$\mathbb{A}^1$-INVARIANCE FOR UNSTABLE K_2

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1. Aim of the paper

The aim of this text is to prove that the non-stable K_2-functors K_2^G, where G is a simply connected Chevalley group of suitable type, satisfy $\mathbb{A}^1$-invariance on regular rings R containing a field k, that is,

$$K_2^G(R[t]) = K_2^G(R). \tag{1.1}$$

As a corollary, we should easily deduce that

$$K_2^G(R) = KV_2^G(R),$$

where $KV_2^G(R)$ is the Karoubi–Villamayor K-functor associated to G. This functor originates from [Jar83]. The above equality by e.g. [AHW15, Corollary 4.3.3] implies that $\pi_1^{\mathbb{A}^1}(G)(R) = K_2^G(R)$, i.e. we obtain an explicit presentation for the $\mathbb{A}^1$-fundamental group of G in the sense of Morel–Voevodsky.

"Suitable type" here means that we consider only the cases where we know the centrality of K_2, or at least the Quillen-Suslin lgp. Some intermediate steps can be proved in larger generality.

Essentially, we need to prove that $K_2^G(k[x_1, \ldots, x_n]) = K_2^G(k)$. (Then (1.1) follows by standard geometric methods.) There are two models: Tulenbaev's proof for the SL_n case [Tul83] and Stavrova's proof for K_1^G [Sta14]. Tulenbaev [Tul83] uses stabilization of the K_2-functor, and the good properties of the limit=algebraic K-theory. In [Sta14] stabilization is not used. However, the key steps of both proofs are the same: the case of $R = k$ (hidden somewhere around [Tul83, p. 140], or, respectively, [Sta14, Theorem 3.1]); Quillen-Suslin lgp; $\mathbb{P}^1$-gluing (see [Tul83, Theorem 5.1] or [Sta14, Theorem 1.1]).

1.1. The case $R = k$.

We consider the case of $K_2^G(k[t])$ vs. $K_2^G(k)$. (As in the $\mathbb{A}^1$-invariance of K_1^G, this case should be used to deduce that $K_2^G(k[t_1, \ldots, t_n]) = K_2^G(k)$.)

In Tulenbaev's framework, it follows from stabilization. However, the equality $K_2^G(k[t]) = K_2^G(k)$ is sort of known for all groups. Namely, in [Wen14, Theorem 5.1]: let k be an infinite field and let G be a connected reductive group over k. Then the inclusion $k \hookrightarrow k[t]$ induces an isomorphism

$$H_\bullet(G(k), \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_\bullet(G(k[t]), \mathbb{Z}),$$

if the order of the fundamental group of G is invertible in k. Once we know that the homology H_2 coincides with K_2^G (on both sides), this gives the result. It would be nice to check Wendt's proof; maybe, discuss it in a seminar?

Is it necessary to know the centrality in order to show that K_2^G coincides with H_2? If yes, then we probably know it for $K_2^G(k)$ even for isotropic groups [Deo78], but only for the

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good Chevalley groups for $K_2^G(k[t])$. We should try to understand what is proved in [VW12, Proposition 5.3] using only the universality of the Steinberg group. This may be useful. The paper is unpublished, so again everything should be double-checked if you want to refer to it.

1.2. **Plan of the proof.**

☐ (1) (**done**, see Theorem 1). Let R be a local ring. Show that
$$\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{\pm 1}]) = i_+(\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t]))i_-(\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{-1}]))i_+(\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t]))$$
Here $i_{\pm}$ denote the natural homomorphisms into $\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{\pm 1}])$.

☐ (2) (**done**, see Theorem 3). Show that $K_2^G(k[t]) = K_2^G(k)$.

☐ (3) (**done**). Consequently, $\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t]) \to \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t^{\pm 1}])$ is injective and $\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t]) \cap \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t^{-1}]) = \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k)$ inside $\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t^{\pm 1}])$. Also, $K_2^G(k) = K_2^G(k[t^{\pm 1}])$.
The first claim uses (2). The second claim follows from (2) and (1).

☐ (4) (**done** for split ACDE, see Theorem 2). Prove Quillen-Suslin lgp for K_2^G.

