' and D'' is a linear bad component; say it is D'' . In D'' there are two final vectors: we denote by v the one belonging to $D'' \cap D'$ and by w the one in $D'' \setminus D'$. By the definition of a linear bad component, we know that there are two elements $j, h \in V_v \cap V_w$, and so the vector

$$\tilde{w} := - \sum_{j \in V_{D'}} (w \cdot e_j) e_j$$

has a square $\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{w} \leq -2$. Consider the vector $v_* \in D'$ and observe that, by the definition of a bad component (either linear or three-legged), we have that the set $(D' \setminus \{v_*\}) \cup \{\tilde{w}\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{|D'|-1}$ is good. Thus, by Lemma 4.2, its $|D'|$ vectors are linearly independent, which contradicts the fact that they belong to the span of $|D'| - 1$ basis vectors.

We are left with the case $v_{s,\alpha} \cdot v_{t,\beta} = 1$, and let us suppose, without loss of generality as explained before, that D'' is a linear bad component. If $\{i\} = V_{v_{s,\alpha}} \cap V_{v_{t,\beta}}$, then replacing $v_{s,\alpha}$ and $v_{t,\beta}$ respectively with $\pi_{e_i}(v_{s,\alpha})$ and $\pi_{e_i}(v_{t,\beta})$, we would obtain a set of n linearly independent vectors in the span of $n - 1$ basis vectors (recall that by Lemma 5.3 we have $|V_{v_{s,\alpha}}| > 2$ and $|V_{v_{t,\beta}}| > 2$). Therefore $\{i\} \subsetneq V_{v_{s,\alpha}} \cap V_{v_{t,\beta}}$. Since the contraction $P \searrow P'$ produces a bad component D' , we have, by Lemma 5.3, $\pi_{e_i}(v_{t,\beta}) \in D'$. Analogously, applying Lemma 5.3 to the contraction $P \searrow P''$ we obtain $\pi_{e_i}(v_{s,\alpha}) \in D''$. Then, the definition of a bad component guarantees that for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ we have $|e_j \cdot v_{s,\alpha}|, |e_j \cdot v_{t,\beta}| \leq 1$. Since $v_{s,\alpha} \cdot v_{t,\beta} = 1$, it follows that $|V_{v_{s,\alpha}} \cap V_{v_{t,\beta}}| \geq 3$, and then, since $\pi_{e_i}(v_{t,\beta}) \in D'$, we have that $|V_{D'} \cap V_{v_{s,\alpha}}| \geq 2$. Applying Lemma 5.3 to the contraction $P \searrow P''$ we obtain that $\pi_{e_i}(v_{s,\alpha}) \in D''$ is a final vector (since $v_{s,\alpha} \cdot v_{t,\beta} = 1$). Therefore, in this case the vector $v_{s,\alpha}$ has the same properties as the vector v of the preceding case. Calling w the other final vector in D'' we can repeat, word for word, the argument of the preceding case, arriving at a contradiction. Therefore, the good set P'' has no bad components of any type and the lemma is proved. \square

Remark 5.5. The author of the present paper discovered that, although the statement of [Li, Proposition 5.3] is correct, the arguments used to prove the claim “ S' has no bad components” (p. 450, line 8) are incorrect. Lemma 5.4 can be used to prove such a claim.

6. DETERMINATION OF GOOD SETS

The aim of this section is to determine all good sets P with $I(P) < -1$. We start by reformulating the definition of complementary legs and by showing how to

construct from a linear good set a three-legged good set with two complementary legs. Note that, by (4.1), good sets P with $I(P) < -1$ satisfy that either $p_1(P)$ or $p_2(P)$ is greater than zero. We consider in the first subsection the easier case of good sets satisfying $p_1(P) > 0$, while in the second one we analyze good sets with $p_1(P) = 0$. Finally, in the last part we consider the general case and conclude with the main result of this section, which is Proposition 6.16.

In Section 2, the definition of complementary legs is given in terms of their associated strings. For our purposes, it is now more convenient to bear in mind that $L_\alpha, L_\beta \subseteq P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ are complementary legs if they can be obtained as a sequence of final (-2) -vector expansions of the length-one legs $\tilde{L}_\alpha := \{v_{1,\alpha} = -e_k + e_h\}$ and $\tilde{L}_\beta := \{v_{1,\beta} = -e_k - e_h\}$, where \tilde{L}_α and \tilde{L}_β are defined up to the action of an element of $O(n; \mathbb{Z})$. Notice that \tilde{L}_α and \tilde{L}_β have associated strings (2) and (2), respectively. The final (-2) -vector expansions change the strings (2) and (2) as the operations described in Remark 2.1. Therefore, the strings associated to the legs L_α and L_β are related to one another by Riemenschneider’s point rule. Thus, they are complementary legs according to the definition given in Section 2. Notice that, by definition, in every three-legged bad component there are two complementary legs. Moreover, the expansion of the set (5.2) along its horizontal leg corresponds to the expansion of a set with complementary legs defined in Section 2.

Given a good linear set P' , we can construct a good set P with a trivalent vertex by adding two complementary legs to P' . This construction produces a large family of good sets with a central vertex, and if we further require that P has no bad components of any type and that $I(P) < -1$, we have a complete description of this family, as shown in the following lemma.

Lemma 6.1. *Let $n = n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + 1$ and $P_n \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ be a good set without bad components of any type, with two complementary legs, L_2 and L_3 , and such that $I(P_n) < -1$. Then:*

- (1) *There exists $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that the central vertex v_0 is equal to $\tilde{v}_0 \pm e_j$, where $j \in V_{L_2 \cup L_3}$ and $V_{\tilde{v}_0} \subseteq V_{L_1}$. Moreover, $V_{L_1} \cap V_{L_2 \cup L_3} = \emptyset$.*
- (2) *The set $S_{n_1+1} := L_1 \cup \{\tilde{v}_0\}$ is a linear good subset of \mathbb{Z}^{n_1+1} , $I(S_{n_1+1}) < 0$, $n_1 \geq 2$, and there exists a sequence of contractions $S_{n_1+1} \searrow S_{n_1} \searrow \dots \searrow S_3$ such that, for each $k = 3, \dots, n_1$, the set S_k is good without bad components.*
- (3) *For every $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and every $(s, \alpha) \in J$, we have $|v_{s,\alpha} \cdot e_i| \leq 1$.*
- (4) *There exists a sequence of good sets P_n, P_{n-1}, \dots, P_5 such that, for every $i = 5, \dots, n$, P_i is a good set without bad components of any type, and moreover we have either $(I(P_{i+1}), c(P_{i+1})) = (I(P_i), c(P_i))$ or*

$$I(P_{i+1}) - 1 \geq I(P_i) \quad \text{and} \quad c(P_{i+1}) + 1 \geq c(P_i).$$

- (5) *If P_n is a standard set, then every set in the sequence P_n, P_{n-1}, \dots, P_5 , built in (4), is standard too.*

Proof. Since L_2 and L_3 are complementary legs, there exists a sequence of contractions to the legs $\tilde{L}_2 = \{v_{1,2} = e_j + e_k\}$ and $\tilde{L}_3 = \{v_{1,3} = e_j - e_k\}$ for some $j, k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. Since $v_0 \cdot v_{1,2} = v_0 \cdot v_{1,3} = 1$, then $j \in V_{v_0}$, $|e_j \cdot v_0| = 1$ and $k \notin V_{v_0}$.

If $v \in L_1$ was such that $V_v \cap \{e_j, e_k\} \neq \emptyset$, then we could not have $v \cdot v_{1,2} = 0$ and $v \cdot v_{1,3} = 0$; therefore $V_{L_1} \cap V_{L_2 \cup L_3} = \emptyset$. Since $v_{1,1} \cdot v_0 = 1$, we have $V_{v_0} \cap V_{L_1} \neq \emptyset$ and hence $v_0 = \tilde{v}_0 \pm e_j$ with $V_{\tilde{v}_0} \subseteq V_{L_1}$ and (1) holds.

By the definition of complementary legs, a simple calculation yields $|V_{L_2 \cup L_3}| = n_2 + n_3$ and $I(L_2 \cup L_3) = -2$. From the first equality it follows that $S_{n_1+1} = L_1 \cup \{\tilde{v}_0\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{n_1+1}$ is a good set. Since $P_n = L_1 \cup \{v_0\} \cup L_2 \cup L_3$ and $I(\cdot)$ is additive under a set union, we have $I(P_n) = I(L_1 \cup \{v_0\}) - 2 < -1$, and a straightforward computation then gives $I(S_{n_1+1}) < 0$. Since P_n is a good set, we have $n_1 \geq 1$. If $n_1 = 1$, then S_2 should be a standard set of \mathbb{Z}^2 satisfying $I(S_2) < 0$, which is easily seen to be impossible. Since P_n has no bad components of any type, the set S_{n_1+1} has no bad components, and hence it fulfills the hypothesis of [Li, Corollary 5.4] and (2) holds.

Applying [Li, Proposition 5.2], we obtain that $|v \cdot e_i| \leq 1$ for every $v \in S_{n_1+1}$ and for every $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. We have shown before that $|v_0 \cdot e_j| = 1$ and, by the definition of complementary legs, for every $v \in L_2 \cup L_3$ and for every $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ we have $|v \cdot e_i| \leq 1$. This proves (3).

Assertions (4) and (5) follow from the above arguments. In fact, the sets P_n, \dots, P_{n_1+3} are the contractions of the two complementary legs which satisfy $(I(P_{i+1}), c(P_{i+1})) = (I(P_i), c(P_i))$ for $i \in \{n_1 + 3, \dots, n - 1\}$, and the set P_{n_1+3} is $L_1 \cup \{v_0\} \cup \tilde{L}_2 \cup \tilde{L}_3$. All these sets are good without bad components. The rest of the sets in the sequence, namely P_{n_1-1+3}, \dots, P_5 , are obtained using:

- [Li, Theorem 6.4] applied to S_{n_1+1} , if this set is standard, which implies that P_n is standard and (5) follows;
- [Li, Corollary 5.4] applied to S_{n_1+1} , if this set is only good, and in this case (4) follows.

In both cases we must take into account the following consideration: if in the contraction given by [Li, Theorem 6.4] or by [Li, Corollary 5.4] we discard the vector \tilde{v}_0 , then we must add $\pm e_j = v_0 - \tilde{v}_0$ to any final vector in the contracted set, that will then play the role of central vertex with two complementary legs attached (see Example 4.1). In this way we obtain the desired sequence of good sets, with no bad components of any type. \square

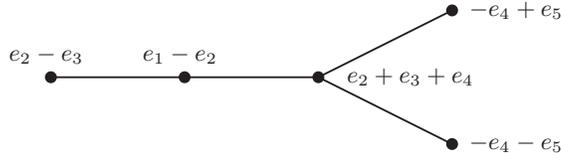
6.1. Good sets with $p_1 > 0$. Along this subsection we will say that a subset $P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ satisfies the **working assumptions** when

- (w1) $n = n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + 1 \geq 5$,
- (w2) $P = \{v_0, v_{1,1}, \dots, v_{n_3,3}\}$ is a good set with a trivalent vertex and no bad components of any type,
- (w3) $I(P) < -1$,
- (w4) $p_1(P) > 0$.

The aim of this subsection is to prove Propositions 6.2 and 6.3, which imply that a set P fulfilling the working assumptions is necessarily standard and can be obtained from the standard subset of \mathbb{Z}^5 given in Proposition 6.2 by a finite sequence of expansions.

Proposition 6.2. *Let $n = 5$ and $P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ be a good subset with $p_1(P) \geq 1$ and $I(P) < -1$. Then, $I(P) = -4$ and, up to replacing P with ΩP where $\Omega \in \Upsilon_P$, the*

plumbing graph P with its embedding in the standard diagonal lattice is:



Proposition 6.3. *Let P_n be a set satisfying the working assumptions. Then, P_n is standard and there is a sequence of contractions*

$$P_n \searrow P_{n-1} \searrow \cdots \searrow P_6 \searrow P_5$$

such that P_k is standard and $I(P_k) = -4$, for every $k = 5, \dots, n$.

Throughout the section we will use the following notation: let $P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ be a subset satisfying the working assumptions. Then, by **(w4)**, there exist $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $(s, \alpha) \in J$ such that $E_i(P) = \{(s, \alpha)\}$.

Lemma 6.4. *Consider $P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ satisfying the working assumptions. Then:*

- (1) *The vertex $v_{s,\alpha}$ is internal and not central.*
- (2) *There exists $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that*

$$\begin{aligned} V_{v_{s,\alpha}} &= \{i, j\}, \\ E_j(P) &= \{(s-1, \alpha), (s, \alpha), (s+1, \alpha)\}, \\ |v_{s-1,\alpha} \cdot e_j| &= |v_{s,\alpha} \cdot e_j| = |v_{s+1,\alpha} \cdot e_j| = 1. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. The set P , being good, is irreducible, and therefore we have $|V_{v_{s,\alpha}}| \geq 2$. We claim that $|V_{v_{s,\alpha}}| = 2$. In fact, assume by contradiction that $|V_{v_{s,\alpha}}| > 2$ and consider the set P' obtained from P by replacing $v_{s,\alpha}$ with $\pi_{e_i}(v_{s,\alpha})$. Thus, P' is contained in the span of the $n - 1$ vectors $e_1, \dots, e_{i-1}, e_{i+1}, \dots, e_n$. However, since $\pi_{e_i}(v_{s,\alpha}) \cdot \pi_{e_i}(v_{s,\alpha}) \leq -2$, the matrix $Q_{P'}$ still has the form (2.3) and, by Remark 4.3, P' consists of n linearly independent vectors, which gives a contradiction.

Next, by assumption $i \in V_{v_{s,\alpha}}$, and therefore there exists $j \neq i$ such that $V_{v_{s,\alpha}} = \{i, j\}$. Notice that $|v_{s,\alpha} \cdot e_j| = 1$. In fact, we have $|v_{s,\alpha} \cdot e_j| \geq 1$, and if the last inequality is strict, replacing $v_{s,\alpha}$ with $\pi_{e_i}(v_{s,\alpha})$ in P we obtain the same contradiction as before.

