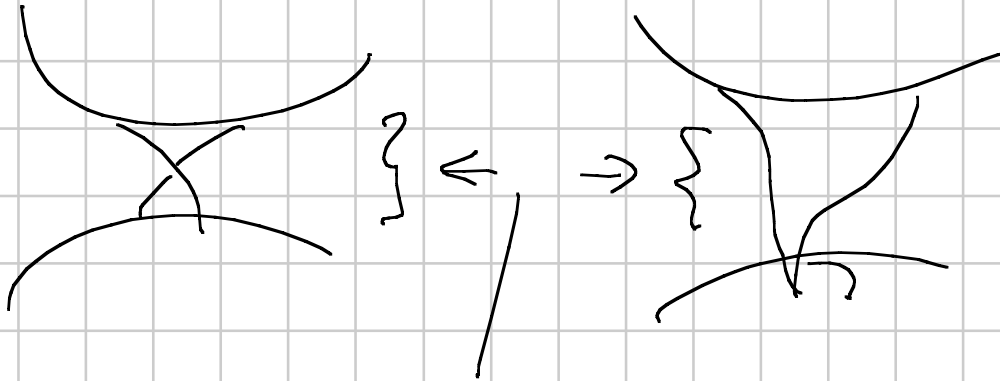


- $lk(K_1, K_2) = lk(K_2, K_1)$

$$\Rightarrow = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{\substack{c \\ K_1}} sp^h(c) \right)$$

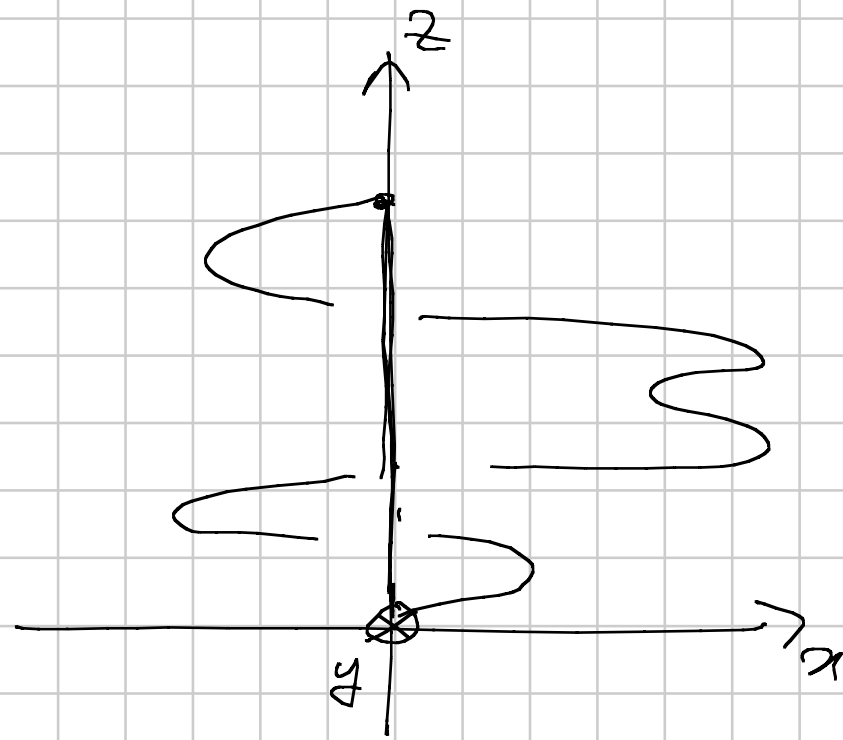
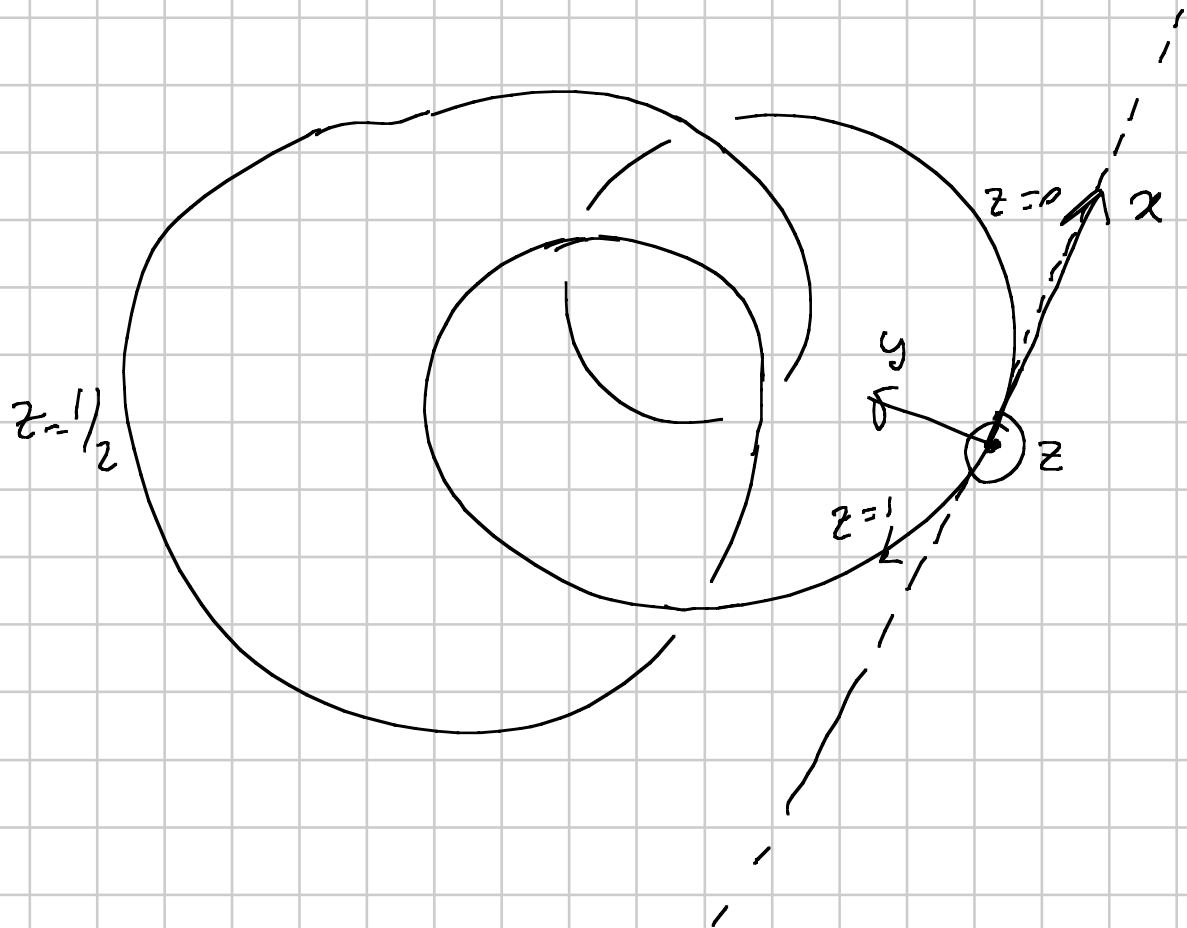
- algoritmo di Seifert : scelta altern. l.c.
contenuto $\Leftrightarrow$ più alto

