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Autor: Kawamura, Tomomi
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Relations among the lowest degree of the Jones polynomial and geometric invariants for a closed positive braid

Tomomi Kawamura

Abstract. By means of a result due to Fiedler, we obtain a relation between the lowest degree of the Jones polynomial and the unknotting number for any link which has a closed positive braid diagram. Furthermore, we obtain relations between the lowest degree and the slice euler characteristic or the four-dimensional clasp number.

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1. Introduction and a main result

A *link* is a closed oriented 1-manifold smoothly embedded in the 3-sphere S^3 and a *knot* is a link with one component. Let L be a link with r components. The *Jones polynomial* $V(L; t) \in \mathbb{Z}[t^{\frac{1}{2}}, t^{-\frac{1}{2}}]$ is an ambient isotopy invariant of oriented links L and is defined by the following relations [5]:

$$V(\text{a trivial knot}; t) = 1$$

$$t^{-1}V(\text{positive crossing}; t) - tV(\text{negative crossing}; t) = (t^{\frac{1}{2}} - t^{-\frac{1}{2}})V(\text{crossing}; t).$$

We denote by $\min \deg V(L; t)$ the lowest degree of $V(L; t)$. In [4], Fiedler determined the lowest degree of the Jones polynomial for some links. In this paper, we review his result in Section 3, and obtain some relations among the lowest degree of the Jones polynomial and the following invariants for a closed positive braid by his result.

The *unknotting number* $u(L)$ of the link L is the minimal number of crossing changes needed to create the trivial link with r components. Let L be a link and $F \subset D^4$ a smooth, oriented 2-manifold with $\partial F = L$, where D^4 is the 4-ball bounded by S^3 . We suppose that F has no closed components, but F is not assumed to be connected. The *slice euler characteristic* $\chi_s(L)$ of the link L is

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the greatest value of the euler characteristic $\chi(F)$ for such 2-manifolds $F \subset D^4$. We denote by $c_s(L)$ the minimum number of the double points for transversely immersed disks in D^4 with boundary L and with only finite double points as singularities, and we shall call this invariant the *4-dimensional clasp number*. In [8], the author showed that the following inequality holds for any oriented link L with r components:

$$u(L) \geq c_s(L) \geq \frac{1}{2}(r - \chi_s(L)). \quad (1)$$

A *closed positive braid diagram* is a closed braid diagram with no negative crossings. A *closed positive braid* or a *closed positive braid link* is an oriented link which has a closed positive braid diagram. Let D be a link diagram. Let $s(D)$ be the number of the Seifert circles and $x(D)$ be the number of the crossings of D . Let L be an r -component link with a closed positive braid diagram D_L . Boileau and Weber [2], and Rudolph [14] showed that the inequality $u(L) \leq \frac{1}{2}(r - s(D_L) + x(D_L))$ holds for such a link L . It was conjectured that the equality

$$u(L) = \frac{1}{2}(r - s(D_L) + x(D_L)) \quad (2)$$

holds for an r -component link L with a closed positive braid diagram D_L . (cf. [2], [11], [14]). In [8], the author proved that an inequality stronger than that conjectured by Bennequin [1] holds for any link diagram, and showed that the equality (2) and the equality $u = c_s = \frac{1}{2}(r - \chi_s)$ hold for any closed positive braid with r components. We review these results in Section 2.

By combining a result of Fiedler, that is Theorem 3.1, with a result including the equality (2), that is Theorem 2.1, we have the following result.

Theorem 1.1. *Let L be a closed positive braid link with r components. Then we have*

$$\min \deg V(L; t) = u(L) - \frac{1}{2}(r - 1).$$

Furthermore we have $\min \deg V(L; t) = c_s(L) - \frac{1}{2}(r - 1)$ and $\min \deg V(L; t) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \chi_s(L))$ for such a link L .

In section 2, we survey the stronger Bennequin unknotting inequality and the equality (2) before the proof of Theorem 1.1. In Section 3, we review a result of Fiedler [4] and prove Theorem 1.1. In Section 4, we consider some relation between the lowest degree of the Jones polynomial and the slice euler characteristic for quasipositive links.

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2. The Bennequin unknotting inequality

In this section, we review results in [8], which we use in the proof of Theorem 1.1.

Let D be an oriented link diagram. The *writhe* $w(D)$ is the value defined by the number of positive crossings minus the number of negative crossings of D . We give signs to Seifert circles of D as follows. A Seifert circle is a *strongly negative circle*, if it is adjacent to at least two negative crossings but adjacent to no positive crossings. A Seifert circle is a *non-negative circle* if it is not a strongly negative circle.