On the other hand, since P is irreducible and $E_i(P) = \{(s, \alpha)\}$, the vector $v_{s,\alpha}$ is not isolated. Let us assume that $v_{s,\alpha}$ is final, and in particular $v_{s,\alpha} \cdot v_{s+1,\alpha} = 0$ (the case $v_{s-1,\alpha} \cdot v_{s,\alpha} = 0$ can be handled analogously). Let $\ell \in \{1, \dots, s\}$ be the largest number such that the set $S := \{v_{s-1,\alpha}, \dots, v_{s-\ell,\alpha}\}$ has a connected intersection graph. Then, there exists some $h \in \{1, \dots, \ell\}$ such that $a_{s-h,\alpha} > 2$. In fact:

- if $\ell = s$, we can take $h = s = \ell$ since, by (2.3), we know $a_0 = a_{s-h,\alpha} \geq 3$;
- if $\ell < s$ and there is no $h \in \{1, \dots, \ell\}$ such that $a_{s-h,\alpha} > 2$, we would have $a_{s-1,\alpha} = \dots = a_{s-\ell,\alpha} = 2$. Then, being P irreducible, there would exist an element of V_S also belonging to $V_{P \setminus S}$. Since the graph associated to S is a chain of (-2) -vectors disconnected from the rest of P , we actually have $V_S \subseteq V_{P \setminus S}$, and hence also $V_{v_{s,\alpha}} \subseteq V_{P \setminus S}$, contradicting $|E_i(P)| = 1$.

Now, fix the smallest $h \in \{1, \dots, \ell\}$ such that $a_{s-h,\alpha} > 2$. It is easy to check that, for some $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$,

$$V_{v_{s-h+1,\alpha}} \cap V_{v_{s-h,\alpha}} = \{e_k\} \quad \text{and} \quad |v_{s-h,\alpha} \cdot e_k| = 1.$$

Since $|\bigcup_{i=0}^{h-1} V_{v_{s-i,\alpha}}| = h+1$, by eliminating the vectors $v_{s,\alpha}, v_{s-1,\alpha}, \dots, v_{s-h+1,\alpha}$ and replacing $v_{s-h,\alpha}$ with $\pi_{e_k}(v_{s-h,\alpha})$, we obtain a set of $n - h$ linearly independent vectors contained in the span of $n - (h + 1)$ vectors. This contradiction shows that $v_{s,\alpha}$ cannot be final, that is, it must be internal.

The fact that $v_{s,\alpha}$ is not central is guaranteed by the inequality $I(P) < 0$, as explained in the following. Indeed, if $v_{s,\alpha}$ is the central vertex, then $\tilde{P} := P \setminus \{v_{s,\alpha}\}$ is a set with at least three connected components and, moreover, it is a good linear set with $I(\tilde{P}) < -1$ (recall that, by **(w3)**, $I(P) < -1$ and that the central vertex has square at least -3). We claim that \tilde{P} has no linear bad components. In fact, if \tilde{P} has a linear bad component $C = \{v_{c_1}, \dots, v_{c_k}\}$, then, since by **(w2)** P has no bad components, there must be an element of C connected to the central vertex $v_0 \in P$; let it be v_{c_1} . Notice that j is the only possible element in the intersection $V_{v_{c_1}} \cap V_{v_0}$. By the definition of C , the index j belongs to $V_{v_{c_k}}$ too, and we obtain the contradiction $v_0 \cdot v_{c_k} \neq 0$. The fact that \tilde{P} has no linear bad components, in turn, contradicts the fact that $c(\tilde{P}) \geq 3$. In fact, the hypothesis of [Li2, Lemma 4.9] is fulfilled and we obtain that $c(\tilde{P}) \leq 2$. This proves that $v_{s,\alpha}$ is not central and implies that j belongs to $V_{v_{s-1,\alpha}} \cap V_{v_{s+1,\alpha}}$, and, since $|v_{s,\alpha} \cdot e_j| = 1$, we conclude that $|v_{s-1,\alpha} \cdot e_j| = |v_{s+1,\alpha} \cdot e_j| = 1$. \square

Given a set $P_n \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ satisfying the working assumptions, we show in Lemma 6.5 how to contract the leg L_α , which contains the vector $v_{s,\alpha}$ satisfying $E_i(P) = \{(s, \alpha)\}$, in order to obtain a new good set, $P_{n-1} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{n-1}$, that still satisfies the working assumptions. The notation used in Lemma 6.5 is the same as the one of Lemma 6.4.

Lemma 6.5. *Consider a subset $P_n \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ satisfying the working assumptions and put $\lambda := |e_i \cdot v_{s,\alpha}|$. Then we have*

$$\begin{cases} a_{s-1,\alpha} = 2, \\ a_{s+1,\alpha} > 2 \end{cases} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{cases} a_{s-1,\alpha} > 2, \\ a_{s+1,\alpha} = 2. \end{cases}$$

Let us assign

$$v_{p,\alpha} := \begin{cases} v_{s-1,\alpha}, & \text{if } a_{s-1,\alpha} = 2, \\ v_{s+1,\alpha}, & \text{if } a_{s+1,\alpha} = 2, \end{cases} \quad v_{q,\alpha} := \begin{cases} v_{s-1,\alpha}, & \text{if } a_{s-1,\alpha} > 2, \\ v_{s+1,\alpha}, & \text{if } a_{s+1,\alpha} > 2. \end{cases}$$

Then, if $n_\alpha > 2$, the subset of $\mathbb{Z}^{n-1} = \langle e_1, \dots, e_{i-1}, e_{i+1}, \dots, e_n \rangle$,

$$P_{n-1} := (P_n \setminus \{v_{p,\alpha}, v_{s,\alpha}, v_{q,\alpha}\}) \cup \{\pi_{e_j}(v_{q,\alpha})\} \cup \{v_{p,\alpha} + (\lambda - v_{s,\alpha} \cdot e_j)e_j\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{n-1},$$

where j is the index given by Lemma 6.4(2), satisfies the working assumptions.

Moreover, we have

$$I(P_n) = I(P_{n-1}), \quad V_{L_\alpha} \cap V_{L_\beta \cup L_\gamma} = \emptyset, \quad |V_{L_\alpha}| = n_\alpha + 1,$$

where $\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\} = \{1, 2, 3\}$.

Proof. To begin with, notice that precisely one between $a_{s-1,\alpha}$ and $a_{s+1,\alpha}$ is equal to 2 (so that the other one is strictly greater than 2). In fact, if both $a_{s-1,\alpha}$ and $a_{s+1,\alpha}$ are equal to 2, then we have, since $v_{s-1,\alpha} \cdot v_{s+1,\alpha} = 0$, that $V_{v_{s-1,\alpha}} = V_{v_{s+1,\alpha}}$ and therefore that P_n is reducible for $n > 3$, contradicting our working assumptions. On the other hand, if $a_{s-1,\alpha}, a_{s+1,\alpha} > 2$, erasing $v_{s,\alpha}$ from P and replacing $v_{s-1,\alpha}$ and $v_{s+1,\alpha}$ respectively with $\pi_{e_j}(v_{s-1,\alpha})$ and $\pi_{e_j}(v_{s+1,\alpha})$, we get a set whose associated incidence matrix is of the form (2.3). Therefore, by Remark 4.3, its $n - 1$ elements

are linearly independent, but at the same time they should belong to the span of $n - 2$ vectors, which gives a contradiction.

Now, notice that the set

$$P_{n-1} := (P_n \setminus \{v_{p,\alpha}, v_{s,\alpha}, v_{q,\alpha}\}) \cup \{\pi_{e_j}(v_{q,\alpha})\} \cup \{v_{p,\alpha} + (\lambda - v_{s,\alpha} \cdot e_j)e_j\}$$

has an associated intersection matrix $Q_{P_{n-1}}$ of the form (2.3). Since $E_j(P_n) = \{(p, \alpha), (s, \alpha), (q, \alpha)\}$, we have that $E_j(P_{n-1}) = \{(p, \alpha)\}$ and, since $\pi_{e_j}(v_{q,\alpha})$ and $v_{p,\alpha} + (\lambda - v_{s,\alpha} \cdot e_j)e_j$ are linked to each other, the set P_{n-1} is irreducible. The verification that $I(P_n) = I(P_{n-1})$ is straightforward, and therefore P_{n-1} satisfies the working assumptions.

We now show that $V_{L_\alpha} \cap V_{L_\beta \cup L_\gamma} = \emptyset$. Since P_{n-1} still satisfies the working assumptions, by the above procedure we can construct P_{n-2} . We iterate this process until we obtain a set \tilde{P} whose leg $L_\alpha(\tilde{P})$ has length 2. At this point $|V_{L_\alpha(\tilde{P})}| = 3$, and in fact, up to replacing \tilde{P} with $\Omega\tilde{P}$ where $\Omega \in \Upsilon_{\tilde{P}}$, we have $L_\alpha(\tilde{P}) = \{v_{2,\alpha} = e_k + e_j, v_{1,\alpha} = \lambda e_i - e_j\}$. Since $E_i(\tilde{P}) = \{(1, \alpha)\}$ it is clear that the three elements in $V_{L_\alpha(\tilde{P})}$ do not belong to the other two legs. In order to conclude, we just need to remark that, along the reduction process, we have always discarded vectors that only appeared in the leg L_α . The last assertion, namely $|V_{L_\alpha(P_n)}| = n_\alpha(P_n) + 1$, is also immediate from the reduction procedure: at each stage we have $n_\alpha(P_n) = n_\alpha(P_{n-1}) + 1$ and $|V_{L_\alpha(P_n)}| = |V_{L_\alpha(P_{n-1})}| + 1$. Since $|V_{L_\alpha(\tilde{P})}| = 3$ and $n_\alpha(\tilde{P}) = 2$, the claim follows. \square

In the previous result we have shown how to contract the leg L_α with the vector e_i . The following one, in turn, explains how to contract the other two legs of a set satisfying the working assumptions.

Lemma 6.6. *Let $P_n \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ be a subset that satisfies the working assumptions and suppose, without loss of generality, that $\alpha = 1$. If $n_2 + n_3 > 2$, then, for some $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $i \in \{2, 3\}$, the set $P_{n-1} := (P_n \setminus \{v_{n_2,2}, v_{n_3,3}\}) \cup \pi_{e_k}(v_{n_i,i})$ fulfills the working assumptions. Moreover, $I(P_n) = I(P_{n-1})$.*

Proof. Consider the vectors

$$\hat{v}_0 := - \sum_{j \in V_{L_2 \cup L_3}} (v_0 \cdot e_j)e_j, \quad \tilde{v}_0 := v_0 - \hat{v}_0.$$

We claim that $|V_{\hat{v}_0}| = 1$. In fact, since the legs L_2 and L_3 are connected to the center of the graph we have $v_0 \cdot v_{1,2} = v_0 \cdot v_{1,3} = 1$, and therefore $|V_{\hat{v}_0}| \geq 1$. If the last inequality were strict, the linear set $S := L_2 \cup L_3 \cup \{\hat{v}_0\}$ would be good and would consist of $n_2 + n_3 + 1$ (linearly independent) vectors lying in the span of $n_2 + n_3$ vectors,² which gives a contradiction. Denoting by j the only element in $V_{\hat{v}_0}$, since $\hat{v}_0 \cdot v_{1,2} = 1$ we have $|\hat{v}_0 \cdot e_j| = 1$.

The set S defined above fails to be good because $a_{\hat{v}_0} = 1$, and so we consider the following change: we take an auxiliary vector e_{aux} with $e_{\text{aux}} \cdot e_{\text{aux}} = -1$, we put $\hat{v}'_0 := \hat{v}_0 + e_{\text{aux}}$ and define the set $S' := (S \setminus \hat{v}_0) \cup \{\hat{v}'_0\}$. This set is a connected good linear subset of $\mathbb{Z}^{n_2+n_3+1}$, and by construction $p_1(S') \geq 1$. Therefore, Lemma 4.5 applies, and we obtain $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $i \in \{2, 3\}$ such that $E_k(S') = \{(n_2, 2), (n_3, 3)\}$ and the set $S'' := (S' \setminus \{v_{n_2,2}, v_{n_3,3}\}) \cup \pi_{e_k}(v_{n_i,i})$, obtained from S' by contraction, is a connected good subset of $\mathbb{Z}^{n_2+n_3}$, with $I(S'') = I(S')$.

²Recall that by Lemma 6.5 we know $V_{L_1} \cap (V_{L_2 \cup L_3}) = \emptyset$ and $|V_{L_1}| = n_1 + 1$.

In order to conclude we just have to notice that the contraction performed on the set S' can be done on P_n , obtaining the set P_{n-1} in the statement that fulfills the working assumptions: we have not changed the leg $L_\alpha(P_n)$, and therefore $p_1(P_{n-1}) \geq 1$ and $I(P_{n-1}) = I(P_n) < -1$. \square

Remark 6.7. Notice that the set S' in the proof of Lemma 6.6 is obtained (see also Lemma 4.5 (4)) by final (-2) -vector expansions. It follows that the legs L_2 and L_3 of a set $P \subset \mathbb{Z}^n$ satisfying the working assumptions are complementary legs, and therefore Lemma 6.1 holds. In particular we know that:

- (1) for every $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and every $(t, \beta) \in J$, we have $|v_{t,\beta} \cdot e_i| \leq 1$;
- (2) the set $S_{n_1+1} := L_1 \cup \{\tilde{v}_0\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{n_1+1}$ is a good linear set. Furthermore, by **(w4)** we have that $p_1(S_{n_1+1}) > 0$, and hence S_{n_1+1} fulfills the hypothesis of Lemma 4.5.

We now have all the elements that we need to prove Propositions 6.2 and 6.3.