Serve



non devono passare altri dischi

3. Cambio i nastri per suonare:

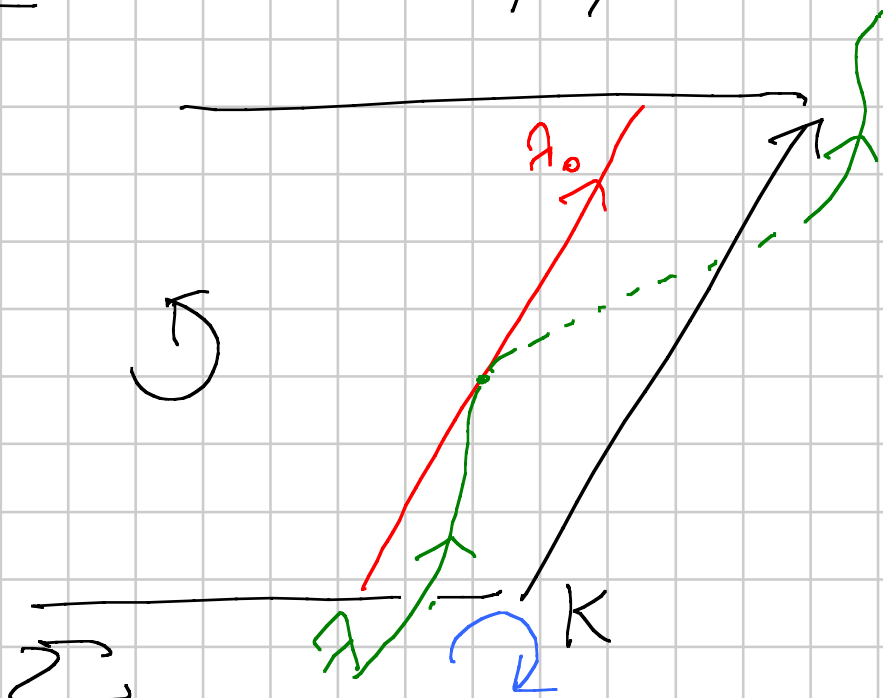


Teo: il framing di D è self-lk di D

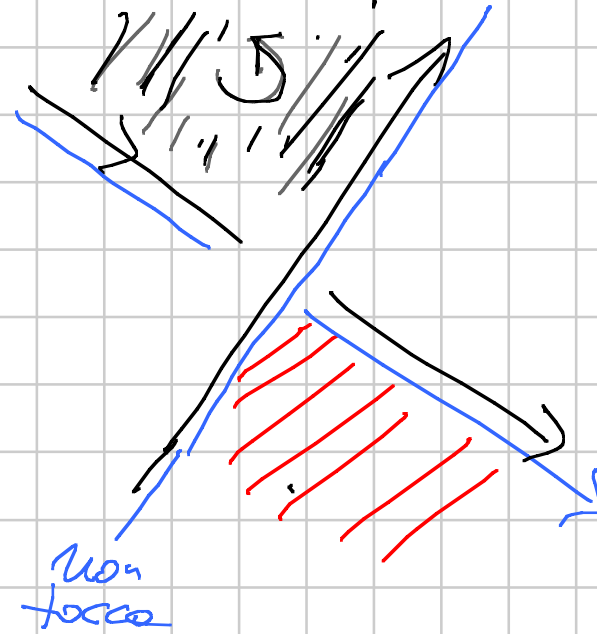
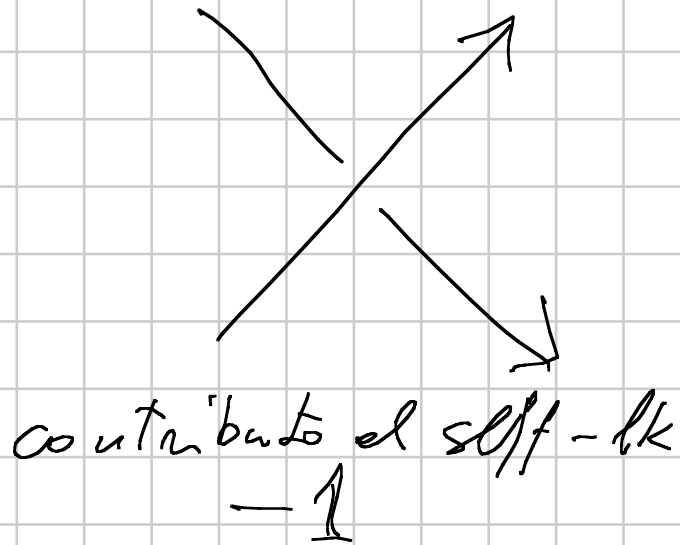
Dim: $\lambda = \lambda_0 + p \cdot \mu \Rightarrow p = \#_{\text{alg}} \lambda \cap \Sigma$