Let L be an oriented link with r components, and D_L any diagram for L . Let $s_{\geq}(D_L)$ be the number of non-negative circles of D_L and $s_{<}(D_L)$ be the number of strongly negative circles. In [16], Rudolph announced the *stronger slice-Bennequin inequality*,

$$\chi_s(L) \leq (s_{\geq}(D_L) - s_{<}(D_L)) - w(D_L),$$

and the author reproved it in [8]. By means of the above inequality and the inequality (1), the author showed the following inequality in [8]:

$$u(L) \geq c_s(L) \geq \frac{1}{2}\{r - (s_{\geq}(D_L) - s_{<}(D_L)) + w(D_L)\}. \quad (3)$$

Let $s(D)$ be the number of Seifert circles of a link diagram D . Let L be an r -component link which has a closed braid diagram D_L . In [1], Bennequin conjectured the inequality,

$$u(L) \geq \frac{1}{2}(r - s(D_L) + |w(D_L)|).$$

We shall call it the *Bennequin unknotting inequality*. In [15], by using a result of Kronheimer and Mrowka [9], [10], Rudolph showed the *slice-Bennequin inequality*,

$$\chi_s(L) \leq s(D_L) - w(D_L).$$

It implies the Bennequin unknotting inequality by means of the inequality (1). In [18], Stoimenow showed that if the Bennequin unknotting inequality holds for any closed braid diagram, then it holds for any knot diagram. In fact, both of the Bennequin unknotting inequality and the slice-Bennequin inequality can be extended to any link diagram by the Vogel algorithm [20] or the Yamada algorithm [21]. The inequality (3) shows that an inequality stronger than that conjectured by Bennequin [1] actually holds.

A *quasipositive link* is an oriented link which has a closed quasipositive braid diagram, and a *quasipositive braid* is the product of conjugate braids with positive braids. In [15], Rudolph showed that the equality

$$\chi_s(L) = s(D_L) - w(D_L) \quad (4)$$

holds for any closed quasipositive braid diagram D_L by a result of Kronheimer and Mrowka [9], [10]. A *positive link* is an oriented link which has a diagram with no negative crossings. In [12], [16], Nakamura and Rudolph showed that positive

links are quasipositive, and that the above equality also holds for any positive link diagram. In [8] and [16], the stronger slice-Bennequin inequality is proved by using their result.

By means of the inequality (3), we determine not only the unknotting numbers but also the 4-dimensional clasp numbers of closed positive braids.

Theorem 2.1 ([8]). *Let L be an oriented link with r components. We suppose that L has a closed positive braid diagram D_L . Let $s(D_L)$ be the number of the Seifert circles and $x(D_L)$ be the number of the crossings of D_L . Then we have*

$$u(L) = c_s(L) = \frac{1}{2}(r - s(D_L) + x(D_L)).$$

□

The argument due to Rudolph in [14] gives a minimum unknotting operations for closed positive braid knots; if a positive braid representation has two consecutive letters equal, we change one of the crossings corresponding to them. This rule can be extended to closed positive braid links.

Remark 2.2. In [14], Rudolph defined the slice überschneidungszahl $\ddot{u}_s(K)$ of a knot K , and showed $\ddot{u}_s(K) \geq g^*(K)$, where $g^*(L)$ is the *four-genus*, the minimum genus for an oriented connected surface smoothly embedded in D^4 with boundary L . The slice überschneidungszahl and the four-dimensional clasp number are the same in the knot case. If $r = 1$, that is, L is an oriented knot, the equality $g^*(L) = (r - \chi_s(L))/2$ holds. We note that it may not hold if $r \geq 2$. In fact, in the case of the Hopf link, we have $g^*(L) = 0$ and $\chi_s(L) = 0$.

In [17], Shibuya defined the link invariant $c^*(L)$ as the minimum number of the double points for a transversely immersed surface in D^4 with genus 0 and boundary L . He called c^* the clasp number and proved $g^* \leq c^* \leq u$ holds for any link. From definitions, we have $c^* \leq c_s$. If L is a knot, the equality $c^*(L) = c_s(L)$ holds. But it does not hold in general, because if L is the Hopf link, $c^*(L) = 0$ and $c_s(L) = 1$.

3. The lowest degree of the Jones polynomial

In order to prove Theorem 1.1, we review a result of Fiedler [4]. The n -string braid group B_n is generated by $n - 1$ standard generators $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{n-1}$ subject to the relations $\sigma_i \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i = \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1}$ ($1 \leq i \leq n - 2$), $\sigma_i \sigma_j = \sigma_j \sigma_i$ if $|i - j| > 1$. For $\beta \in B_n$, let $x_i^+(\beta)$ and $x_i^-(\beta)$ be the numbers of entries of σ_i and σ_i^{-1} in β respectively. The writhe $w(\beta)$ is defined as $\sum_i (x_i^+(\beta) - x_i^-(\beta))$. Let $x^-(\beta)$ be the number of negative crossings, that is $x^-(\beta) = \sum_i x_i^-(\beta)$. Let $\delta^-(\beta)$ be the number of different inverse generators σ_i^{-1} which appear in the word β . Let $b^-(\beta)$ be the number of different inverse generators σ_i^{-1} so that $x_i^-(\beta) > x_i^+(\beta)$. In [4],

Fiedler proved the following theorem by results due to Kauffman [7].