Proof of Proposition 6.2. Condition $p_1(P) \geq 1$ implies that there exist $i \in \{1, \dots, 5\}$ and $(s, \alpha) \in J$ such that $E_i(P) = \{(s, \alpha)\}$. By Lemma 6.4, $v_{s,\alpha}$ is internal not central, and $V_{v_{s,\alpha}} = \{i, j\}$. More precisely, $v_{s,\alpha} = \lambda e_i \pm e_j$ where $\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Let us fix, without loss of generality, $\alpha = 1$. From $I(P) < -1$ we obtain that $\sum_i a_i \leq 13$, and therefore $a_{s,1} = 2$, forcing $\lambda = \pm 1$ (recall that $a_0 \geq 3$). Then, up to replacing P with ΩP where $\Omega \in \Upsilon_P$, we can assume $v_{s,1} = e_1 - e_2$.

Since $n = 5$ and $v_{s,1}$ is internal and different from v_0 , we deduce $s = 1$, $n_1 = 2$ and $n_2 = n_3 = 1$. From Lemma 6.5 we have that $v_{2,1}$ or v_0 has square -2 and, since $v_0 \cdot v_0 \leq -3$, we conclude $v_{2,1} = e_2 - e_3$ (up to replacing P with ΩP where $\Omega \in \Upsilon_P$).

It is now straightforward to verify that, up to replacing P with ΩP where $\Omega \in \Upsilon_P$, $v_0 = e_2 + e_3 - e_4$, $v_{1,2} = -e_4 + e_5$ and $v_{1,3} = -e_4 - e_5$. A direct computation gives $I(P) = -4$. \square

Proof of Proposition 6.3. If $n = 5$ the proposition follows from Proposition 6.2. Now, let us consider the case $n = n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + 1 > 5$. By Remark 6.7 we know that in P_n there are two complementary legs; let them be L_2 and L_3 . By Lemma 6.1 (1), there exists $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that the central vertex satisfies $v_0 = \tilde{v}_0 \pm e_j$, where $j \in V_{L_2 \cup L_3}$ and $V_{\tilde{v}_0} \subseteq V_{L_1}$. If $n_2 + n_3 > 2$, by Lemma 6.6 there exists a subset P_{n-1} , which fulfills the working assumptions and $I(P_{n-1}) = I(P_n)$. Observe that, as long as $n_2(P_{n-1}) + n_3(P_{n-1}) > 2$, we can apply Lemma 6.6. Thus, applying Lemma 6.6 $n_2(P_n) + n_3(P_n) - 2$ times we obtain a sequence of contractions $P_n \searrow \dots \searrow P_{n_1+3}$, where each set satisfies the working assumptions and $I(P_n) = \dots = I(P_{n_1+3})$. Notice that, by construction, it also holds that $c(P_n) = \dots = c(P_{n_1+3})$.

On the other hand, by Remark 6.7 (2), the set $S_{n_1+1} := L_1 \cup \{\tilde{v}_0\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{n_1+1}$ fulfills the hypothesis of Lemma 4.5. We label the vectors in S_{n_1+1} with the same indexes that they already have as elements of P . If $n_1 > 2$ there exists, by Lemma 4.5 (3), and index $h \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $(t, 1), (r, 1) \in \{0, (n_1, 1)\}$ such that $E_h(S_{n_1+1}) = \{0, (n_1, 1)\}$, $a_{t,1} = 2$ and $a_{r,1} > 2$. If $r = 0$ the set $P_{n_1+2} := (P_{n_1+3} \setminus \{v_0, v_{n_1,1}\}) \cup \{\pi_{e_h}(v_0)\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{n_1+2}$, obtained by contraction, satisfies the working assumptions and $(I(P_{n_1+2}), c(P_{n_1+2})) = (I(P_{n_1+3}), c(P_{n_1+3}))$. If $(r, 1) = (n_1, 1)$, then the set

$$P_{n_1+2} := (P_{n_1+3} \setminus \{v_0, v_{n_1,1}, v_{1,1}\}) \cup \{\pi_{e_h}(v_{n_1,1})\} \cup \{v_{1,1} \pm e_j\}$$

is obtained by a contraction (recall that for a set with complementary legs the notion of contraction was extended to this operation). Again $(I(P_{n_1+2}), c(P_{n_1+2})) = (I(P_{n_1+3}), c(P_{n_1+3}))$, and the set P_{n_1+2} satisfies the working assumptions. Starting with P_{n_1+3} we can perform these contractions $n_1 - 2$ times, obtaining the rest of the desired sequence $P_{n_1+3} \searrow \cdots \searrow P_5$, in which every set satisfies the working assumptions, and it holds that $I(P_{n_1+3}) = \cdots = I(P_5)$ and $c(P_n) = \cdots = c(P_{n_1+3})$. Since by Proposition 6.2 $(I(P_5), c(P_5)) = (-4, 1)$, for every $k \in \{5, \dots, n\}$, $I(P_k) = -4$ and the set P_k is standard. \square

Notice that if we impose that the vector $v_{s,\alpha}$ is not the central vertex, then we can relax assumption **(w3)** and the nonexistence of bad components in **(w2)**. Indeed, the proofs of Lemmas 6.5 and 6.6 do not use these hypotheses, while in Lemma 6.4 they are used only to guarantee that $v_{s,\alpha} \neq v_0$. Therefore, we readily obtain the following statement.

Lemma 6.8. *Let $n \geq 5$ and $P_n \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ be a good set with a trivalent vertex such that there exist $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $(s, \alpha) \in J$ that satisfy $E_i(P_n) = \{(s, \alpha)\}$. If $v_{s,\alpha}$ is not the central vertex, then*

- P_n has two complementary legs, $L_\beta, L_\gamma \neq L_\alpha$, and $V_{L_\beta \cup L_\gamma} \cap V_{L_\alpha} = \emptyset$.
- There exists $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, $j \neq i$, such that the central vertex v_0 can be written $v_0 = \tilde{v}_0 + e_j$, where $e_j \in V_{L_\beta \cup L_\gamma}$ and $V_{\tilde{v}_0} \subseteq V_{L_\alpha}$.
- The set $L_\alpha \cup \{v_0\}$ is a good linear set that satisfies the assumptions of Lemma 4.5. \square

6.2. Good sets with $p_1 = 0$. It follows from Lemma 4.4 that if a subset $P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ of cardinality n satisfies $I(P) < 0$ and $p_1(P) = 0$, then necessarily $p_2(P) > 0$. Having already dealt with the case $p_1(P) > 0$, $I(P) < -1$, now we approach the more difficult case of a good subset with $p_1(P) = 0$, $p_2(P) > 0$ and $I(P) < -1$. The main result of this section is Lemma 6.12.

If a good subset $P = \{v_0, v_{1,1}, \dots, v_{n_3,3}\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ satisfies $p_2(P) > 0$, then, for some $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $(s, \alpha), (t, \beta) \in J$, we must have $E_i(P) = \{(s, \alpha), (t, \beta)\}$. There are two possibilities: either $a_{s,\alpha}$ and $a_{t,\beta}$ are both greater than 2, or at least one of them is equal to 2. The next lemma deals with the latter possibility (assuming P has neither linear bad components nor three-legged bad components), while the former possibility is considered in Lemma 6.10.

Lemma 6.9. *Suppose that $n = n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + 1 \geq 5$, the subset of \mathbb{Z}^n , $P = \{v_0, v_{1,1}, \dots, v_{n_3,3}\}$ is good, has neither linear bad components nor three-legged bad components, $p_1(P) = 0$, $I(P) < -1$, and there exist $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $(s, \alpha), (t, \beta) \in J$ such that $E_i(P) = \{(s, \alpha), (t, \beta)\}$ and $a_{s,\alpha} = 2$. Then, one of the following holds:*

- (1) $v_{s,\alpha} \cdot v_{t,\beta} = 0$, $a_{t,\beta} = 2$, $\alpha \neq \beta$, $n_\alpha = n_\beta = 1$ and L_α and L_β are complementary legs.
- (2) $v_{s,\alpha} \cdot v_{t,\beta} = 0$, $v_{s,\alpha}$ is internal and $a_{t,\beta} > 2$.
- (3) $v_{s,\alpha} \cdot v_{t,\beta} = 0$, $v_{s,\alpha}$ is not internal, $|V_{v_{t,\beta}}| > 2$, the set

$$P' := (P \setminus \{v_{s,\alpha}, v_{t,\beta}\}) \cup \{\pi_{e_i}(v_{t,\beta})\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{n-1}$$

is a good set with no bad components of any type and $I(P') \leq I(P)$.

- (4) $v_{s,\alpha} \cdot v_{t,\beta} = 1$, $a_{t,\beta} > 2$ and the set P' defined in (3) is again good with no bad components of any type and $I(P') \leq I(P)$. Moreover, for some $h \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ we have $|v_{t,\beta} \cdot e_h| > 1$.

Proof. Since $a_{s,\alpha} = 2$, we have $V_{v_{s,\alpha}} = \{i, j\}$ for some $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.

First case: $v_{s,\alpha} \cdot v_{t,\beta} = 0$ and $a_{t,\beta} = 2$. In this case $V_{v_{t,\beta}} = \{i, j\}$. Since P is a good set, it is irreducible, and being $n > 3$ there must exist $v_{r,\gamma} \in P$ with $(r, \gamma) \notin \{(s, \alpha), (t, \beta)\}$ linked to either $v_{s,\alpha}$ or $v_{t,\beta}$. Since $E_i(P) = \{(s, \alpha), (t, \beta)\}$, necessarily $j \in V_{v_{r,\gamma}}$; hence, $v_{s,\alpha} \cdot v_{r,\gamma} = v_{t,\beta} \cdot v_{r,\gamma} = 1$ and we have $|V_{v_{r,\gamma}}| \geq 2$. If $|V_{v_{r,\gamma}}| = 2$ it follows that P is reducible. Therefore, $|V_{v_{r,\gamma}}| > 2$ and, since P has no bad components, we must have $(r, \gamma) = (0, \gamma)$; hence, (1) holds.

Second case: $v_{s,\alpha} \cdot v_{t,\beta} = 0$ and $a_{t,\beta} > 2$. We have $\{i, j\} \subsetneq V_{v_{t,\beta}}$, since $|V_{v_{t,\beta}}| = 2$ contradicts the irreducibility of P . Thus $|V_{v_{t,\beta}}| \geq 3$, and if this inequality were strict, then the set $P_1 := (P \setminus \{v_{s,\alpha}, v_{t,\beta}\}) \cup \{\pi_{e_i} \circ \pi_{e_j}(v_{t,\beta})\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{n-1}$ would be a good set consisting of $n - 1$ linearly independent vectors in the span of the $n - 2$ vectors $\{e_1, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, \hat{e}_j, \dots, e_n\}$. Therefore, there exists $h \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, $h \neq i, j$, such that $V_{v_{t,\beta}} = \{i, j, h\}$.

If $v_{s,\alpha}$ is internal in P , then (2) holds. Suppose now that $v_{s,\alpha}$ is isolated and notice that in this case we have $v_{t,\beta} \neq v_0$. In fact, suppose by contradiction that $v_{t,\beta} = v_0$. Then, since $E_i(P) = E_j(P) = \{(s, \alpha), 0\}$, the set $P_2 := P \setminus \{v_{s,\alpha}, v_0\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{n-2}$ is a good linear set: its incidence matrix obviously satisfies (2.4), and it is irreducible because $|V_{v_0}| = 3$. Hence, every $v \in P$ different from $v_{s,\alpha}$ and linked to $v_0 = v_{t,\beta}$ is also linked to $v_{1,\delta}$ for each $\delta \in \{1, 2, 3\}$. Moreover, the set P_2 has no linear bad components, since $b(P) = 0$ and P has no three-legged bad components. Moreover, it satisfies $I(P_2) < 0$, but at the same time it must have at least three connected components, which contradicts [Li2, Lemma 4.9]. Now, since $v_{t,\beta} \neq v_0$ and $|V_{v_{t,\beta}}| = 3$ we can define $P' := (P \setminus \{v_{s,\alpha}, v_{t,\beta}\}) \cup \{\pi_{e_i}(v_{t,\beta})\}$ whose incidence matrix $Q_{P'}$ is of the form (2.3) or (2.4). Since every $v \in P$ linked to $v_{s,\alpha}$ must satisfy $v \cdot e_j \neq 0$, P' is irreducible. A straightforward computation gives $I(P') \leq I(P)$, and, since $a_{s,\alpha} = 2$, by Lemma 5.3, P' has no bad components of any type, and therefore (3) holds.