contributo a $p = -1$

contributo $\#_{\text{alg}} \lambda \cap \Sigma = -1$



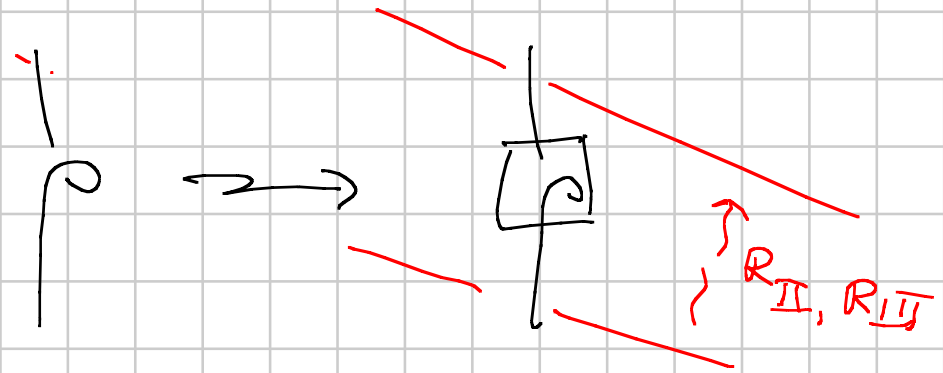
- 1 framing diagrammatico $\text{self lk}(D) = \#_{\text{alg}}(\lambda \cap \Sigma)$
 Penso a λ come verticalmente sopra D



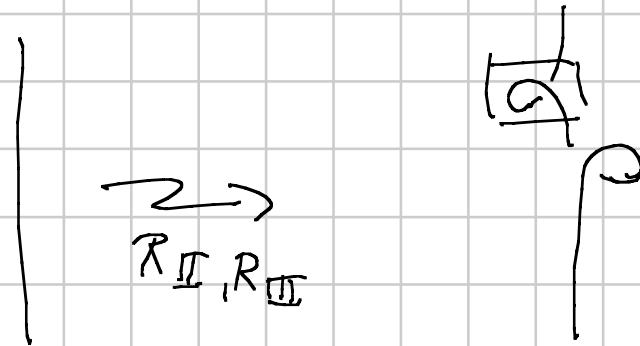
contributo
 $\#_{\text{alg}}(\lambda \cap \Sigma)$
 $= -1$


Teo: Se D_0 e D_1 sono digrammi che danno nodi (link) con framing isotopi con framing allora sono legati da R_{II}, R_{IV} + isotopia su S^2 .

Dim: dimenticando framing esiste successione di R_I, R_{II}, R_{III} .
Se a un certo punto applico mossa R_I nel senso di cancellare un vertice, non la applico e tengo il ricciolo



Se invece andasse applicata una R_I che crea



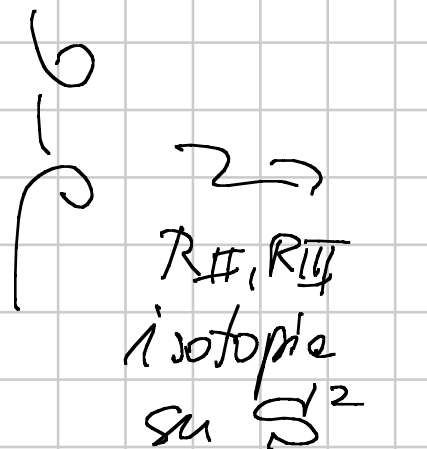
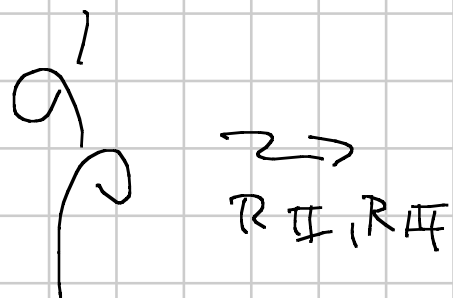
Alla fine trovo un diagramma D'_1 che coincide con D_1 ,
 tranne che per la presenza di alcuni $\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array}$; ottenuto
 da D_0 via $R_{II}/R_{III} +$ isotopi piano

$\Rightarrow$ framed isotopo a $D_0 \Rightarrow$ anche a D_1

$\Rightarrow$ il numero algebrico di riccioli per cui D'_1
 differisce da D_1 è 0.

Via R_{II}, R_{III} faccio scindere le $\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array}$ in modo

che siano connesse. $\sum_{\text{alg}} = 0 \implies$ due casi opposti.



Prop: $lk(K_1, K_2) = m$ se $[K_2] = m \cdot \mu_1 \in H_1(E(K_1))$.