Theorem 3.1 (Fiedler [4]). *Let $\beta \in B_n$ be a braid and $L(\beta)$ be its corresponding oriented link. Then we have*

$$\min \deg V(L(\beta); t) \geq \frac{1}{2}(w(\beta) + 1 - n) - x^-(\beta) + \delta^-(\beta).$$

Moreover, we suppose that whenever an inverse generator σ_i^{-1} appears in β then there do not appear $\sigma_i, \sigma_{i-1}^{-1}, \sigma_{i+1}^{-1}$ in β . Then we have

$$\min \deg V(L(\beta); t) = \frac{1}{2}(w(\beta) + 1 - n) - x^-(\beta) + b^-(\beta).$$

□

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Let L be an oriented r -component link which has a closed positive braid diagram D_L . As Stoimenow commented in [18], the equality of Theorem 3.1 implies that the following equality holds for such a link L :

$$\min \deg V(L; t) = \frac{1}{2}(x(D_L) + 1 - s(D_L)).$$

Then by Theorem 2.1, the following equality holds for any closed positive braid link L :

$$\min \deg V(L; t) = u(L) - \frac{1}{2}(r - 1).$$

Furthermore combining it with the equality (4) and the inequality (1), we have $\min \deg V(L; t) = c_s(L) - \frac{1}{2}(r - 1)$ and $\min \deg V(L; t) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \chi_s(L))$ for such a link L . □

The Jones polynomial of a trivial link with r components is $(-t^{1/2} - t^{-1/2})^{r-1}$. But it is false that the minimum unknotting operation gives the lowest degree of the Jones polynomial for any closed positive braid link. The lowest degree term is given by the splicing operation corresponding to the crossing changing which we review on the paragraph after Theorem 2.1.

Remark 3.2. In general, the equality $2g^* = 1 - \chi_s$ does not hold.

Example 3.3. Let $T(p, q)$ be a (p, q) -torus link. We suppose that p and q are positive integers. Then the torus link $T(p, q)$ is a closed positive link. Let d be the greatest common divisor of p and q . In [8], the author has shown that the unknotting number of the (p, q) -torus link is $\frac{1}{2}\{(p-1)(q-1) + d - 1\}$. Hence, by Theorem 1.1, we have

$$\min \deg V(T(p, q); t) = \frac{1}{2}(p-1)(q-1).$$

In fact, the Jones polynomial of the (p, q) -torus knot was obtained in [6] as follows;

$$V(T(p, q); t) = \frac{t^{\frac{1}{2}(p-1)(q-1)}}{1-t^2} (1 - t^{p+1} - t^{q+1} + t^{p+q}).$$

We note that $\frac{V(T(p, q); t)}{t^{(p-1)(q-1)/2}}$ is a polynomial in $\mathbb{Z}[t]$ and does not vanish at $t = 0$.

The following examples imply that Theorem 1.1 distinguishes some links from closed positive braids.

Example 3.4. It is well known that the knot which is denote by 6_2 in [13] cannot be represented as a closed positive braid. We show this fact by Theorem 1.1. It is easy to show that the unknotting number of 6_2 is 1. By definition of the Jones polynomial or the table in [6], we have

$$V(6_2; t) = t^{-1} - 1 + 2t - 2t^2 + 2t^3 - 2t^4 + t^5.$$

Then the unknotting number of the knot 6_2 is not equal to $\min \deg V(6_2; t)$. By Theorem 1.1, the knot 6_2 cannot be represented as a closed positive braid.

Remark 3.5. The *Conway polynomial* $\nabla(L; z) \in \mathbb{Z}[z]$ is an ambient isotopy invariant of oriented links L and is defined by the following relations:

$$\begin{aligned} V(\text{a trivial knot}; z) &= 1 \\ \nabla(\text{positive crossing}; z) - \nabla(\text{negative crossing}; z) &= z \nabla(\text{seam}; z). \end{aligned}$$

In [3], Cromwell showed that any positive link has a positive Conway polynomial. In [19], Van Buskirk showed that, if K is a closed positive braid knot, then

$$\nabla(K; z) = z^{2m} + a_{2m-2}z^{2m-2} + \cdots + a_4z^4 + a_2z^2 + 1,$$

where $\binom{m}{k} \leq a_{2(m-k)} \leq \binom{2m-k}{k}$. These facts imply that the knot 6_2 cannot be represented as a closed positive braid, since we have $\nabla(6_2; z) = 1 - z^2 - z^4$.

