

## Home assignment 4: quadratic lattices

**Definition 4.1** A *lattice* is a finitely generated torsion-free  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module. *Quadratic form* on a lattice is a function  $q : L \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $q(\ell) = B(\ell, \ell)$  where  $B$  is a bilinear symmetric pairing  $B : L \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} L \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ . *Quadratic lattice* is a lattice equipped with a quadratic form. A quadratic form is *indefinite* if it takes positive and negative values, and *unimodular* if  $B$  is non-degenerate and defines an isomorphism  $L \xrightarrow{\sim} L^*$ .

**Exercise 4.1** Let  $(L, q)$  be a quadratic lattice,  $L_{\mathbb{Q}} := L \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$ , and  $L^*$  the set of all  $x \in L_{\mathbb{Q}}$  such that  $q(x, L) \subset \mathbb{Z}$ .

- Prove that  $L^*$  is a lattice of the same rank as  $L$  and  $L \subset L^*$ .
- The *discriminant group* of  $L$  is  $\text{Disc}_L := L^*/L$ . Prove that  $L$  is unimodular if and only if  $\text{Disc}(L) = \{0\}$ .
- Let  $G$  be an abelian group. Construct a lattice  $(L, q)$  such that  $\text{Disc}(L) = G$ .

*Solution.*

- Consider the canonical identification of

$$\begin{aligned} L &\longrightarrow L^* \\ x &\longmapsto q(x, \cdot) \end{aligned}$$

where  $L^*$  is the set of linear forms on  $L$ . I expect to find an identification  $L^* \cong L^*$ . What exactly is  $q(x, \ell)$ ? Since  $x = \sum_i q_i e_i$  with  $q_i \in \mathbb{Q}$ ,

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