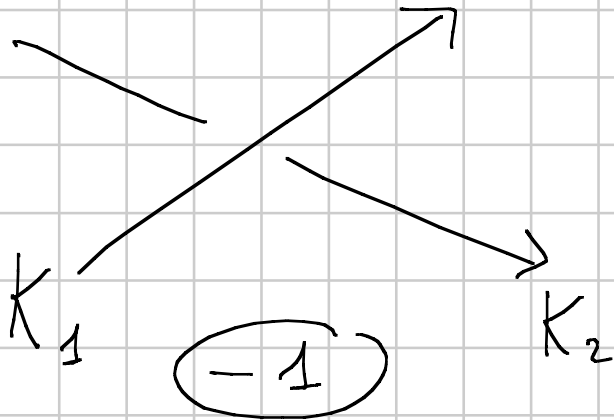
Dim 1. (1) $[\gamma] = m \cdot [\mu_1] \in H_1(E(K_1))$

$$\implies m = \#_{\text{alg}} (\gamma \cap \Sigma_1)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \#_{\text{alp}}(K_2 \cap \Sigma_1) = \text{lk}(K_1, K_2).$$



Def 2: $\text{lk}(K_1, K_2) = \sum_{\substack{\uparrow \\ K_1} K_2} \pm 1$



$[K_2] = [\tilde{K}_2] - [\mu_1]$

...

A diagram showing a curve $\tilde{K}_2$ with a loop, and a curve K_1 . A line segment connects them, and a circled -1 is written below $\tilde{K}_2$.



Teorema: se $K_0, K_1 \subset S^3$ sono nodi isotopi
o link
 $\Rightarrow$ sono ambient-isotopi, cioè

$$\exists (f_t)_{t \in [0,1]} \quad f_t: S^3 \rightarrow S^3 \quad \text{t.r.}$$

$$f_0 = \text{id} \quad f_1(K_0) = K_1.$$

Idea liscia: per ipotesi esiste $(K_t)_{t \in [0,1]}$.

Provo che $\forall t \in [0,1] \quad \exists \varepsilon$ t.c. $\forall t, u \in (t-\varepsilon, t+\varepsilon)$
 K_t e K_u sono ambient-isotopi.

Barthe per di [0.1] cpt.

È sufficiente provare che $\forall t \exists \varepsilon$ t.c. K_s ambient isotopo a K_t $\forall s \in (t-\varepsilon, t+\varepsilon)$.

La soluzione: un nodo J molto vicino a un nodo K è ambient-isotopo a K .

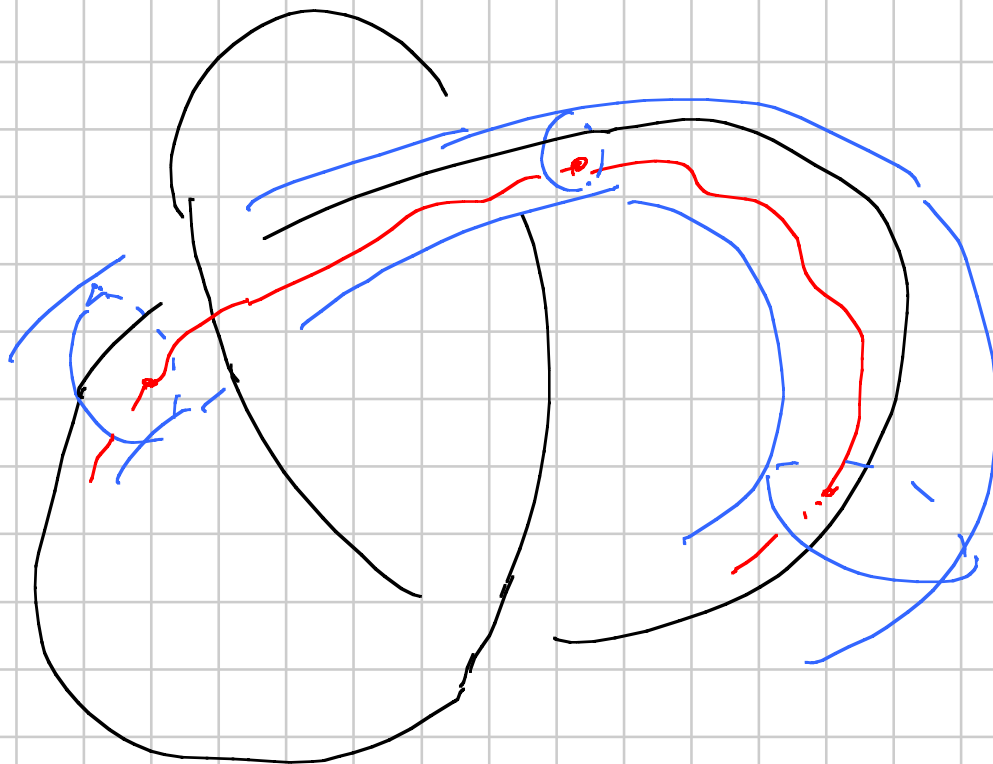
Prendo U intorno regolare di K , cioè

$$\exists g: D^2 \times S^1 \xrightarrow{\text{open}} U \quad \text{con } g(\{0\} \times S^1) = K.$$