Now, we analyze the case in which $v_{s,\alpha}$ is a final vector, and let us suppose $v_{s-1,\alpha} \cdot v_{s,\alpha} = 1$ and $v_{s,\alpha} \cdot v_{s+1,\alpha} = 0$ (the other case is analogous). To begin with, let us further assume that $v_{t,\beta} \neq v_0$. In this case we can define the set $P' := (P \setminus \{v_{s,\alpha}, v_{t,\beta}\}) \cup \{\pi_{e_i}(v_{t,\beta})\}$ that has all the desired properties, just as when we considered $v_{s,\alpha}$ isolated, and so (3) holds. We are now left with the study under the assumption $v_{t,\beta} = v_0$. This time, since $v_0 \cdot v_{1,\beta} = 1$ for some $\beta \neq \alpha$ and $V_{v_0} = \{i, j, h\}$, we have $|v_0 \cdot e_h| = 1$. We analyze separately the following two possibilities:

(i) $s = 2$ and $V_{v_{2,\alpha}} \cap V_{v_{1,\alpha}} \cap V_{v_0} = \{j\}$. If furthermore $a_0 > 3$, we necessarily have that $|v_0 \cdot e_i| = |v_0 \cdot e_j| \geq 2$, and then the set $P' := (P \setminus \{v_{2,\alpha}, v_0\}) \cup \{\pi_{e_i}(v_0)\}$ has, just as before, all the desired properties, and so (3) holds. Now suppose that $a_0 = 3$; then P has a three-legged bad component, as explained below. If $V_{v_{1,\alpha}} = \{j, k\}$, then $E_k(P) = \{(1, \alpha)\}$, and hence $p_1(P) > 0$, which contradicts our assumptions. Therefore, $|V_{v_{1,\alpha}}| > 2$, and so $a_{1,\alpha} > 2$. Consider the set $P_3 := (P \setminus \{v_{2,\alpha}, v_{1,\alpha}, v_0\}) \cup \{\pi_{e_i}(v_0)\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{n-1}$. The associated incidence matrix Q_{P_3} is of the form (2.4) (P_3 is a linear set). Thus, $p_1(P_3) = 1$ (since $E_j(P_3) = \{(\pi_{e_i}(v_0))\}$), and a straightforward computation gives $I(P_3) < -1$. On the one hand, if P_3 is an irreducible set it is good, and therefore Lemma 4.5 applies and (4) gives that P_3 is obtained by final (-2) -vector expansions, and therefore P has a three-legged bad component. On the other hand, if P_3 is reducible, there exist P_3^1 and P_3^2 such that $P_3 = P_3^1 \cup P_3^2$ with $V_{P_3^1} \cap V_{P_3^2} = \emptyset$. Let us suppose, without loss of generality,

that $\pi_{e_i}(v_0) \in P_3^1$. Since P is irreducible we have that P_3^1 is a linear irreducible set, and therefore it is good. As before, we apply Lemma 4.5 to the set P_3^1 , and by (4) we get that it is obtained by final (-2) -vector expansions. Hence, we conclude again that P has a three-legged bad component, contradicting the assumption of the lemma.

(ii) $E_j(P) = \{(s-1, \alpha), (s, \alpha), 0\}$ and $v_{s-1, \alpha} \cdot v_0 = 0$. In this case we have that $|V_{v_{s-1, \alpha}}| > 2$. In fact, since $v_{s-1, \alpha} \cdot v_0 = 0$ and $j \in V_{v_{s-1, \alpha}} \cap V_{v_0}$, we need $h \in V_{v_{s-1, \alpha}}$. Moreover, since for some $\beta \neq \alpha$ we have $h \in V_{v_{1, \beta}}$ and $v_{s-1, \alpha} \cdot v_{1, \beta} = 0$, there must be some $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, $k \neq j, h$, such that $k \in V_{v_{s-1, \alpha}}$. Therefore, $|V_{v_{s-1, \alpha}}| \geq 3$ and the set $P_4 := (P \setminus \{v_{s, \alpha}, v_{s-1, \alpha}, v_0\}) \cup \{\pi_{e_j}(v_{s-1, \alpha})\}$ is a linear good set with $I(P_4) < -1$ and at least three connected components. Let us check that the set P_4 has no linear bad components. Indeed, arguing as in the proof of Lemma 6.4, if P_4 has a linear bad component $C = \{v_{c_1}, \dots, v_{c_k}\}$, then, since P has no bad components, there must be an element of C connected to the central vertex $v_0 \in P$; let it be v_{c_1} . Notice that h is the only possible element in the intersection $V_{v_{c_1}} \cap V_{v_0}$. By the definition of C , h belongs to $V_{v_{c_k}}$ and we obtain the contradiction $v_0 \cdot v_{c_k} \neq 0$. Thus, the assumptions of [Li2, Lemma 4.9] are fulfilled, and it follows that $c(P_4) \leq 2$, a contradiction.

Third case: $v_{s, \alpha} \cdot v_{t, \beta} = 1$ and $a_{t, \beta} = 2$. In this case $\beta = \alpha$, and by symmetry we can assume $t = s + 1$, and so $V_{v_{s+1, \alpha}} = \{i, k\}$ for some $k \neq j$. Notice that, since $p_1(P) = 0$, the vector $v_{s, \alpha}$ must be internal. Then, arguing as in the proof of Lemma 6.4, one achieves a contradiction using the fact that $E_i(P) = \{(s, \alpha), (s+1, \alpha)\}$ by considering the largest $\ell, m \geq 1$ such that the set $\{v_{s-m, \alpha}, \dots, v_{s+\ell, \alpha}\}$ has a connected plumbing graph. As in Lemma 6.4 it is easy to check that there exists a smallest $r \in \{s-m, \dots, s-1\}$ such that $a_{r, \alpha} > 2$ or a smallest $q \in \{s+2, \dots, s+\ell\}$ such that $a_{q, \alpha} > 2$. Suppose that only the latter happens (the other cases can be handled similarly). Then, for some $t \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, it holds that $V_{v_{q, \alpha}} \cap V_{v_{q-1, \alpha}} = \{e_t\}$ and $|v_{q, \alpha} \cdot e_t| = 1$. Since

$$\left| \bigcup_{i=s-m}^{q-1} V_{v_{i, \alpha}} \right| = q + m - s + 1,$$

by eliminating all the vectors $v_{s-m, \alpha}, v_{s-m+1, \alpha}, \dots, v_{q-1, \alpha}$ and replacing $v_{q, \alpha}$ with $\pi_{e_t}(v_{q, \alpha})$, we obtain the same contradiction, via rank counting, as in the proof of Lemma 6.4.

Fourth case: $v_{s, \alpha} \cdot v_{t, \beta} = 1$ and $a_{t, \beta} > 2$. Again in this case we have $\beta = \alpha$, and by symmetry we may assume $t = s - 1$. Since $p_1(P) = 0$, the vector $v_{s, \alpha}$ is not final, and this implies $j \in V_{v_{s-1, \alpha}}$. In fact, if $j \notin V_{v_{s-1, \alpha}}$, we get a contradiction as in the previous case by considering the largest $l \geq 0$ such that $\{v_{s, \alpha}, \dots, v_{s+l, \alpha}\}$ has connected plumbing graph.

If $V_{v_{s-1, \alpha}} = \{i, j\}$, then, since P is irreducible, $v_{s, \alpha}$ is not final. Therefore, $E_j(P) = \{(s-1, \alpha), (s, \alpha), (s+1, \alpha)\}$, and since $v_{s-1, \alpha} \cdot v_{s+1, \alpha} = 0$ there exists some $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, $k \neq i, j$, such that $k \in V_{v_{s-1, \alpha}} \cap V_{v_{s+1, \alpha}}$, which contradicts the assumption $V_{v_{s-1, \alpha}} = \{i, j\}$.

Therefore we conclude that $\{i, j\} \subsetneq V_{v_{s-1, \alpha}}$. Observe that, since $V_{v_{s-1, \alpha}} \cap V_{v_{s, \alpha}} = \{i, j\}$, $a_{s, \alpha} = 2$ and $v_{s-1, \alpha} \cdot v_{s, \alpha} = 1$, we necessarily have $|v_{s-1, \alpha} \cdot e_j| > 1$ or $|v_{s-1, \alpha} \cdot e_i| > 1$. Therefore, the $h \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ in case (4) in the statement of the lemma is i or j . Hence, the set $P' := (P \setminus \{v_{s, \alpha}, v_{s-1, \alpha}\}) \cup \{\pi_{e_i}(v_{s-1, \alpha})\}$ is a good set, because its incidence matrix has the form (2.3) or (2.4) and is irreducible

(observe that if $v \in P$ is linked to $v_{s,\alpha}$, then $j \in V_v$). It is clear that $I(P') \leq I(P)$, and, since $a_{s,\alpha} = 2$, by Lemma 5.3 we know it has no bad components of any type, and therefore (4) holds.

Notice that in this case we do not need to worry about $v_{s-1,\alpha}$ being the central vertex. In fact, if this was the case, then $v_{s,\alpha}$ would be $v_{1,\alpha}$ and hence P' would be a linear good set, for which $\pi_{e_i}(v_{s-1,\alpha}) \cdot \pi_{e_i}(v_{s-1,\alpha}) \leq -2$ is guaranteed from the above discussion. \square

Lemma 6.10. *Suppose that $n = n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + 1 \geq 5$, the subset of \mathbb{Z}^n , $P = \{v_0, \dots, v_{n_3,3}\}$ is good, has neither linear nor three-legged bad components, $I(P) < -1$ and there exist $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $(s, \alpha), (t, \beta) \in J$ such that $E_i(P) = \{(s, \alpha), (t, \beta)\}$ with $a_{s,\alpha}, a_{t,\beta} > 2$. Then, one of the following holds:*

- (1) *Up to interchanging the roles of $v_{s,\alpha}$ and $v_{t,\beta}$ in the following definition, the set $P' := (P \setminus \{v_{s,\alpha}, v_{t,\beta}\}) \cup \{\pi_{e_i}(v_{t,\beta})\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{n-1}$ satisfies $I(P') \leq I(P) - 1$, $c(P') \leq c(P) + 1$ and it is a good set with no bad components of any type.*
- (2) *There exist $k \neq i$ and $s' \in \{s-1, s+1\}$ such that*
 - (a) $E_k(P) = \{(s, \alpha), (s', \alpha)\}$,
 - (b) $v_{s',\alpha} \cdot v_{s,\alpha} = 1$,
 - (c) $a_{s',\alpha} = 2$.
- (3) *The vector $v_{s,\alpha}$ is the central vector, i.e. $v_{s,\alpha} = v_0$, and in P there are two complementary legs.*

Proof. If the set P' of (1) is good, since $a_{s,\alpha} > 2$ it follows that $I(P') \leq I(P) - 1$. By Lemma 5.3 we know that P' can have at most one linear bad component or can have one three-legged bad component. If P' had a bad component, then, by Lemma 5.4, interchanging the roles of $v_{s,\alpha}$ and $v_{t,\beta}$ in the definition of P' we obtain a good set without bad components. By definition of contraction, the inequality $c(P') \leq c(P) + 1$ holds if $v_{s,\alpha}$ is not the central vertex. In fact, $v_{s,\alpha}$ can never be the central vertex, for $v_{s,\alpha} = v_0$ would imply that $c(P') \geq 3$, which contradicts [Li2, Lemma 4.9]. Hence, (1) holds.

Now suppose that the set $P'((s, \alpha), (t, \beta)) := (P \setminus \{v_{s,\alpha}, v_{t,\beta}\}) \cup \{\pi_{e_i}(v_{t,\beta})\}$ is not good because $\pi_{e_i}(v_{t,\beta})^2 = -1$. In this case $v_{t,\beta} = \lambda e_i \pm e_j$ with $|\lambda| > 1$ and, since $i \in V_{v_{s,\alpha}}$ and $v_{s,\alpha} \cdot v_{t,\beta} \in \{0, 1\}$, we have $j \in V_{v_{s,\alpha}}$. If $\pi_{e_i}(v_{s,\alpha})^2 = -1$, then $v_{s,\alpha} = \mu e_i \pm e_j$ with $|\mu| > 1$, but this is impossible since it implies $|v_{s,\alpha} \cdot v_{t,\beta}| = |-\lambda\mu \pm 1| \geq 3$. Therefore, $\pi_{e_i}(v_{s,\alpha})^2 \leq -2$. If this last inequality is strict the incidence matrix of $P'((t, \beta), (s, \alpha))$ is of the form (2.3) or (2.4). The same holds if $\pi_{e_i}(v_{s,\alpha})^2 = -2$ and $v_{s,\alpha}$ is not the central vertex. In the remaining case, namely $\pi_{e_i}(v_{s,\alpha})^2 = -2$ and $v_{s,\alpha} = v_0$, since $E_i(P) = \{(s, \alpha), (t, \beta)\}$ we have necessarily $v_{s,\alpha} \cdot v_{t,\beta} = 1$, and hence $P'((t, \beta), (s, \alpha))$ is a linear good set whose incidence matrix satisfies (2.4). In all three cases, $P'((t, \beta), (s, \alpha))$ is irreducible because, since $\{i, j\} \subseteq V_{v_{s,\alpha}}$, there is no vector linked to $v_{t,\beta}$ but unlinked from $v_{s,\alpha}$. Moreover, $P'((t, \beta), (s, \alpha))$ has no bad components, since $|V_{v_{t,\beta}}| = 2$ and by Lemma 5.3 (1). Therefore, after replacing $((s, \alpha), (t, \beta))$ with $((t, \beta), (s, \alpha))$, assertion (1) holds.

We now deal with the last possibility, namely either the set $P'((s, \alpha), (t, \beta))$ or the set $P'((t, \beta), (s, \alpha))$ has an incidence matrix of the form (2.3) or (2.4), but it is not good because it is reducible. We assume without loss of generality that $P'((s, \alpha), (t, \beta))$ has this property. In this case we can write $P'((s, \alpha), (t, \beta)) = P'_1 \cup P'_2$, where P'_2 is a maximal irreducible subset of $P'((s, \alpha), (t, \beta))$ that contains $\pi_{e_i}(v_{t,\beta})$ and $P'_1 = P'((s, \alpha), (t, \beta)) \setminus P'_2$. Define $P_i \subseteq P \setminus \{v_{s,\alpha}\}$, $i = 1, 2$, to be the

preimage of P'_i under the surjective map $\pi_{e_i} : P \setminus \{v_{s,\alpha}\} \rightarrow P'((s, \alpha), (t, \beta))$. The decomposition $P \setminus \{v_{s,\alpha}\} = P_1 \cup P_2$ shows that $P \setminus \{v_{s,\alpha}\}$ is reducible since clearly $V_{P_1} \cap V_{P_2} = \emptyset$. Since P is irreducible while $P \setminus \{v_{s,\alpha}\}$ is reducible, there exists a vector $v_{r,\gamma} \in P_1$ that is linked to $v_{s,\alpha}$; therefore $|V_{v_{s,\alpha}} \cap V_{P_1}| \geq 1$.