☐ (5) (Zariski gluing) for any commutative ring A and any non-nilpotent $f, g \in A$ such that $A = fA + gA$, the sequence of pointed sets
$$1 \longrightarrow K_2^G(A) \xrightarrow{g \mapsto (g,g)} K_2^G(A_f) \times K_2^G(A_g) \xrightarrow{(g_1,g_2) \mapsto g_1 {g_2}^{-1}} K_2^G(A_{fg})$$
is exact. The proof is usually almost the same as for (4).
(Remark. It seems that we need this property only for $A = R[t]$ and f, g non-constant polynomials.)

☐ (6) (S-lemma) Let A be a commutative ring, S a multiplicative subset of A. If
$$K_2^G(A[X_1, \ldots, X_n]) = K_2^G(A)$$
for some $n \geq 1$, then $K_2^G(A_S[X_1, \ldots, X_n]) = K_2^G(A_S)$ as well.
This should be easy; see [Abe83, Lemma 3.6].

☐ (7) (Nisnevich gluing) Assume that B is a subring of a commutative ring A, and let $h \in B$ be a non-nilpotent element. Denote by $F_h : A \to A_h$ the localization homomorphism.
(i) If $Ah + B = A$, i.e. the natural map $B \to A/Ah$ is surjective, then for any $x \in \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(A_h)$ there exist $y \in \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(A)$ and $z \in \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(B_h)$ such that $x = F_h(y)z$.
(ii) If moreover $Ah \cap B = Bh$, i.e. $B/Bh \to A/Ah$ is an isomorphism, and h is not a zero divisor in A, then the sequence of pointed sets
$$K_2^G(B) \xrightarrow{g \mapsto (F_h(g),g)} K_2^G(B_h) \times K_2^G(A) \xrightarrow{(g_1,g_2) \mapsto g_1 F_h(g_2)^{-1}} K_2^G(A_h)$$
is exact.
This should use something from the proof of (4) or (5); see [Sta14, Lemma 3.4].

☐ (8) ($\mathbb{P}^1$-gluing) Let A be any commutative ring. Show that the sequence of pointed sets
$$1 \longrightarrow K_2^G(A) \xrightarrow{g \mapsto (g,g)} K_2^G(A[t]) \times K_2^G(A[t^{-1}]) \xrightarrow{(g_1,g_2) \mapsto g_1 {g_2}^{-1}} K_2^G(A[t, t^{-1}])$$
is exact.
This should use (1)–(4).
  (a) Prove Lemma 6.1 for CDE. In Tulenbaev's paper this lemma invokes "another presentation". I am pretty confident that this result can be demonstrated for $\Phi = \mathsf{D}_\ell, \mathsf{E}_\ell$ using the same "amalgamation" technique as in the proof of lgp.
  (b) **(done)** Prove Corollary 6.3.

(c) Prove Proposition 6.2. This is hard. Have no idea how this can be proved at the moment.
(d) Prove $\mathbb{P}^1$-glueing using all the above facts.

□ (9) (Main corollary of $\mathbb{P}^1$-gluing) Let A be any commutative ring, and let $f \in A[t]$ be a monic polynomial. Show that $K_2^G(A[t]) \to K_2^G(A[t]_f)$ is injective.
The proof uses (5) and (8).

□ (10) ~~Prove that $K_2^G(k(t)) = K_2^G(k)$. This may be a bit tricky; I will think if we can get rid of it. I don't think Tulenbaev uses it.~~ Unsure whether this is true (?). This is true for SK_1 but in view of Milnor's theorem can not hold for K_1 and K_2.

□ (11) Prove that

$$K_2^G(k[t_1, \ldots, t_n]) = K_2^G(k).$$

If we strictly follow the pattern of K_1^G, this uses (9), (2), and (10). There may be other ways.

□ (12) Final result: let R be a regular ring containing a field k. Then $K_2^G(R[t]) = K_2^G(R)$.
This uses (4), (11) and (7).

2. Steinberg groups of Chevalley groups: preliminaries

Definition, functoriality, "congruence subgroups" $\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(\Phi, R, I)$ versus $\ker(\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(\Phi, R) \to \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(\Phi, R/I))$.