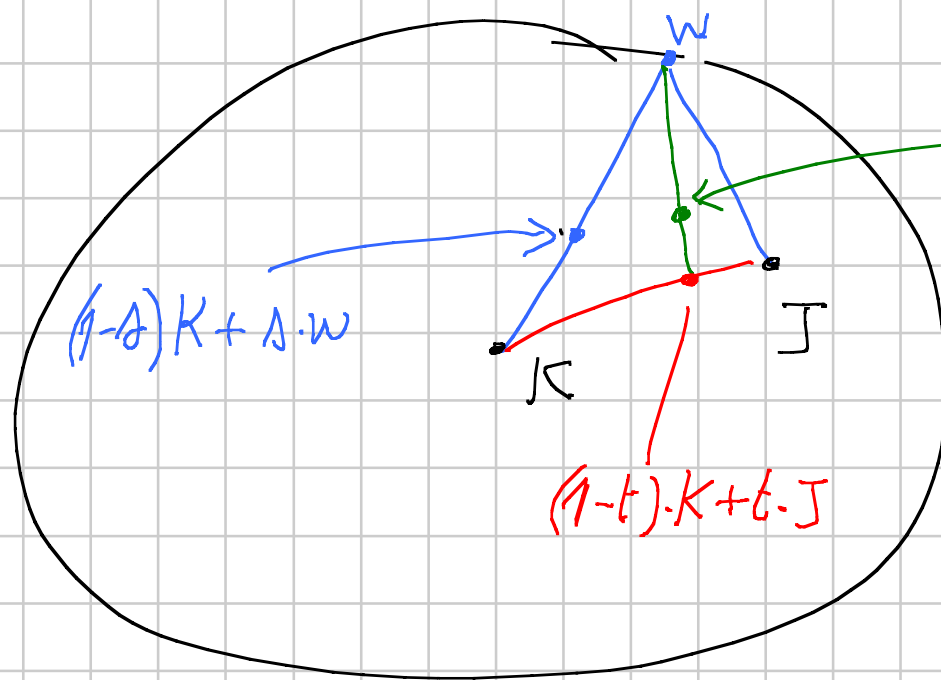
Per J molto C^1 -vicino a K ho $J \subset \overset{\circ}{U}$ e

$g^{-1}(J) \cap D^2 \times \{z\}$
 in our picture

$\forall z \in S^1$



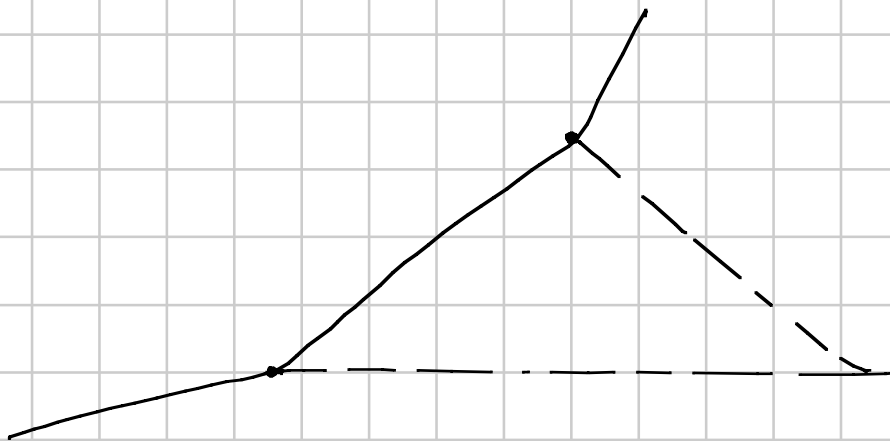
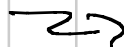
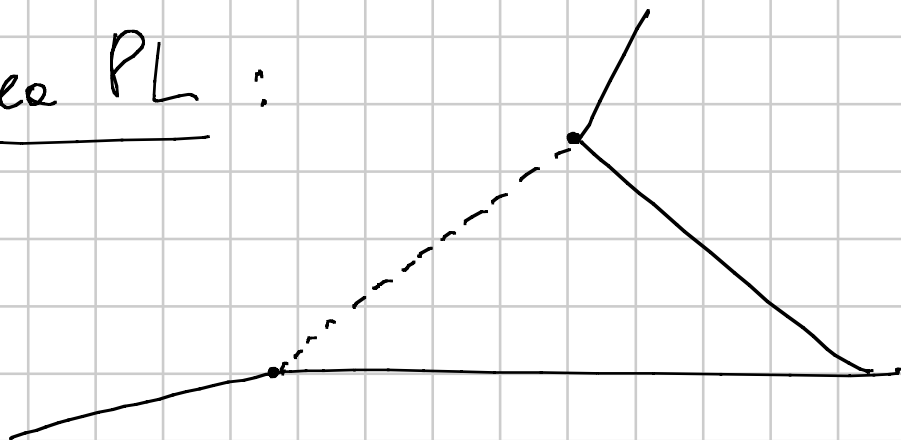
Costruisco l'isotopia ambiente tra J e K supportata in U
 e su U tramite g , identità su D^+ , uguale su D^-