Example 3.6. Let $8_{20}!$ be the mirror image of the knot denoted by 8_{20} in [13]. The knot $8_{20}!$ is the closure of the quasipositive braid $\sigma_1^3 \sigma_2 \sigma_1^{-3} \sigma_2 \in B_3$ as listed in the table in [6]. The Conway polynomial of $8_{20}!$ is $\nabla(8_{20}!; z) = 1 + 2z^2 + z^4$. By definition of the Jones polynomial or the table in [6], we have

$$V(8_{20}!; t) = -t^5 + t^4 - t^3 + 2t^2 - t + 2 - t^{-1}.$$

Hence the knot $8_{20}!$ cannot be represented as a closed positive braid. In fact we can show this fact by Theorem 2.1, since the knot $8_{20}!$ is a non-trivial slice knot.

Remark 3.7. Let $5_2!$ be the mirror image of the knot denoted by 5_2 in [13]. The knot $5_2!$ is positive. The Conway polynomial of $5_2!$ is $\nabla(5_2!; z) = 1 + 2z^2$. Hence

the knot $5_2!$ cannot be represented as a closed positive braid, though the Jones polynomial of $5_2!$ is $V(5_2!; z) = -t^6 + t^5 - t^4 + 2t^3 + t$ and $\min \deg V(5_2!; z) = 1 = u(5_2!)$.

4. Relations for a quasipositive link

Let $\beta \in B_n$ be a braid and $L(\beta)$ be its corresponding oriented link. We suppose that whenever an inverse generator σ_i^{-1} appears in β then there do not appear $\sigma_i, \sigma_{i-1}^{-1}, \sigma_{i+1}^{-1}$ in β . By the equality of Theorem 3.1 and the slice-Bennequin inequality, we have

$$\min \deg V(L(\beta); t) \leq \frac{1}{2}(1 - \chi_s(L)) - x^-(\beta) + b^-(\beta).$$

By means of the stronger slice-Bennequin inequality and Theorem 3.1, if σ_1^{-1} appears in β at most once and σ_{n-1}^{-1} appears in β at least twice, then we have

$$\min \deg V(L(\beta); t) \leq \frac{1}{2}(-1 - \chi_s(L)) - x^-(\beta) + b^-(\beta),$$

and if both of σ_1^{-1} and σ_{n-1}^{-1} appear in β at least twice, then we have

$$\min \deg V(L(\beta); t) \leq \frac{1}{2}(-3 - \chi_s(L)) - x^-(\beta) + b^-(\beta).$$

In [4], Fiedler gave some conjectures. We consider one of them. Let $\beta \in B_n$ be a braid and $L(\beta)$ be its corresponding oriented link. If β is of the form $\beta = w_1 \sigma_{i_1}^{\pm 1} w_1^{-1} \cdots w_k \sigma_{i_k}^{\pm 1} w_k^{-1}$, β is given in a *band representation*. A factor of the form $w_j \sigma_{i_j} w_j^{-1}$ is called *positive band* and a factor of the form $w_j \sigma_{i_j}^{-1} w_j^{-1}$ is called *negative band*.

Conjecture 4.1 (Fiedler [4]). *Let $\beta \in B_n$ be a braid given in a band representation. Let $d^-(\beta)$ be the number of negative bands of a band representation β . Then the following inequality holds:*

$$\min \deg V(L(\beta); t) \leq \frac{1}{2}(w(\beta) + 1 - n) + d^-(\beta).$$

By the slice-Bennequin inequality and the inequality (1), if the above conjecture would be true, the following inequality would hold for any quasipositive link L with r components:

$$\min \deg V(L(\beta); t) \leq \frac{1}{2}(1 - \chi_s(L)) \leq u(L) - \frac{1}{2}(r - 1).$$

Remark 4.2. Example 3.6 implies the equality $\min \deg V(L(\beta); t) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \chi_s(L))$ does not hold for general quasipositive links.

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Tomomi Kawamura
 Graduate School of Mathematical Sciences
 University of Tokyo
 3-8-1 Komaba Meguro-ku
 Tokyo 153-8914
 Japan
 e-mail: kawamura@ms.u-tokyo.ac.jp

Current address:
 Department of Mathematics
 Aoyama Gakuin University
 6-16-1, Chitosedai, Setagaya
 Tokyo 157-8572
 Japan
 e-mail: tomomi@gem.aoyama.ac.jp

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