2.1. **Tulenbaev's map.** The following property of linear Steinberg groups was discovered for the first time by Tulenbaev (see [Tul83, Lemma 2.3]).

□ **Definition 2.1.** Let R be arbitrary commutative ring and let $a \in R$ be any nonnilpotent element. We say that the Steinberg group functor St^{G} satisfies if there exists a map T which completes the canonical solid arrows in the diagram below to a commutative diagram.

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t], tR[t]) \arrow[rr] \arrow[dr, "\lambda_a"] & & \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(n, R \ltimes tR_a[t], tR_a[t]) \\
& \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(n, R_a[t], tR_a[t]) \arrow[ur, dotted, "T"] &
\end{tikzcd}$$

3. Decomposition theorems for $\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(A[t^{\pm 1}])$ and $\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}\big(A((t))\big)$.

Lemma 3.1. $(R,m)GR\geq 2 i_+ : \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t]) \to \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{\pm 1}]) i_- : \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{-1}] \to \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{\pm 1}])$

$$i_+\big(\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(m \cdot R[t])^{\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t])}\big) i_-\big(\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{-1}]\big) = i_-\big(\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{-1}]\big) i_+\big(\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(m \cdot R[t])^{\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t])}\big)$$

$\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{\pm 1}])$

This is proved exactly as [Sta14, Lemma 5.12]. □

□ **Theorem 1.** $RGR\geq 2 i_+ : \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t]) \to \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{\pm 1}]) i_- : \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{-1}] \to \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{\pm 1}])$

$$\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{\pm 1}]) = i_+(\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t])) i_-(\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{-1}])) i_+(\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t])).$$

This is proved exactly as [Sta14, Theorem 5.1]. □

4. Quillen-Suslin lgp, Zariski gluing, Nisnevich gluing, S-lemma

□ **Theorem 2.** $\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}} g \in \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t], tR[t])\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R_M[t], tR_M[t]) M \trianglelefteq R$

In the case $\Phi = \mathsf{C}_\ell$, $\ell \geq 3$ the assertion of the theorem is the main result of [Lav15]. For a simply laced Φ of rank ≥ 3 this can be proved by the same token as [Sin16, Theorem 2] if one uses a stronger variant of Tulenbaev's lemma proved in the appendices below (see Corollary A.5). □

5. The case of $K_2^G(k[t])$ and some corollaries

□ **Theorem 3.** $kG = G(\Phi, -) \geq 2$
$$K_2^G(k[t]) = K_2^G(k).$$

See Korollar after Satz 1 in [Reh75]. □

□ **Corollary 5.1.** $Gk\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t]) \to \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t^{\pm 1}])\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t]) \cap \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t^{-1}]) = \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k)\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t^{\pm 1}])$

Clearly, $g \in \ker(\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t]) \to \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t^{\pm 1}]))$ implies $g \in K_2^G(k[t])$. Since $K_2^G(k[t]) = K_2^G(k)$, and there is a section $K_2^G(k[t^{\pm 1}]) \to K_2^G(k)$, the map is injective. Second claim: take $g \in \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t]) \cap \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t^{-1}])$. Then the image $\phi(g)$ belongs to $E(k) = E(k[t]) \cap E(k[t^{-1}])$, and after adjusting g by an element of $\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k)$, we can assume that $g \in K_2^G(k[t]) \cap K_2^G(k[t^{-1}])$. Hence $g \in K_2^G(k) \subseteq \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k)$. □

Corollary 5.2. $GkK_2^G(k[t^{\pm 1}]) = K_2^G(k)$

We use Theorem 1. Take $g \in K_2^G(k[t^{\pm 1}])$, then $g = x_1 y x_2$, $x_i \in \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t]))$, $y \in \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t^{-1}]))$. Since $E(k[t]) \cap E(k[t^{-1}]) = E(k)$, we have $y \in \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k)K_2^G(k[t^{-1}]) = \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k)$ and $x_1 x_2 \in \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k)$. That is, $g \in K_2^G(k)$. □

6. $\mathbb{P}^1$-gluing

6.1. **Preliminaries.** Let R denote arbitrary commutative local ring with the maximal ideal m and the residue field k. Consider the following commutative diagram of groups.