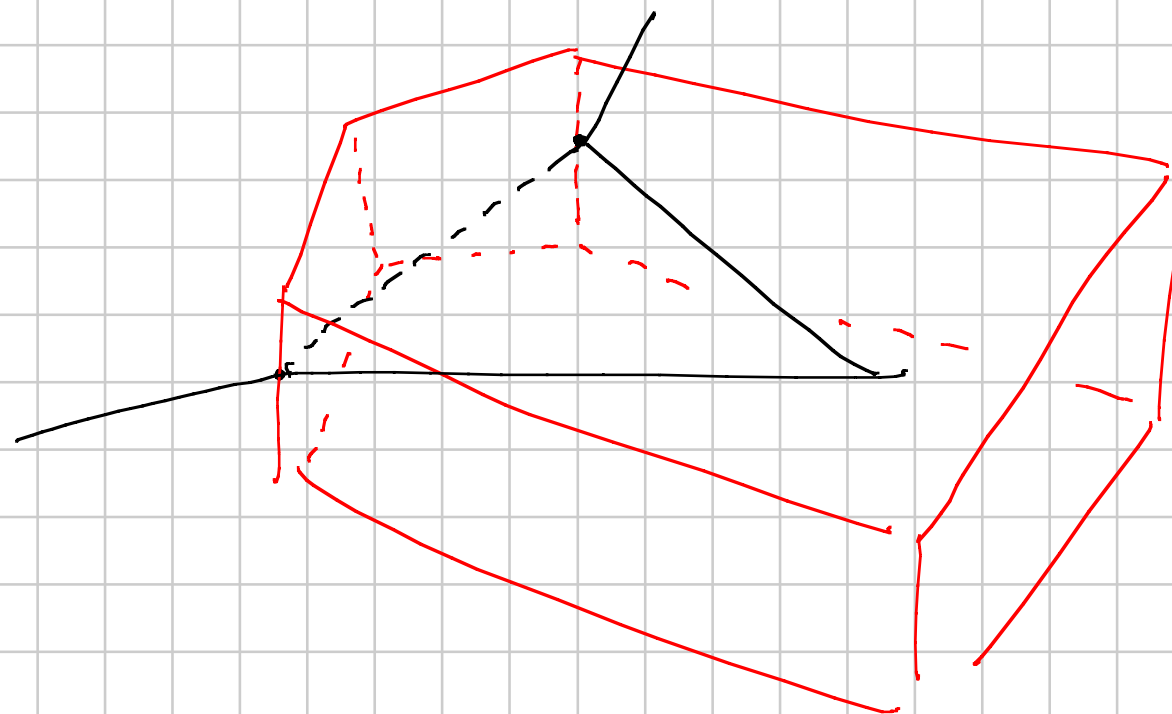


$$f_t((1-s)K + s.W) = (1-s)((1-t).K + t.J) + s.W$$



Idea PL :





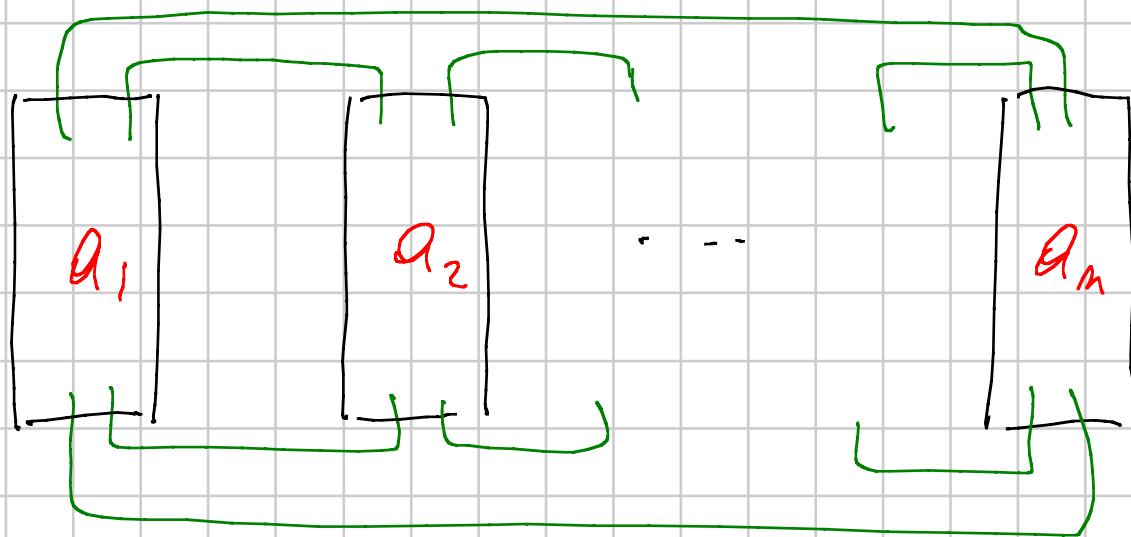
Costruire isotopia ambiente supportata sulla
 scatola che nasce / in $\rightarrow$.

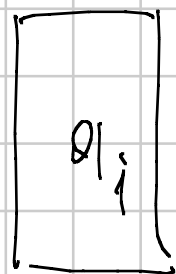


Esempi di modi e invarianti (facili da definire, ma
incalcolabili)

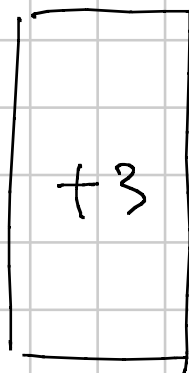
Pretzel

$a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{Z}$

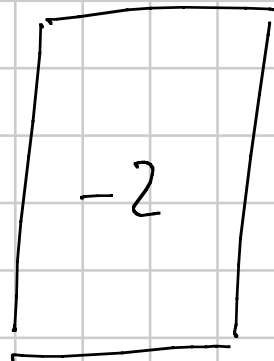
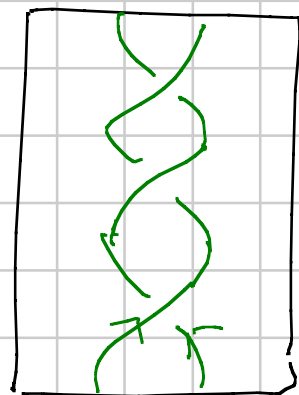




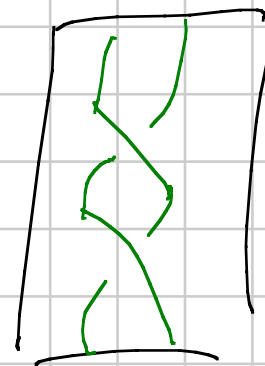
$= |a_i|$ pezzi twist rullati verso l'alto
di segno $\text{sgn}(a_i)$



