

## ORTHOGONAL DECOMPOSITIONS OF INDEFINITE QUADRATIC FORMS

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**Introduction.** A well known theorem of Milnor (see [8] or [9]) classifies the unimodular indefinite quadratic forms over  $\mathbf{Z}$ . Either the form represents both even and odd numbers, in which case the form diagonalizes as  $\langle \pm 1, \dots, \pm 1 \rangle$ ; or the form only represents even numbers, in which case it decomposes into an orthogonal sum of hyperbolic planes and 8-dimensional unimodular definite forms. We give here some generalizations of this theorem for indefinite forms with square free discriminant of rank at least three.

Let  $L$  be a  $\mathbf{Z}$ -lattice on an indefinite regular quadratic  $\mathbf{Q}$ -space  $V$  of finite dimension  $n \geq 3$  with associated symmetric bilinear form  $f : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}$ . Assume, for convenience, that  $f(L, L) = \mathbf{Z}$  and that the signature  $s = s(L)$  of the form is non-negative. Let  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  be a  $\mathbf{Z}$ -basis for  $L$  and put  $d = dL = \det f(x_i, x_j)$ , the discriminant of the lattice  $L$ . We assume that  $d$  is square free. Let  $\langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle$  denote the  $\mathbf{Z}$ -lattice  $\mathbf{Z}x_1 \perp \dots \perp \mathbf{Z}x_n$  with an orthogonal basis where  $f(x_i) = f(x_i, x_i) = a_i$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq n$ . Most of our notation follows O'Meara [7]. Thus  $L_p$  denotes the localization of  $L$  at the prime  $p$ .

The lattice  $L$  is called *even* if  $f(x) \in 2\mathbf{Z}$  for all  $x \in L$ ; otherwise the lattice is *odd*. The condition that  $L$  is an odd lattice is equivalent to the local condition that  $L_2$  diagonalizes over the 2-adic integers (since  $d$  is not divisible by 4).

**Odd lattices.** While not all odd indefinite lattices have an orthogonal basis, we can get very close to this.

**THEOREM 1.** *Let  $L$  be an odd indefinite  $\mathbf{Z}$ -lattice of rank  $n \geq 3$  with square free discriminant  $d$ . Then*

$$L = \langle \pm 1, \dots, \pm 1 \rangle \perp B,$$

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