$$\begin{tikzcd}
C_+ \arrow[r, hook] \arrow[dddd, two heads, "k^+"] & \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t], m[t]) \arrow[rr, "\mu^+"] \arrow[dr, two heads] \arrow[dd, "j_1^+"] & & \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t]) \arrow[r, two heads, "p^+"] \arrow[dd, "i_1^+"] & \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t]) \arrow[dd, equal] \\
& & \mathrm{Ker}(p^+) \arrow[ur, hook] \arrow[dd, "\overline{j_1^+}"] & & \\
& \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t] + m[t^{-1}], m[t^{\pm 1}]) \arrow[rr, "\mu^{+\varepsilon}"] \arrow[dr, two heads] \arrow[dd, "j_2^+"] & & \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t] + m[t^{-1}]) \arrow[r, two heads, "p^{+\varepsilon}"] \arrow[dd, "i_2^+"] & \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t]) \arrow[dd, hook, "\overline{i_2^+}"] \\
& & \mathrm{Ker}(p^{+\varepsilon}) \arrow[ur, hook] \arrow[dd, two heads, "\overline{j_2^+}"] & & \\
C_\pm \arrow[r, hook] & \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{\pm 1}], m[t^{\pm 1}]) \arrow[rr, "\mu^\pm"'] \arrow[dr, two heads] \arrow[uurr, dashed, bend left, "\varphi"] & & \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{\pm 1}]) \arrow[r, two heads, "p^\pm"] & \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(k[t^{\pm 1}]) \\
& & \mathrm{Ker}(p^\pm) \arrow[ur, hook] & &
\end{tikzcd}$$

By the argument from A. Stavrova's 08/11/15 letter one also has that $\overline{j_2^+}$ is surjective.

□ **Lemma 6.1.** $\varphi i_2^+ \varphi = \mu^\pm$

Compare with [Tul83, Lemma 3.2]. □

□ **Proposition 6.2.** k^+

Compare with [Tul83, Proposition 4.1]. This should invoke Lemma 6.1. □

□ **Corollary 6.3.** i_2^+

Follows from the above lemmata by a simple diagram chasing (cf. [Tul83, Cor. 4.2]).

Indeed, let $g \in \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t] + m[t^{-1}])$ be an element of $\ker(i_2^+)$. By Corollary 5.1 g also lies in $\ker(p^{+\varepsilon})$ and hence comes from some $\widetilde{g} \in \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(A[t] + m[t^{-1}], m[t^{\pm 1}])$ via $\mu^{+\varepsilon}$. Since $j_2^+(\widetilde{g})$ lies in $C_\pm$ by Proposition 6.2 it comes from some $\widehat{g} \in C_+$ via k^+. It remains to notice that $g = \mu^{+\varepsilon}(\widetilde{g}) = i_1^+ \mu^+(\widehat{g}) = i_1^+(1) = 1$, as claimed. □

6.2. **Main result.** The following lemma is an analog of [Tul83, Proposition 4.3 (a)].

Lemma 6.4. $Rk = R/mkG\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t]) \to \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{\pm 1}])$

Let I be the maximal ideal of R, $l = R/I$, and consider the natural maps $\rho : \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t, t^{-1}]) \to \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(l[t, t^{-1}])$, $\rho_+ : \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t]) \to \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(l[t])$, $\rho_- : \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{-1}]) \to \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(l[t^{-1}])$. Take $x \in \ker(\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t]) \to \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{\pm 1}])$. By the field case Corollary 5.1 one has $\rho_+(x) = 1$, hence $x \in \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(I \cdot R[t])^{\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t])}$.

??????? □

Lemma 6.5. $Gk(R, m)R/m = k$

$$\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t]) \cap \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{-1}]) = \mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R)$$

$\mathrm{St}^{\mathrm{G}}(R[t^{\pm 1}])$

?????? □

Theorem 4. A

$$1 \longrightarrow K_2^G(A) \xrightarrow{g \mapsto (g,g)} K_2^G(A[t]) \times K_2^G(A[t^{-1}]) \xrightarrow{(g_1,g_2) \mapsto g_1 g_2{}^{-1}} K_2^G(A[t, t^{-1}])$$

Follows from the above lemmas. □

Corollary 6.6. $Af \in A[t]K_2^G(A[t]) \to K_2^G(A[t]_f)$

???? □

A. Linear Steinberg group in rank 3

The main goal of this subsection is to show that Tulenbaev's [Tul83, Lemma 2.3] remains valid for the linear Steinberg group of rank ≥ 3. In order to do this we will need yet another presentation for the relative linear Steinberg group (cf. [Sin16, Definitions 3.3 and 3.7]).