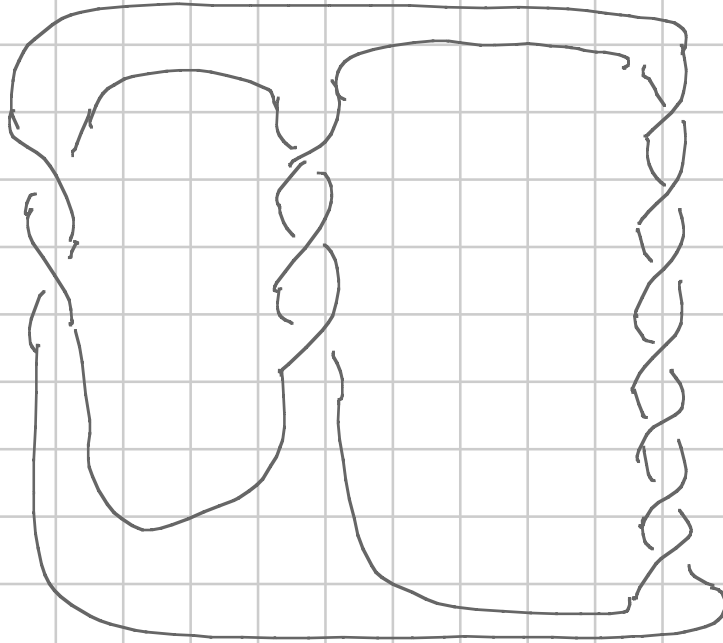
$=$



$=$

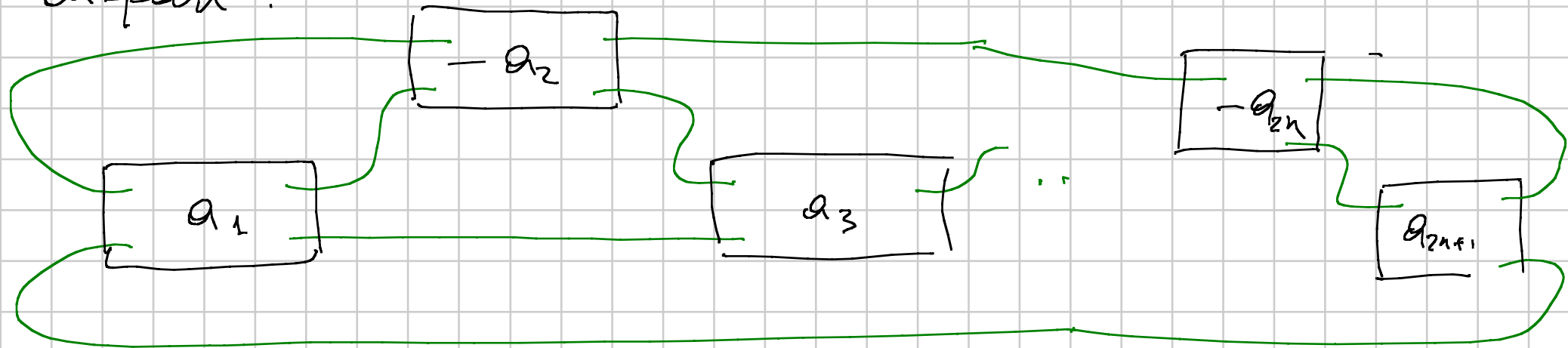


-2, 3, 7

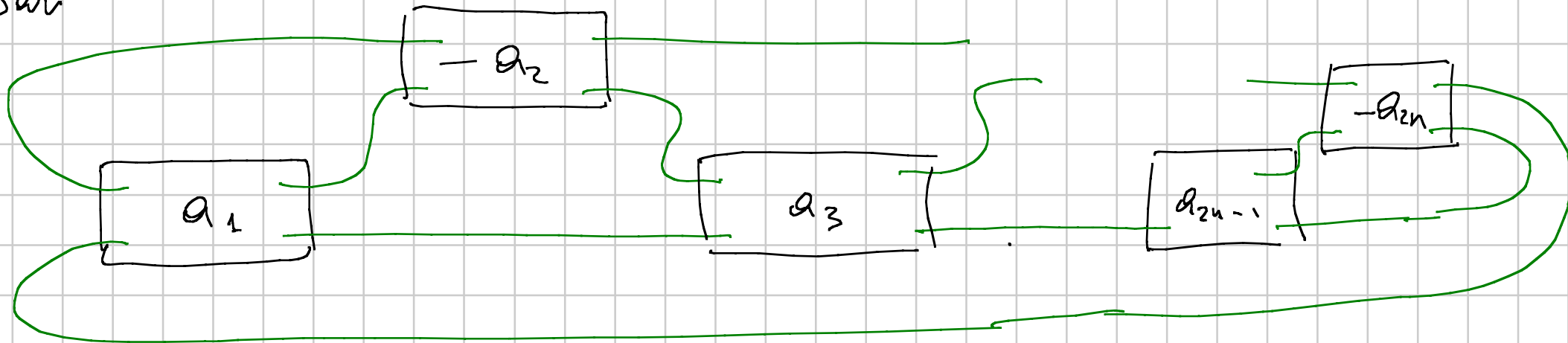


Nodi razionali : $a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{Z}$

n dispari :



n pari



$$\boxed{a}$$

= come prima

Frazioni continue

$$\frac{a}{p} \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$0_1 = p \cdot a_0 + \pi_1$$

$$p = \pi_1 \cdot a_1 + \pi_2$$

$$\pi_1 = \pi_2 \cdot a_2 + \pi_3$$

...