Now, if $|V_{v_{s,\alpha}} \cap V_{P_1}| > 1$ and $v_{s,\alpha} = v_0$, then $\{i\} \subsetneq V_{v_0} \cap V_{P_2}$. In fact, since $V_{P_1} \cap V_{P_2} = \emptyset$, the equality $\{i\} = V_{v_0} \cap V_{P_2}$ would imply that the linear set $P'' := (P \setminus \{v_{s,\alpha}, v_{t,\beta}\}) \cup \pi_{e_i}(v_{s,\alpha}) \cup \pi_{e_i}(v_{t,\beta})$ has an associated intersection matrix of the form (2.4). Therefore, by Remark 4.3, P'' should be a set of n linearly independent vectors, but they are contained in the span of $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \setminus \{e_i\}$. Hence, we have $|V_{v_0} \cap V_{P_2}| \geq 2$, which implies $|V_{v_{s,\alpha}}| \geq 4$. It follows that in this case also $P'((t, \beta), (s, \alpha))$ has an incidence matrix of the form (2.3) or (2.4), and, moreover, since $|V_{v_0} \cap V_{P_2}| \geq 2$, we have that it is irreducible. Therefore, if $P'((t, \beta), (s, \alpha))$ has no bad components, then (1) holds. In turn, if it has a bad component C , then (3) holds. In fact, by Lemma 5.3 (3), we know that $\pi_{e_i}(v_{s,\alpha}) \in C$, and therefore C is a three-legged bad component, which, by definition, has two complementary legs.

On the other hand, if $|V_{v_{s,\alpha}} \cap V_{P_1}| > 2$ or $|V_{v_{s,\alpha}} \cap V_{P_1}| > 1$ and $v_{s,\alpha} \neq v_0$, then we could replace $v_{s,\alpha}$ with

$$\tilde{v}_{s,\alpha} := - \sum_{h \in V_{v_{s,\alpha}} \cap V_{P_1}} (v_{s,\alpha} \cdot e_h) e_h$$

and $v_{t,\beta}$ with $\pi_{e_i}(v_{t,\beta})$. The n vectors resulting from these replacements have an associated incidence matrix of the form (2.3) or (2.4). In fact, for every $v \in P_1$ we have $v \cdot \tilde{v}_{s,\alpha} = v \cdot v_{s,\alpha} \in \{0, 1\}$, and for every $v \in P_2$, since $V_{P_1} \cap V_{P_2} = \emptyset$, we have $v \cdot \tilde{v}_{s,\alpha} = 0$. Therefore, by Remark 4.3 the n vectors are linearly independent, but they are contained in the span of $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \setminus \{e_i\}$, giving a contradiction. Thus, there exists $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that $V_{v_{s,\alpha}} \cap V_{P_1} = \{k\}$.

If $v_{r,\gamma} \in P_1$ is any vector linked to $v_{s,\alpha}$, then $V_{v_{s,\alpha}} \cap V_{v_{r,\gamma}} = \{k\}$ and so $v_{r,\gamma} \cdot v_{s,\alpha} = 1$. This implies that $\{(s-1, \alpha), (s, \alpha), (s+1, \alpha)\} \supseteq E_k(P)$, if $s \neq 0$, or that $\{0, (1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\} \supseteq E_k(P)$, if $s = 0$ (i.e. if $v_{s,\alpha}$ is the central vertex). We will analyze separately the following three cases.

(i) If $v_{s,\alpha}$ is final, for any $v_{r,\gamma} \in P_1$ as above, we have $(r, \gamma) \in \{(s-1, \alpha), (s+1, \alpha)\}$, and then $E_k(P) = \{(s-1, \alpha), (s, \alpha)\}$ or $E_k(P) = \{(s, \alpha), (s+1, \alpha)\}$. By symmetry, we can assume that the first case occurs. If $a_{s-1,\alpha} > 2$ we can eliminate $v_{s,\alpha}$ and replace $v_{s-1,\alpha}$ with $\pi_{e_k}(v_{s-1,\alpha})$ and $v_{t,\beta}$ with $\pi_{e_i}(v_{t,\beta})$. Notice that, since $|e_k \cdot v_{s-1,\alpha}| = 1$, we have $|\pi_{e_k}(v_{s-1,\alpha})|^2 \geq 2$, and it also holds that, if $s-1 = 0$, the set obtained from P by these replacements is a linear set. Thus, we have obtained a set of $n-1$ vectors whose associated incidence matrix has the form (2.3) or (2.4), and applying Remark 4.3 once again we get a contradiction because these vectors belong to the span of the $n-2$ vectors $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \setminus \{e_i, e_k\}$. Therefore, we conclude that $a_{s-1,\alpha} = 2$, and hence (2) holds.

(ii) If $v_{s,\alpha}$ is internal and it is not the central vertex, we have $v_{s-1,\alpha} \cdot v_{s,\alpha} = v_{s,\alpha} \cdot v_{s+1,\alpha} = 1$. Hence $V_{v_{s,\alpha}} \cap V_{P_1} = \{k\}$, and so $E_k(P) = \{(s-1, \alpha), (s, \alpha), (s+1, \alpha)\}$ and $V_{v_{s-1,\alpha}} \cap V_{v_{s,\alpha}} = V_{v_{s,\alpha}} \cap V_{v_{s+1,\alpha}} = \{k\}$. Let us define the vector $v'_{s,\alpha} := -(v_{s,\alpha} \cdot e_k)e_k + e_i$ and consider the set $\tilde{P} := P_1 \cup \{v'_{s,\alpha}\}$ which satisfies $p_1(\tilde{P}) > 0$ (recall that $E_i(\tilde{P}) = \{(s, \alpha)\}$). Moreover, \tilde{P} is good: since $P = P_1 \cup P_2 \cup \{v_{s,\alpha}\}$ is irreducible and $V_{P_1} \cap V_{P_2} = \emptyset$, then \tilde{P} is irreducible and, since $v'_{s,\alpha}$ is not the central vertex in \tilde{P} , $Q_{\tilde{P}}$ is of the form (2.3) or (2.4). On the one hand, if \tilde{P} is a linear set,

since $p_1(\tilde{P}) > 0$, by Lemma 4.5 it is connected and it is obtained by final (-2) -vector expansions. Therefore $(P_1 \cup \{v_{s,\alpha}\}) \subseteq P$ is a linear bad component (recall the assumption $a_{s,\alpha} > 2$), contradicting the hypothesis of the lemma. On the other hand, if \tilde{P} is a set with a trivalent vertex different from $v'_{s,\alpha}$, then, since $p_1(\tilde{P}) > 0$, we know, by Lemma 6.8, that \tilde{P} is connected with two complementary legs. Thus P has a three-legged bad component which again contradicts the assumption of the lemma.

(iii) If $v_{s,\alpha}$ is the central vertex v_0 , then $E_k(P) \subseteq \{0, (1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\}$. If $|E_k(P)| = 2$, then we argue as in (i). In fact, let us suppose without loss of generality that $E_k(P) = \{0, (1, 1)\}$. First observe that, if $a_{1,1} > 2$ we can eliminate v_0 , replace $v_{1,1}$ with $\pi_{e_k}(v_{1,1})$ and $v_{t,\beta}$ with $\pi_{e_i}(v_{t,\beta})$, obtaining $n - 1$ linearly independent vectors in the span of $n - 2$ basis vectors. This contradiction forces $a_{1,1} = 2$, and hence (2) holds. On the other hand, if $|E_k(P)| = 3$, we argue as in (ii). Indeed, let us consider without loss of generality that $E_k(P) = \{0, (1, 1), (1, 2)\}$. We can again define the vector $v'_0 := -(v_0 \cdot e_k)e_k + e_i$ and the good set $\tilde{P} := P_1 \cup \{v'_0\}$. Since $k \notin V_{v_{1,3}}$, we have $v_{1,3} \in P_2$, and therefore \tilde{P} is a linear set. Since $p_1(\tilde{P}) > 0$, by Lemma 4.5 it is connected and is obtained by final (-2) -vector expansions. Therefore L_1 and L_2 are complementary legs in P and (3) holds. Finally we deal with $E_k(P) = \{0, (1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\}$. In this case, the set $P'((s, \alpha), (t, \beta))$ has no bad components. Indeed, by Lemma 5.3 (3) the only possible bad component would be one of the connected components that appear when we erase v_0 , but we know $E_k(P) = \{0, (1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)\}$, and this contradicts the definition of a bad component. The good linear set P'_1 has at least three connected components and $b(P'_1) = 0$. Since $I(P) < -1$, a straightforward computation gives

$$I(P'_1) + I(P'_2) = I(P) - |e_i \cdot v_{t,\beta}|^2 - a_0 + 3 < 2 - |e_i \cdot v_{t,\beta}|^2 - a_0 \leq -2.$$

If $I(P'_1) < 0$ we get a contradiction with [Li2, Lemma 4.9], and therefore $I(P'_2) \leq -3$. The set P'_2 is a linear good set with no bad components, and therefore, by [Li, Corollary 5.4], it holds that $I(P'_2) = -3$. This forces $|e_i \cdot v_{t,\beta}| = 1$ and $a_0 = 3$. In order to conclude we will show that $P_2 \subseteq P$ is a linear bad component, contradicting the assumption of the lemma. In fact, we write $V_{v_0} = \{i, k, \ell\}$ and observe that, since $k \in V_{P'_1}$ and $V_{P'_1} \cap V_{P'_2} = \emptyset$, we have $|E_\ell(P'_2)| = 1$. Moreover, by [Li, Corollary 3.5] we know that P'_2 is connected, and it is obtained from the set in [Li, Lemma 2.4 (1)] by final (-2) -vector expansions. The sets P_2 and P'_2 only differ in one vector, namely $v_{t,\beta} \in P_2$, which becomes the vector $\pi_{e_i}(v_{t,\beta}) \in P'_2$. Therefore, P_2 is, as claimed, a linear bad component. \square

Remark 6.11. The argument used in (ii) in the proof of Lemma 6.10 can be used to fix a wrong claim in the proof of [Li, Lemma 4.3]. More precisely, the vector v_{s+1} , considered in [Li, last line, p. 445, Lemma 4.3] is internal in S'' , contrary to what is claimed in [Li], and hence the claimed contradiction is not achieved. The argument used in (ii) provides the desired contradiction, since in the case “ v_s is not final” [Li, line 20, p. 445, Lemma 4.3] it implies that the set S of the statement of [Li, Lemma 4.3] has a bad component, contrary to the assumptions.

Lemma 6.12. *Suppose that $n = n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + 1 \geq 5$, the subset of \mathbb{Z}^n , $P = \{v_0, \dots, v_{n_3,3}\}$ is good, has neither linear bad components nor three-legged bad components, $I(P) < -1$, $p_1(P) = 0$ and $p_2(P) > 0$. Furthermore, suppose that P has no complementary legs. Then, there exist $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $(s, \alpha), (t, \beta) \in J$ such*

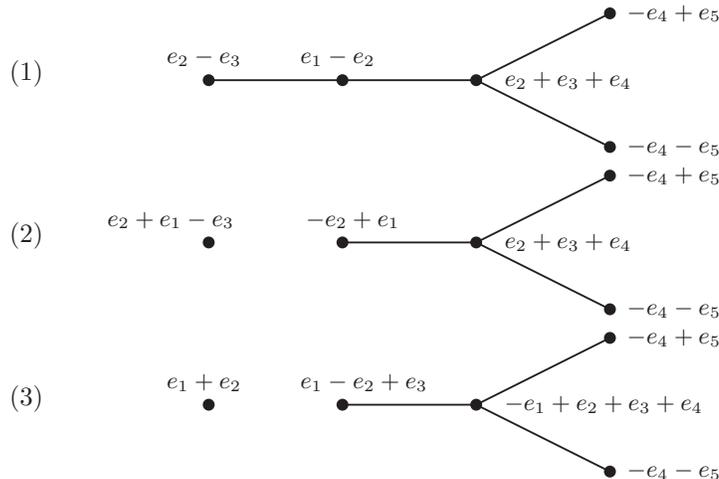
that the set $P' := P \setminus \{v_{s,\alpha}, v_{t,\beta}\} \cup \{\pi_{e_i}(v_{s,\alpha})\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{n-1}$ is good, $I(P') \leq I(P)$ and P' has no bad components of any type.

Proof. Since $p_2(P) > 0$, there exist $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $(s, \alpha), (t, \beta) \in J$ such that $E_i(P) = \{(s, \alpha)(t, \beta)\}$. If $a_{s,\alpha} > 2$ and $a_{t,\beta} > 2$, the hypotheses of Lemma 6.10 are satisfied. Therefore, since P has no complementary legs, the conclusions of Lemma 6.10 (1) or Lemma 6.10 (2) hold. In the first case the lemma follows immediately; in the second case, Lemma 6.9 applies and (4) holds, giving the desired result.

From now on we assume that for each $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and each $(s, \alpha), (t, \beta) \in J$ such that $E_i(P) = \{(s, \alpha)(t, \beta)\}$, we have either $a_{s,\alpha} = 2$ or $a_{t,\beta} = 2$. Since $p_1(P) = 0$, $p_2(P) > 0$ and $I(P) < -1$, by³ [Li, Lemma 4.4], we have $E_i(P) = \{(s, \alpha), (t, \beta)\}$ and either $v_{s,\alpha}$ is not internal or $v_{s,\alpha} \cdot v_{t,\beta} = 1$, for at least one choice of $i, (s, \alpha), (t, \beta)$. Now, since we are assuming that P has no bad components of any type, Lemma 6.9 applies and, since P has no complementary legs, either the conclusion of Lemma 6.9 (3) or the conclusion of Lemma 6.9 (4) holds. In both cases the lemma is proved. \square

6.3. The general case. In this part we use all the work done in Sections 6.1 and 6.2 in order to prove that any good set P with no bad components of any type and $I(P) < -1$ has $I(P) \in \{-2, -3, -4\}$ and is obtained by a sequence of expansions from a subset of \mathbb{Z}^k , where $k \in \{3, 5\}$. The main result is Proposition 6.16; however, a considerable part of its proof is developed earlier in Proposition 6.14. The proof of Proposition 6.16 works by induction, and the initial case is studied in the following lemma.