Definition A.1. The relative Steinberg group $\mathrm{St}^*(n, R, I)$ is the group defined by the following two families generators and four families of relations.

- Generators:
  (1) $X^1(u, v)$, where $u \in \mathrm{E}(n, R) \cdot e_1$, $v \in I^n$ such that $v^t \cdot u = 0$;
  (2) $X^2(u, v)$, where $u \in I^n$, $v \in \mathrm{E}(n, R) \cdot e_1$ such that $v^t \cdot u = 0$.
  Notice that ϕ maps both $X^1(u, v)$ and $X^2(u, v)$ to $T(u, v) = e + u \cdot v^t \in \mathrm{E}(n, R, I)$.
- Relations:
  (1) $X^1(u, v) \cdot X^1(u, w) = X^1(u, v + w)$, $u \in \mathrm{E}(n, R) \cdot e_1$, $v, w \in I^n$;
  (2) $X^2(u, v) \cdot X^2(w, v) = X^2(u + w, v)$, $u, w \in I^n$, $v \in \mathrm{E}(n, R) \cdot e_1$;
  (3) ${}^{X^\sigma(u^2,v^2)}X^\tau(u^1, v^1) = X^\tau(T(u^2, v^2) \cdot u^1, T(v^2, u^2)^{-1} \cdot v^1)$, $\sigma, \tau = 1, 2$;
  (4) $X^1(g \cdot e_1, g^* \cdot be_2) = X^2(g \cdot be_1, g^* \cdot e_2)$ where $b \in I$ and $g^* = g^{t^{-1}}$ denotes the contragradient matrix.

Lemma A.2. $\mathrm{St}^*(n, R, I)\mathrm{St}(n, R, I)$

TODO: □

The next step of the proof is to is construct certain elements in $\mathrm{St}(n, R)$ similar to Tulenbaev's elements $X_{u,v}(a)$ see [Tul83, § 1].

Let $v \in R^n$ be a column. Denote by $O(v)$ the submodule of R^n consisting of all columns w such that $w^t \cdot v = 0$. A column $w \in R^n$ is called <u>v-decomposable</u> if it can be presented as a finite sum $w = \sum_{i=1}^{p} w^i$ such that each w^i has at least two zero entries and $v^t \cdot w^i = 0$. Denote by $D(v)$ the submodule of $O(v)$ consisting of all v-decomposable columns. For a column $v \in R^n$ denote by $I(v)$ the ideal of R spanned by its entries $v_1, \ldots, v_n$.

Let $u, v, w \in R^n$ be columns such that $w^t v = 0$. It is easy to check (cf. [Kal77, Lemma 3.2]) that

$$(uv) \cdot w = \sum_{i<j} w_{ij}, \text{ where } w_{ij} = (w_i u_j - w_j u_i)(v_j e_i - v_i e_j) \in A^n.$$

The above decomposition is called the <u>canonical</u> decomposition of $(uv) \cdot w$. In particular, this shows that the column $a \cdot w$ is always v-decomposable for $a \in I(v)$, $w \in O(v)$, i.e. $I(v) \cdot O(v) \subseteq D(v)$. It is also straightforward to check that $D(v) \subseteq D(bv)$, $b \cdot D(v) \subseteq D(v)$ for $b \in R$.

Denote by B^1 the subset of $R^n \times R^n \times R$ consisting of triples (u, v, a) such that $v^t \cdot u = 0$, $v \in D(u)$, $a \in I(u)$. Denote by B^2 the set consisting of triples (v, u, a) such that $(u, v, a) \in B^1$.