Lemma 6.13. *Let $P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^5 = \langle e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5 \rangle$ be a good set with a trivalent vertex and $I(P) < -1$. Then, P is, up to replacing P with ΩP where $\Omega \in \Upsilon_P$, one of the following graphs:*



Moreover, $I(P) \in \{-4, -3, -2\}$.

Proof. If $p_1(P) > 0$, Proposition 6.2 applies and (1) holds. Therefore, from now on we assume that $p_1(P) = 0$. Since $P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^5$ is good with a trivalent vertex, by definition we have that $a_0 \geq 3$. Let us consider the following possibilities.

³In [Li] the statement of the lemma refers to linear good sets. Nevertheless the proof does not use the linearity of the set, and it holds word for word in our case.

First, $a_0 = 3$. In this case, up to replacing P with ΩP where $\Omega \in \Upsilon_P$, we have $v_0 = e_2 + e_3 + e_4$. Since $I(P) < -1$, then $a_{s,\alpha} \leq 4$ for every $v_{s,\alpha} \in P$. Let us suppose first that there exists $v_{s,\alpha} \in P$ such that $a_{s,\alpha} = 4$. Then, since $I(P) < -1$, we have $a_{t,\beta} = 2$ for every $(t,\beta) \neq (s,\alpha), (0,\beta)$. On the one hand, if $v_{s,\alpha} \cdot v_0 = 1$, then $|V_{v_{s,\alpha}} \cap V_{v_0}| = 3$ and, up to replacing P with ΩP where $\Omega \in \Upsilon_P$, we have $v_{s,\alpha} = e_2 - e_3 - e_4 + e_5$. Let us write, without loss of generality, $v_{s,\alpha} = v_{1,1}$. The other two vectors attached to v_0 , namely $v_{1,2}$ and $v_{1,3}$, have square -2 , and this implies $|V_{v_{1,2}} \cap V_{v_0}| = |V_{v_{1,3}} \cap V_{v_0}| = 1$. Taking into account that $v_{1,1} \cdot v_{1,2} = v_{1,1} \cdot v_{1,3} = v_{1,2} \cdot v_{1,3} = 0$, it is immediate to check that this configuration is impossible. On the other hand, if $v_{s,\alpha} \cdot v_0 = 0$, then $|V_{v_{s,\alpha}} \cap V_{v_0}| = 2$ and, up to replacing P with ΩP where $\Omega \in \Upsilon_P$, we have $v_{s,\alpha} = e_2 - e_3 + e_1 + e_5$. This time we write $v_{s,\alpha} = v_{2,1}$. Then, the (-2) -vector $v_{1,1}$ satisfies $v_{1,1} \cdot v_{2,1} = 0$. In fact, since $v_{1,1} \cdot v_0 = 1$, then $|V_{v_{1,1}} \cap V_{v_0}| = 1$, and we cannot have at the same time $|V_{v_{1,1}} \cap V_{v_{2,1}}| = 1$. Therefore, the three (-2) -vectors $v_{1,\beta}$, where $\beta = 1, 2, 3$, must satisfy $|V_{v_{1,\beta}} \cap V_{v_0}| = 1$ and $|V_{v_{1,\beta}} \cap V_{v_{2,1}}| = 2$, which is not possible. Therefore, we have proved that if $a_0 = 3$, then $a_{s,\alpha} \leq 3$ for every $v_{s,\alpha} \in P$.

Next, since $I(P) < -1$ there are at least two vectors in P with square equal to -2 , and necessarily one of them is attached to the central vertex. Hence, we may write, without loss of generality and up to replacing P with ΩP where $\Omega \in \Upsilon_P$, $v_{1,2} = -e_4 + e_5$. Let us call $v_{2,\alpha}$ the only vector in P that satisfies $v_0 \cdot v_{2,\alpha} = 0$. It is not possible to have $a_{2,\alpha} = 2$. In fact, if $a_{2,\alpha} = 2$, we have either $|V_{v_{2,\alpha}} \cap V_{v_0}| = 2$ or $|V_{v_{2,\alpha}} \cap V_{v_0}| = 0$. The last possibility yields, up to replacing P with ΩP where $\Omega \in \Upsilon_P$, $v_{2,\alpha} = e_1 - e_5$ and $\alpha = 2$. Since $p_1(P) = 0$, then $1 \in V_{v_{1,1}}$ or $1 \in V_{v_{1,3}}$. Let us assume that the first case occurs (the other possibility is analogous). Then, up to replacing P with ΩP where $\Omega \in \Upsilon_P$, we have $v_{1,1} = -e_4 - e_5 - e_1$. Again since $p_1(P) = 0$, we must have $\{2, 3\} \subseteq V_{v_{1,3}}$, which contradicts $v_{1,3} \cdot v_0 = 1$. It remains to analyze the case $|V_{v_{2,\alpha}} \cap V_{v_0}| = 2$. This time, if $4 \in V_{v_{2,\alpha}}$, then, up to replacing P with ΩP where $\Omega \in \Upsilon_P$, we have $v_{2,\alpha} = e_4 - e_3$, $\alpha = 2$ and $v_{1,2} \cdot v_{2,2} = 1$. Since $p_1(P) = 0$ we get $5 \in V_{v_{1,1}}$ or $5 \in V_{v_{1,3}}$. Observe that none of these possibilities gives a good subset $P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^5$. On the other hand, if $4 \notin V_{v_{2,\alpha}}$, then, up to replacing P with ΩP where $\Omega \in \Upsilon_P$, we have $v_{2,\alpha} = e_2 - e_3$. Since $p_1(P) = 0$, then $1 \in V_{v_{1,1}} \cap V_{v_{1,3}}$ and we do not obtain a good set $P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^5$. Therefore we conclude $a_{2,\alpha} = 3$ and then, since $v_{2,\alpha} \cdot v_0 = 0$, we have $|V_{v_{2,\alpha}} \cap V_{v_0}| = 2$. Hence, up to replacing P with ΩP where $\Omega \in \Upsilon_P$, we have $v_{2,\alpha} = e_2 + e_1 - e_3$. Now, using the fact that $p_1(P) = 0$ we are left with only one possibility, up to replacing P with ΩP where $\Omega \in \Upsilon_P$, for the two remaining vectors. Namely $v_{1,1} = -e_2 + e_1$ and $v_{1,3} = -e_4 - e_5$, and hence (2) holds.

Second, $a_0 = 4$. Since the arguments in this case closely follow the ones used in the previous case, we will omit most of the details. Up to replacing P with ΩP where $\Omega \in \Upsilon_P$, we have $v_0 = -e_1 + e_2 + e_3 + e_4$. Since $I(P) < -1$ we have $a_{s,\alpha} \leq 3$ for every $(s,\alpha) \neq (0,\alpha)$. If $a_{1,\alpha} = 2$ for every $\alpha = 1, 2, 3$, then we must have $|V_{v_{1,\alpha}} \cap V_{v_0}| = 1$ for every $\alpha = 1, 2, 3$. Observe that this fact is incompatible with $v_{1,1} \cdot v_{1,2} = v_{1,1} \cdot v_{1,3} = v_{1,2} \cdot v_{1,3} = 0$. Therefore, without loss of generality and up to replacing P with ΩP where $\Omega \in \Upsilon_P$, we can write $v_{1,1} = e_1 - e_2 + e_3$. Since $I(P) < -1$, the three remaining vectors must have square equal to -2 , and there is only one possibility, up to replacing P with ΩP where $\Omega \in \Upsilon_P$, that yields a good set $P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^5$. Namely, $v_{1,2} = -e_4 + e_5$, $v_{1,3} = -e_4 - e_5$ and $v_{2,1} = e_1 + e_2$. Hence, (3) holds.

Third, $a_0 \geq 5$. Since $I(P) < -1$ and $n = 5$, we have $a_0 \leq 5$, and therefore we only need to consider the case where $a_0 = 5$ and all the other vectors have square equal to -2 . These conditions are incompatible with the fact that $P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^5$ is a good set. In fact, in this case for every $v \in P$ it holds that $|v \cdot v_0| \neq 1$. \square

Proposition 6.14. *Let $n \geq 5$ and $P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ be a good set with a trivalent vertex, no bad components of any type and such that $I(P) < -1$. Then, the following hold:*

- (1) *There exists a sequence of contractions $P_n := P \searrow P_{n-1} \searrow \cdots \searrow P_k$, where $k \in \{3, 5\}$, such that for all $i \in \{k, k + 1, \dots, n\}$ the set $P_i \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^i$ is good with no bad components of any type and, moreover, $I(P_{i+1}) \geq I(P_i)$ for $i = k, k + 1, \dots, n - 1$.*
- (2) *$I(P) \in \{-4, -3, -2\}$.*
- (3) *For every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and every $(s, \alpha) \in J$, we have $|v_{s,\alpha} \cdot e_j| \leq 1$.*

Proof. We argue by induction on $n \geq 5$. If $n = 5$ the whole statement is a straightforward consequence of Lemma 6.13. Therefore, from now on we assume $n > 5$. Since $I(P) < -1$, by Lemma 4.4 inequality (4.1) holds, and therefore, either $p_1(P) > 0$ or $p_2(P) > 0$. If $p_1(P) > 0$, then P satisfies the working assumptions of Section 6.1, and then (1) and (2) follow from Proposition 6.3 (recall that by Lemma 5.2 a standard set has no bad components), while (3) holds by Remark 6.7(1). Thus, we can assume that $p_1(P) = 0$ and $p_2(P) > 0$, and so Lemma 6.9 or Lemma 6.10 apply. If either Lemma 6.9(1) or Lemma 6.10(3) holds, then in P there are two complementary legs, the assumptions of Lemma 6.1 are fulfilled and (1) and (3) follow. Now suppose that in P there are no complementary legs. If such is the case, by Lemma 6.12 there is a contraction of P that gives a good set $P' \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{n-1}$ with no bad components of any type and such that $-1 > I(P) \geq I(P')$.

Next, starting with $P_n := P$ we shall define a decreasing sequence of contractions of good sets without bad components of any type $P_n \searrow P_{n-1} \searrow \cdots \searrow P_k$, where $P_i \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^i$ for every $i \in \{k, k + 1, \dots, n\}$, $k \in \{3, 5\}$ and $I(P_{i+1}) \geq I(P_i)$ for every $i = k, k + 1, \dots, n - 1$. In this way, we shall obtain (1). We define $P_{n-1} := P'$ and continue the sequence as follows:

If P_{n-1} is a linear set and $n - 1 \geq 3$, then the assumptions of [Li, Corollary 5.4] are satisfied and we get the contractions $P_{n-1} \searrow P_{n-2} \searrow \cdots \searrow P_3$. All the sets involved are good with no bad components, and, moreover, it holds that $I(P_{i+1}) \geq I(P_i)$ for $i = 3, 4, \dots, n - 1$.

If $P_{n-1} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{n-1}$ has a trivalent vertex, then in order to define P_{n-2} and the rest of the sequence we must take into account:

- (i) If $n - 1 = 5$ we stop, and the sequence finishes with P_{n-1} , which by Lemma 6.13 satisfies $I(P_{n-1}) \in \{-4, -3, -2\}$.
- (ii) If $n - 1 \geq 6$ and $p_1(P_{n-1}) > 0$, then, by Proposition 6.3, P_{n-1} is a standard set, $I(P_{n-1}) = -4$ and we can finish the sequence with the contractions of standard sets $P_{n-1} \searrow P_{n-2} \searrow \cdots \searrow P_5$. Thus, we have a sequence of good sets with no bad components of any type (recall that by Lemma 5.2 a standard set has no bad components) and such that $I(P_{i+1}) \geq I(P_i)$ for $i = 5, 6, \dots, n - 1$.
- (iii) If $n - 1 \geq 6$ and $p_1(P_{n-1}) = 0$, then, by Lemma 4.4, which applies because $I(P_{n-1}) < -1 < 0$, we have $p_2(P_{n-1}) > 0$. Now, we distinguish two situations.

- If P_{n-1} has two complementary legs, then, since it has no bad components of any type, by Lemma 6.1(4) we can finish the sequence with the contractions

$P_{n-1} \searrow P_{n-2} \searrow \cdots \searrow P_5$. In this way we have built the desired sequence of contractions of good sets without bad components of any type and such that $I(P_{i+1}) \geq I(P_i)$ for $i = n-1, n-2, \dots, 5$.

- If P_{n-1} has no complementary legs, then, since it has no bad components of any type, by Lemma 6.12 there is a good subset with no bad components $P_{n-2} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{n-2}$ such that $I(P_{n-1}) \geq I(P_{n-2})$. In order to define the set $P_{n-3} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{n-3}$ and the rest of the sequence we make P_{n-2} play the role of P_{n-1} in the above argument.

Observe that, in the sequence of good sets without bad components $P_n \searrow P_{n-1} \searrow \cdots \searrow P_k$, there are two possibilities for k . If all the sets P_i have a trivalent vertex, then $k = 5$, and thus, by Lemma 6.13, $I(P_5) \geq -4$. If, on the contrary, there is a contraction $P_{i+1} \searrow P_i$ such that P_i is a linear set, then $k = 3$, and thus, by [Li, Corollary 5.4], $I(P_3) \geq -3$. In either case, the following inequality holds:

$$(6.1) \quad \sum_{i=k}^{n-1} (I(P_{i+1}) - I(P_i)) = -I(P_k) + I(P_n) \leq 4 - 2 = 2.$$

Notice that, by construction, the sets in the sequence satisfy $I(P_{i+1}) \geq I(P_i)$ for each $i = k, k+1, \dots, n-1$. Therefore, on the one hand, since by assumption $I(P = P_n) < -1$ and the fact that we have shown that $I(P_k) \geq -4$, we have (2), i.e. $I(P) \in \{-4, -3, -2\}$. On the other hand, $I(P_{i+1}) - I(P_i) \geq 0$ for every i , and inequality (6.1) implies $0 \leq I(P_{i+1}) - I(P_i) \leq 2$ for every i , and in particular $I(P_n) - I(P_{n-1}) \leq 2$.

Recall that the set P_{n-1} was built from $P_n = P$ by using Lemma 6.12, which gives a good set $P' = P_{n-1} = (P \setminus \{v_{s,\alpha}, v_{t,\beta}\}) \cup \{\pi_{e_h}(v_{t,\beta})\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{n-1}$ for some $h \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $(s, \alpha), (t, \beta) \in J$. Therefore, by a straightforward computation one easily sees that the inequality $I(P) - I(P') \leq 2$ is equivalent to

$$a_{s,\alpha} + |v_{t,\beta} \cdot e_h|^2 \leq 5.$$

Since the set P is good, we have $a_{s,\alpha} \geq 2$ and then $|v_{t,\beta} \cdot e_h|^2 = 1$. Therefore, $a_{s,\alpha} \leq 4$ and, since $|V_{v_{s,\alpha}}| \geq 2$, we conclude that $|v_{s,\alpha} \cdot e_j| \leq 1$ for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, which readily implies (3). \square

The following lemma, Lemma 6.15, is an important consequence of Proposition 6.14 (2). It allows us to divide three-legged good subsets $P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ with $I(P) < -1$ into two subclasses closed under contraction, namely those with complementary legs and those without them. In fact, the following lemma guarantees that complementary legs are “invariant” under contractions: we already know that they can be contracted to length-one complementary legs, and we are about to prove that if in a set P there are no complementary legs they will not appear after a contraction.

Lemma 6.15. *Let $P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ be a good subset with no bad components of any type and $I(P) < -1$. Furthermore, suppose that P has no complementary legs. Then, for every contraction $P \searrow P'$ with P' good with no bad components of any type, we have that P' has no complementary legs.*

Proof. First of all, note that, in any contraction $P \searrow P'$, the vertices of P' inherit naturally the indexes from P . Now, suppose by contradiction that the good set

$$P' = (P \setminus \{v_{s,\alpha}, v_{t,\beta}\}) \cup \{\pi_{e_i}(v_{t,\beta})\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{n-1}$$

obtained by a contraction has two complementary legs L'_2 and L'_3 . Let us call L_2 and L_3 the corresponding legs in P and, analogously, L_1 and L'_1 the third leg, respectively, in P and in P' . Throughout the proof the reader must keep in mind that, by Proposition 6.14 (3), for every $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and every $(r, \gamma) \in J(P)$, we have $|v_{r,\gamma} \cdot e_k| \leq 1$ and that, by Lemma 6.1 (1), there exists $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that the central vertex $v_0 \in P'$ is equal to $\tilde{v}_0 \pm e_j$, where $j \in V_{L'_2 \cup L'_3}$ and $V_{\tilde{v}_0} \subseteq V_{L'_1}$. Moreover, it holds that $V_{L'_1} \cap V_{L'_2 \cup L'_3} = \emptyset$, and by definition of complementary legs we have $|V_{L'_2 \cup L'_3}| = |L'_2 \cup L'_3|$.

If $v_{s,\alpha} = v_0$, then P' is a linear set, and the statement follows trivially. In case the vector $v_{s,\alpha}$ is isolated, we will consider, without loss of generality, that it belongs to L_1 . By the definition of complementary legs, L'_2 and L'_3 are connected, and therefore, if $v_{s,\alpha} \notin L_1$, it must be final in L_2 or L_3 . By symmetry we may suppose that the first case occurs.

We start dealing with the possibility $v_{s,\alpha}$ final in L_2 and $v_{t,\beta} \notin L_2 \cup L_3$. It follows that there exists a vector $v \in L_2$ such that $v \cdot v_{s,\alpha} = 1$, and therefore $|V_{v_{s,\alpha}} \cap V_{L'_2}| \geq 1$. By definition of complementary legs and since $v_{t,\beta} \notin L_2 \cup L_3$, it holds that $|V_{v_{s,\alpha}} \cap V_{L'_2 \cup L'_3}| \geq 2$. Now consider an auxiliary vector e_{aux} with $e_{\text{aux}} \cdot e_{\text{aux}} = -1$ and define

$$\bar{v}_{s,\alpha} := - \sum_{k \in V_{L'_2 \cup L'_3}} (v_{s,\alpha} \cdot e_k) e_k \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{v}_0 := \pm e_j + e_{\text{aux}}.$$

Notice that the set $S := \{\bar{v}_0\} \cup \{\bar{v}_{s,\alpha}\} \cup L'_2 \cup L'_3$ is a standard linear set which by construction consists of $|L'_2 \cup L'_3| + 2$ vectors in the span of $|L'_2 \cup L'_3| + 1$ basis vectors, contradicting Lemma 4.2.

We now deal with the case $v_{s,\alpha}$ final in L_2 and $v_{t,\beta} \in L_2 \cup L_3$. This time we have that $L_1 \cup \{\bar{v}_0\} = L'_1 \cup \{\bar{v}_0\}$ is a linear good set (see Lemma 6.1 (2)), which implies that $V_{v_{s,\alpha}} \cap V_{L_1} = \emptyset$. In fact, if $|V_{v_{s,\alpha}} \cap V_{L_1}| \geq 1$, then, since $v_{s,\alpha}$ is orthogonal to L_1 , we must have $|V_{v_{s,\alpha}} \cap V_{L_1}| \geq 2$. If this were the case, we could define the vector

$$\hat{v}_{s,\alpha} := - \sum_{k \in V_{L_1}} (v_{s,\alpha} \cdot e_k) e_k$$

and consider the good set $L_1 \cup \{\bar{v}_0\} \cup \{\hat{v}_{s,\alpha}\}$ whose $|L_1| + 2$ vectors belong to the span of $|L_1| + 1$ basis vectors, contradicting Lemma 4.2. Hence, $V_{v_{s,\alpha}} \cap V_{L_1} = \emptyset$. It follows that $\tilde{S} := \{\bar{v}_0\} \cup L_2 \cup L_3 \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{n_2+n_3+1}$ is a linear standard set, where \bar{v}_0 is defined as in the preceding case. The set \tilde{S} satisfies by construction $p_1(\tilde{S}) > 0$, and therefore, by Lemma 4.5 (4), it is obtained by final (-2) -vector expansions. Thus, in P the legs L_2 and L_3 are complementary, contradicting the assumption of the lemma.

We are left with the last possibility, namely $v_{s,\alpha} \in L_1$. This implies, since in P there are no complementary legs while in P' there are, that $v_{t,\beta} \in L_2 \cup L_3$. From the equality $v_{s,\alpha} \cdot v_{t,\beta} = 0$, we deduce that $|V_{v_{s,\alpha}} \cap V_{L_2 \cup L_3}| \geq 2$. Let us consider the vector

$$\tilde{v}_{s,\alpha} := - \sum_{k \in V_{L_2 \cup L_3}} (v_{s,\alpha} \cdot e_k) e_k$$

and the set $\bar{S} := \{\bar{v}_0\} \cup L_2 \cup L_3 \cup \{\tilde{v}_{s,\alpha}\}$, where \bar{v}_0 is defined above. Note that in \bar{S} the vertex $\tilde{v}_{s,\alpha}$ is isolated. The set \bar{S} is a good subset of $\mathbb{Z}^{n_2+n_3+2}$. In fact, its incidence matrix has the form (2.4) and it is irreducible, since $\{\bar{v}_0\} \cup L_2 \cup L_3$ is connected and $\tilde{v}_{s,\alpha}$ is linked to $v_{t,\beta} \in L_2$. By construction, it holds that $p_1(\bar{S}) > 0$, and therefore by

Lemma 4.5 the set \bar{S} is standard and thus connected. This contradiction completes the proof. \square

The following proposition, Proposition 6.16, shows that good subsets with no bad components of any type, possibly disconnected intersection graphs and sufficiently negative quantity $I(P)$ can be contracted to subsets having the same properties. This is the main result of the section and will be used in the proof of Theorem 7.2.

Proposition 6.16. *Suppose that $n \geq 5$, and let $P_n \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ be a good set with a trivalent vertex, no bad components of any type and such that $I(P) < -1$. Then, there exists a sequence of contractions $P_n \searrow P_{n-1} \searrow \cdots \searrow P_k$, where either $k = 3$ or $k = 5$, such that, for each $i = k, k + 1, \dots, n$, the set P_i is good, has no bad components of any type and either $(I(P_{i+1}), c(P_{i+1})) = (I(P_i), c(P_i))$ or $I(P_{i+1}) - 1 \geq I(P_i)$ and $c(P_{i+1}) + 1 \geq c(P_i)$. Moreover:*

- (1) *If $p_1(P_n) > 0$, then $I(P_n) = -4$, $k = 5$, P_n is standard and one can choose the above sequence in such a way that $I(P_i) = -4$ and P_i is standard for every $i = 5, \dots, n - 1$.*
- (2) *If $I(P_n) + c(P_n) \leq -1$ and $k = 5$, then P_5 is given, up to replacing P_5 with ΩP_5 where $\Omega \in \Upsilon_{P_5}$, by either (1) or (2) in Lemma 6.13. Furthermore, if $I(P_n) + c(P_n) < -1$, then necessarily $k = 5$, and P_5 is given by Lemma 6.13 (1).*

Proof. We take as a sequence of contractions $P_n \searrow P_{n-1} \searrow \cdots \searrow P_k$, of good sets with no bad components of any type, the one given in Proposition 6.14, which satisfies by construction $I(P_{i+1}) \geq I(P_i)$, for every $i = k, k + 1, \dots, n - 1$. Given a contraction $P_{i+1} \searrow P_i$ in the sequence, we analyze the numbers $c(P_{i+1})$ and $c(P_i)$. Since $-1 > I(P_n) \geq I(P_{i+1})$, by Lemma 4.4, inequality (4.1) holds and we deduce that either $p_1(P_{i+1}) > 0$ or $p_2(P_{i+1}) > 0$. If $p_1(P_{i+1}) > 0$, then we use Proposition 6.3 to build P_i , and the equality $(I(P_{i+1}), c(P_{i+1})) = (I(P_i), c(P_i))$ as well as (1) follow. Moreover, in this case (2) follows from (1) because P_5 is given, up to replacing P_5 with ΩP_5 where $\Omega \in \Upsilon_{P_5}$, by Lemma 6.13 (1). If P_{i+1} has two complementary legs, then P_i is built using Lemma 6.1, and Lemma 6.1 (4) gives the claim.

From now on we shall assume that $p_1(P_{i+1}) = 0$, $p_2(P_{i+1}) > 0$ and that in P_{i+1} there are no complementary legs. Under these assumptions there exist $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $(s, \alpha), (t, \beta) \in J$ such that $E_j(P_{i+1}) = \{(s, \alpha), (t, \beta)\}$. If $a_{s,\alpha}, a_{t,\beta} > 2$ the hypothesis of Lemma 6.10 are satisfied and, since in P_{i+1} there are no complementary legs, either Lemma 6.10 (1) or Lemma 6.10 (2) hold. If Lemma 6.10 (2) holds, then so does Lemma 6.9 (4). But this is impossible since, by Proposition 6.14, we have $|v \cdot e_h| \leq 1$ for every $v \in P_{i+1}$ and every $h \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. On the other hand, if the conclusion of Lemma 6.10 (1) holds, then the good set without bad components $P_i = (P_{i+1} \setminus \{v_{s,\alpha}, v_{t,\beta}\}) \cup \{\pi_{e_j}(v_{t,\beta})\}$ clearly satisfies $I(P_{i+1}) - 1 \geq I(P_i)$ and $c(P_{i+1}) + 1 \geq c(P_i)$.

Notice that there is only one possibility left, namely that for each $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and each $(s, \alpha), (t, \beta) \in J$ such that $E_j(P_{i+1}) = \{(s, \alpha), (t, \beta)\}$ we have either $a_{s,\alpha} = 2$ or $a_{s,\beta} = 2$. By [Li, Lemma 4.4], for at least one choice of j , $(s, \alpha), (t, \beta)$ we have $a_{s,\alpha} = 2$ and either $v_{s,\alpha}$ is not internal or $v_{s,\alpha} \cdot v_{t,\beta} = 1$. Therefore, since P_{i+1} has no bad components and no complementary legs, the conclusion of either Lemma 6.9 (3) or Lemma 6.9 (4) holds. But, as we pointed out above, Lemma 6.9 (4) contradicts Proposition 6.14 (3), and therefore Lemma 6.9 (3) must

hold. Thus, since $|v_{t,\beta} \cdot e_j| = 1$ and $v_{s,\alpha}$ is not internal, the good set with no bad components P_i satisfies $(I(P_{i+1}), c(P_{i+1})) = (I(P_i), c(P_i))$.

In order to conclude we must prove (2). If $I(P_n) + c(P_n) \leq -1$ we have the inequalities

$$(6.2) \quad I(P_k) + c(P_k) \leq I(P_{k+1}) + c(P_{k+1}) \leq \dots \leq I(P_n) + c(P_n) \leq -1.$$

If $k = 5$ it follows from Lemma 6.13 that, up to replacing P_5 with ΩP_5 where $\Omega \in \Upsilon_{P_5}$, P_5 must be either of type Lemma 6.13 (1) or Lemma 6.13 (2). Inequalities (6.2) imply that if $I(P_n) + c(P_n) < -1$, then $I(P_k) + c(P_k) \leq -2$. Hence, P_5 is given, up to replacing P_5 with ΩP_5 where $\Omega \in \Upsilon_{P_5}$, by Lemma 6.13 (1).