□ **Lemma A.3.** $n \geq 4Z^\tau(u, v, a)\tau = 1, 2\mathrm{St}(n, R)(u, v, a) \in B^\tau$

$\phi(Z^\tau(u, v, a)) = e + uav^t \in \mathrm{E}(n, R)(u, v, a) \in B^\tau$
$Z^1(u, v + w, a) = Z^1(u, v, a) \cdot Z^1(u, w, a)$
$Z^2(v + w, u, a) = Z^2(v, u, a) \cdot Z^2(w, u, a)$
$\tau = 1, 2b \in R(u, vb, a), (ub, v, a) \in B^\tau$

$$Z^\tau(u, vb, a) = Z^\tau(u, v, ab) = Z^\tau(ub, v, a);$$

${}^gZ^\tau(u, v, a) = Z^\tau(\phi(g) \cdot u, \phi(g)^* \cdot v, a)\tau = 1, 2g \in \mathrm{St^G}(n, R)$

One constructs the elements $Z^1(u,v,a)$ in exactly the same way as Tulenbaev constructs his elements $X_{u,v}(a)$ (see definitions preceding [Tul83, Lemma 1.2]). Indeed, set

$$Z^1(v,w,a)=\prod_{k=1}^{p}X(v,a\cdot w^k),\quad Z^2(w,v,a)=\prod_{k=1}^{p}X(a\cdot w^k,v). \tag{A.1}$$

where $X(u,v)$ denotes the elements defined by Tulenbaev before [Tul83, Lemma 1.1].

The correctness of this definition and all the assertions of the lemma (with the exception of the last one in the case $n=4$) can be proved by the same token as in [Tul83, Lemma 1.3]. $\square$

For the rest of this section a denotes a nonnilpotent element of R and $\lambda_a\colon R\to R_a$ is the morphism of principal localization at a.

$\square$ **Lemma A.4.** $g\in \mathrm{E}(n,R_a)u,v\in R^nkm$

$\lambda_a(u)=g\cdot a^ke_1\lambda_a(v)=g^*\cdot a^ke_2u^t\cdot v=0$

$(u,v,a^m)\in B^1\cap B^2$

$b\in Ra$

$$Z^1(u,b\cdot v,a^m)=Z^2(b\cdot u,v,a^m).$$

It is straightforward to choose u and v satisfying the first requirement of the lemma. We can even choose u, v in such a way that $u\in D(v)$ and $v\in D(u)$. Indeed, notice that $I(u)=a^{k_1}$, $I(v)=a^{k_2}$ for some natural k_1, k_2 hence for $u'=a^{k_2}\cdot u$ and $v'=a^{k_1}\cdot v$ one has

$$u'\in I(v)\cdot O(v)\subseteq D(v)\subseteq D(v'),\quad v'\in I(u)\cdot O(u)\subseteq D(u)\subseteq D(u'),$$

as required.

In fact, we can also choose two extra columns $x,y\in R^n$ and a large natural p in such a way that vectors u,v,x,y additionally satisfy the following properties

$$\lambda_a(x)=g^*\cdot a^ke_3,\ \lambda_a(y)=g\cdot a^ke_3,\ y^t\cdot x=a^p\in R,$$
$$u^t\cdot x=0,\ u^t\cdot v=0,\ y^t\cdot v=0,$$
$$(u,x,a^m)\in B^1,\ (y,v,a^m)\in B^2.$$

Now direct computation using Lemma A.3 shows that

$$\begin{aligned}Z^2(a^{m+p}b\cdot u,v,a^m)&=Z^2(b\cdot(e+a^m\cdot ux^t)y,(e-a^m\cdot xu^t)v,a^m)\cdot Z^2(-by,v,a^m)=\\&=[Z^1(u,x,a^m),Z^2(b\cdot y,v,a^m)]=\\&=Z^1(u,x,a^m)\cdot Z^1((e+a^mb\cdot yv^t)u,-(e-a^mb\cdot vy^t)x,a^m)=Z^1(u,a^{m+p}b\cdot v,a^m),\end{aligned}\quad\square$$

hence the third assertion of the lemma follows.

$\square$ **Corollary A.5.** $n\geq 4T_n$

Follows from Lemma A.4 by the same token as in [Tul83, Lemma 2.3]. $\square$

References

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