Finally, let us assume by contradiction that $I(P_n) + c(P_n) < -1$ and $k = 3$. It follows from [Li, Lemma 2.4] and inequalities (6.2) that, up to replacing P_3 with ΩP_3 where $\Omega \in \Upsilon_{P_3}$, P_3 is given by [Li, Lemma 2.4(1)], which satisfies $(I(P_3), c(P_3)) = (-3, 1)$, and therefore $(I(P_n), c(P_n)) = (-3, 1)$. Since P_n has a trivalent vertex while P_3 is a linear set, there must be an index $i \in \{3, \dots, n - 1\}$ such that in the contraction $P_{i+1} \searrow P_i$, where

$$P_i = (P_{i+1} \setminus \{v_{1,\alpha}, v_{t,\beta}\}) \cup \{\pi_{e_j}(v_{t,\beta})\}, \quad j \in \{1, \dots, n\}, \quad (1, \alpha), (t, \beta) \in J(P_{i+1}),$$

the set P_{i+1} is three-legged while P_i is a linear set. Since $I(P_i) = -3$, then by [Li, Proposition 6.1] we have $p_1(P_i) = 1$, and since $I(P_{i+1}) \neq -4$, by Proposition 6.3 we know $p_1(P_{i+1}) = 0$. Let us denote by ℓ the only index in $\{1, \dots, n\}$ that satisfies $|E_\ell(P_i)| = 1$, and clearly $|E_\ell(P_{i+1})| = 2$. If $v_{t,\beta} \cdot v_{1,\alpha} = 0$, then $E_\ell(P_{i+1}) = \{(1, \alpha), (t, \beta)\}$, and this contradicts $v_{1,\alpha} \cdot v_0 = 1$. On the other hand, if $v_{t,\beta} \cdot v_{1,\alpha} = 1$, and therefore $v_{t,\beta} = v_0$, then we have necessarily $|E_\ell(P_{i+1})| = 1$, which is a contradiction. Therefore, we conclude that if $I(P_n) + c(P_n) < -1$, the sequence of contractions $P_n \searrow \dots \searrow P_k$ must end with $k = 5$. \square

Remark 6.17. In the last paragraph of the proof of Proposition 6.16 we have proved that we cannot have a contraction of standard sets $P_{i+1} \searrow P_i$ such that P_{i+1} has a trivalent vertex, $I(P_{i+1}) \neq -4$ and P_i is a linear set with $I(P_i) = -3$.

7. PROOF OF THEOREMS 2.5 AND 2.6

In this section we specialize the analysis done in Sections 4 through 6 to the case of standard subsets with $I < -1$, and we finally prove Theorems 2.5 and 2.6.

The graph of a standard set with a trivalent vertex has at least 4 vertices. The following lemma justifies the fact that in most of the statements of Section 6 we have assumed $n \geq 5$.

Lemma 7.1. *In $\mathbb{Z}^4 = \langle e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4 \rangle$ there are no standard subsets P with a trivalent vertex and $I(P) < -1$.*

Proof. Suppose by contradiction that there exists a standard subset $P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^4$ with a trivalent vertex and such that $I(P) < -1$. Since P is standard, we have $a_0 \geq 3$, and the condition $I(P) < -1$ forces $a_0 \leq 4$. Assume first that $a_0 = 4$, which implies, since $I(P) < -1$, that $a_{1,1} = a_{1,2} = a_{1,3} = 2$. It follows that, in order to have $v_{1,i} \cdot v_0 = 1$ for $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$, both $|V_{v_{1,1}} \cap V_{v_0}| = 1$ and $V_{v_0} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ must hold, a contradiction.

We now deal with the case $a_0 = 3$, which together with the condition $I(P) < -1$ implies that at least two among $a_{1,1}, a_{1,2}$ and $a_{1,3}$ are equal to 2. Assume, without loss of generality, that $a_{1,1} = a_{1,2} = 2$ and $V_{v_0} = \{1, 2, 3\}$. It follows that

$V_{v_{1,1}} = V_{v_{1,2}}$ and that $4 \in V_{v_{1,1}} \setminus V_{v_0}$. Since $v_{1,3} \cdot v_{1,1} = v_{1,3} \cdot v_{1,2} = 0$, we have $V_{v_{1,3}} \cap V_{v_{1,1}} = \emptyset$, and therefore $|V_{v_{1,3}}| \leq 2$. This last inequality is incompatible with $v_{1,3} \cdot v_0 = 1$ and $a_{1,3} \geq 2$. Thus, the statement follows. \square

Theorem 7.2. *Let $n \geq 5$ and let $P_n \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ be a standard subset such that $I(P_n) < -1$. Then, $I(P_n) \in \{-4, -3, -2\}$ and there is a sequence of contractions*

$$P_n \searrow \cdots \searrow P_{k+1} \searrow P_k,$$

where either $k = 3$ or $k = 5$, such that, for every $i = k, k + 1, \dots, n - 1$, the set P_i is standard and $I(P_{i+1}) \geq I(P_i)$.

Proof. We argue by induction on $n \geq 5$. If $n = 5$ the theorem follows immediately from Lemma 6.13, so let us assume that $n > 5$ and that the statement holds true for sets of cardinality between 5 and $n - 1$. By Proposition 6.16 we have $I(P_n) \in \{-4, -3, -2\}$, and there is a sequence of contractions $P_n \searrow \cdots \searrow P_{k+1} \searrow P_k$, with $k \in \{3, 5\}$, such that for every $i = k, \dots, n - 1$, P_i is good, it has no bad components of any type, and we have either

$$(7.1) \quad (I(P_{i+1}), c(P_{i+1})) = (I(P_i), c(P_i)) \quad \text{or}$$

$$(7.2) \quad I(P_{i+1}) - 1 \geq I(P_i) \quad \text{and} \quad c(P_{i+1}) + 1 \geq c(P_i).$$

If $I(P_n) = -4$ or $I(P_n) = -3$, since by assumption $c(P_n) = 1$, we have $I(P_n) + c(P_n) < -1$, and hence, by Proposition 6.16 (2), the sequence of contractions finishes with a set P_5 which satisfies $(I(P_5), c(P_5)) = (-4, 1)$. Then, (7.1) and (7.2) force $c(P_i) = 1$ for every $i = 5, \dots, n - 1$, and the statement follows in this case.

Now assume $I(P_n) = -2$. If the sequence of contractions ends with P_5 , then, by Lemma 6.13, we know that in P_5 there are two complementary legs, and therefore, by Lemma 6.15, P_n has two complementary legs also. Since P_n is standard we obtain the claim by Lemma 6.1 (5). Therefore we may assume that the sequence of contractions ends with P_3 . By (7.1) and (7.2) we have $c(P_{n-1}) \leq 2$. If $c(P_{n-1}) = 1$ we can apply the induction hypothesis and immediately obtain the result. Therefore, we may assume $(I(P_{n-1}), c(P_{n-1})) \in \{(-3, 2), (-4, 2)\}$. On the one hand, if $(I(P_{n-1}), c(P_{n-1})) = (-4, 2)$, then, by (7.1) and (7.2), it follows that $(I(P_3), c(P_3)) = (-4, 2)$, which contradicts [Li, Lemma 2.4]. On the other hand, if $(I(P_{n-1}), c(P_{n-1})) = (-3, 2)$, it follows, again by (7.1) and (7.2), that $(I(P_3), c(P_3)) \in \{(-4, 2), (-4, 1), (-4, 3), (-3, 2)\}$. All these possibilities contradict [Li, Lemma 2.4]; therefore we must have $c(P_{n-1}) = 1$, and the theorem is proved. \square

In order to prove Theorems 2.5 and 2.6 we will apply Theorem 7.2 to identify the numbers $\{a_0, \dots, a_{n_3,3}\}$ corresponding to standard subsets $P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ with a trivalent vertex and $I(P) < -1$.

Proof of Theorem 2.5. By Lemma 6.1 (2) we know that in the standard set P we can define a linear standard subset as $S_{n_1+1} := L_1 \cup \{\tilde{v}_0\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{n_1+1}$. Taking into account the definition of complementary legs, a straightforward computation gives $I(P) + 1 = I(S_{n_1+1})$. Since P is a standard subset satisfying $I(P) < -1$, it follows from Theorem 7.2 that $I(P) \in \{-4, -3, -2\}$, and hence $I(S_{n_1+1}) \in \{-3, -2, -1\}$. The strings associated to standard linear subsets with $I(P)$ equal to $-3, -2$ or -1 are respectively described in Remark 3.2 (I), (II) and (III). Since $\tilde{v}_0 \cdot \tilde{v}_0 = v_0 \cdot v_0 + 1$, a direct case-by-case analysis gives the lists in the statement. \square

Remark 7.3. Observe that in Theorem 2.5 we have considered all possible standard subsets $P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ with a trivalent vertex and $I(P) \in \{-4, -3\}$. In fact, in these cases it holds that $I(P) + c(P) < -1$; and therefore, by Proposition 6.16 (2), we know that there is a sequence of standard sets starting with P and ending with the set in Lemma 6.13 (1). This last set has two complementary legs, and hence, by Lemma 6.15, the set P has, necessarily, two complementary legs also. Notice that, since $P \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$ is standard, Lemma 7.1 guarantees $n \geq 5$, and hence the assumptions of Proposition 6.16 are fulfilled.

Proof of Theorem 2.6. Since P_n is standard, by Lemma 7.1, we have $n \geq 5$. The assumption P_n has no complementary legs implies, by Remark 7.3, that $I(P_n) = -2$. By Theorem 7.2 there is a sequence of contractions of standard sets starting with P_n and ending with P_k , where $k \in \{3, 5\}$. If $k = 5$, by Lemma 6.13, we know that P_5 has two complementary legs. Moreover, Lemma 6.15 implies that in P_n there are two complementary legs also, against the assumption in the statement. Therefore, $k = 3$. By Theorem 7.2 and [Li, Lemma 2.4] there is a sequence of contractions of standard sets, $P_n \searrow \cdots \searrow P_i \searrow P_{i-1} \cdots \searrow P_3$ with $I(P_3) = -3$. Therefore, for some $n \geq i > 3$, we have $I(P_n) = \cdots = I(P_i) = -2$ and $I(P_{i-1}) = \cdots = I(P_3) = -3$. By Remark 6.17, we know that P_i must be a linear set. Moreover, since P_n has a trivalent vertex while P_3 is a linear set, there must be some $j \in \{i+1, \dots, n\}$ such that in the contraction $P_{j-1} = (P_j \setminus \{v_{s,\alpha}, v_{t,\beta}\}) \cup \{\pi_{e_h}(v_{t,\beta})\}$ the set P_j has a trivalent vertex and P_{j-1} is a linear set. This implies that $s = 1$ and $L_\alpha = \{v_{1,\alpha}\}$. Since $I(P_j) = I(P_{j-1})$, it holds that $a_{1,\alpha} = 2$. Let $V_{v_{1,\alpha}} = \{h, k\}$ and let $v_0 \in P_j$ denote, as usual, the central vertex. Since $v_0 \cdot v_{1,\alpha} = 1$ then $|\{h, k\} \cap V_{v_0}| = 1$. Since $I(P_j) \neq -4$ then, by Proposition 6.3, we have that $|E_k(P_j)| \geq 2$, and by the definition of contraction we have that $E_h(P_j) = \{(1, \alpha), (t, \beta)\}$. These two conditions let us conclude that $k \in V_{v_0}$ and $h \notin V_{v_0}$. By definition of contraction we know $|E_h(P_j)| = 2$, and therefore we necessarily have $E_k(P_j) = \{0, (1, \alpha), (t, \beta)\}$. Even if these subindexes have no meaning in the linear set P_{j-1} , let us call \tilde{v}_0 and $\tilde{v}_{t,\beta}$ the vectors in P_{j-1} that correspond to the vectors v_0 and $v_{t,\beta}$ in P_j .

Since $I(P_n) = \cdots = I(P_j) = -2$ and all these sets are standard, it follows that the set P_n is obtained by final (-2) -vector expansions of the set P_j . Therefore, in order to establish the list of graphs in the statement we have to point out the standard linear graphs with $I = -2$ which can play the role of P_{j-1} . Once we determine P_j we perform on it the -2 vector expansions. Recall that these expansions produce strings of numbers related to one another by Riemenschneider's point rule.

The possible strings associated to standard linear sets P_{j-1} with $I(P_{j-1}) = -2$ are listed in Remark 3.2 (II) above. Notice that, when considering $t = s = 0$ for cases (1) and (2) and $k = 1, b_1 = 2$ in case (3), it yields the same graph $\bar{P} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^4$, which, up to replacing \bar{P} with $\Omega\bar{P}$ where $\Omega \in \Upsilon_{\bar{P}}$, is the following:



If we expand \bar{P} by final -2 vectors we obtain (3) in Remark 3.2 (II). It is immediate to check that no graph in (3) can play the role of P_{j-1} described above. This is so because there is no pair of vectors $\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{v}_{t,\beta}$ such that \tilde{v}_0 is an internal vector with $a_{\tilde{v}_0} \geq 3$ and such that there exists k with $E_k(P_{j-1}) = \{0, (t, \beta)\}$.

If we expand \bar{P} as described in (1) in Remark 3.2 (II), there are two possible pairs of vectors $\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{v}_{t,\beta}$ such that \tilde{v}_0 is an internal vector with $a_{\tilde{v}_0} \geq 3$ and such

that there exists k with $E_k(P_{j-1}) = \{0, (t, \beta)\}$. In both pairs $\tilde{v}_{t,\beta}$ is final. By symmetry, these two pairs yield graph (a) in the statement. The condition $s > 0$ in the statement comes from the requirement $a_{\tilde{v}_0} \geq 3$ with $\tilde{v}_0 \in P_{j-1}$.

Finally, if we expand \bar{P} as described in (2) in Remark 3.2 (II), there are different pairs of vectors $\tilde{v}_0, \tilde{v}_{t,\beta}$ such that \tilde{v}_0 is an internal vector with $a_{\tilde{v}_0} \geq 3$ and such that there exists k with $E_k(P_{j-1}) = \{0, (t, \beta)\}$. Now, it is not difficult to check that these pairs yield the graphs (b), (c), (d) and (e) in the statement. \square

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