$$\pi_{m-1} = \pi_m \cdot a_m + 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{p} = a_0 + \frac{1}{a_1 + \frac{1}{a_2 + \frac{1}{\ddots a_{m-1} + \frac{1}{a_m}}}}$$

Comunque per $a_0, \dots, a_m \in \mathbb{Z}$ $a_m \neq 0$

$$a_0 + \frac{1}{a_1 + \frac{1}{\ddots}} \in \mathbb{Q}$$

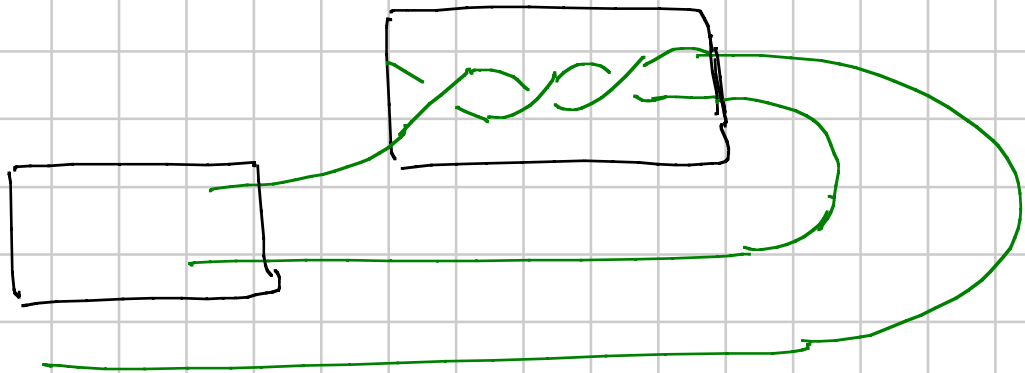
Fatto: Nodo razionale di parametri $a_1, \dots, a_m$
 dipende solo da $\frac{1}{a_1 + \frac{1}{a_2 + \frac{1}{\ddots}}} =: q/p$

Provo che senza cambiare q/p le secole pari e dispari
si corrispondono -

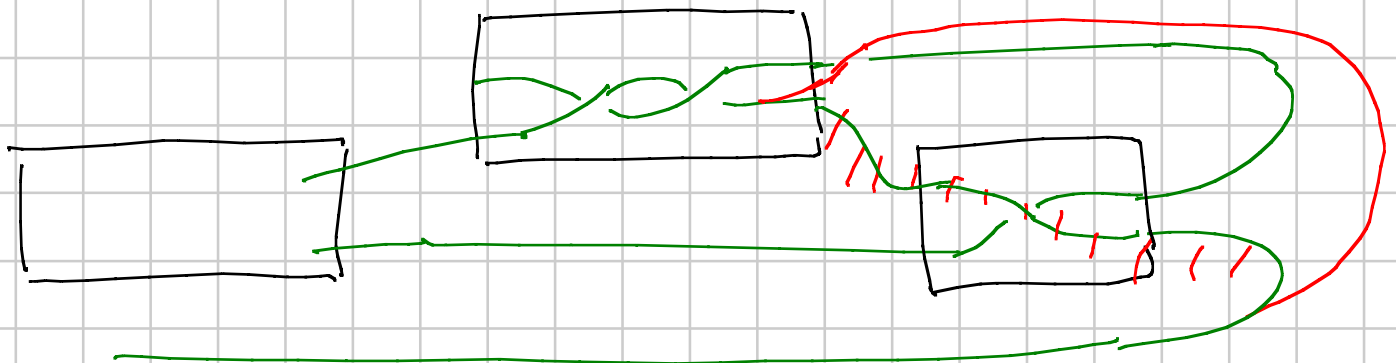
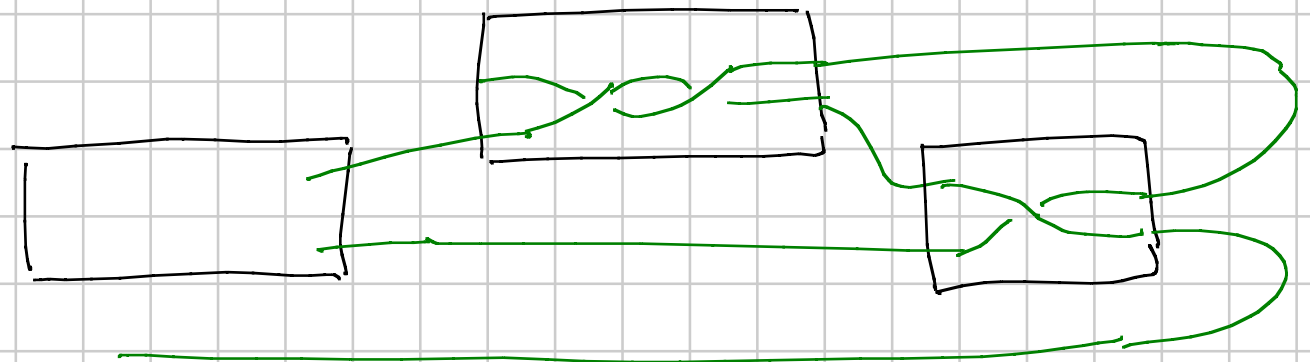
n pari, $a_n > 0$

$$\frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{1}{(a_n - 1) + \frac{1}{1}}$$

$a_1, \dots, a_n$



$a_1, \dots, a_{m-1}, 1$



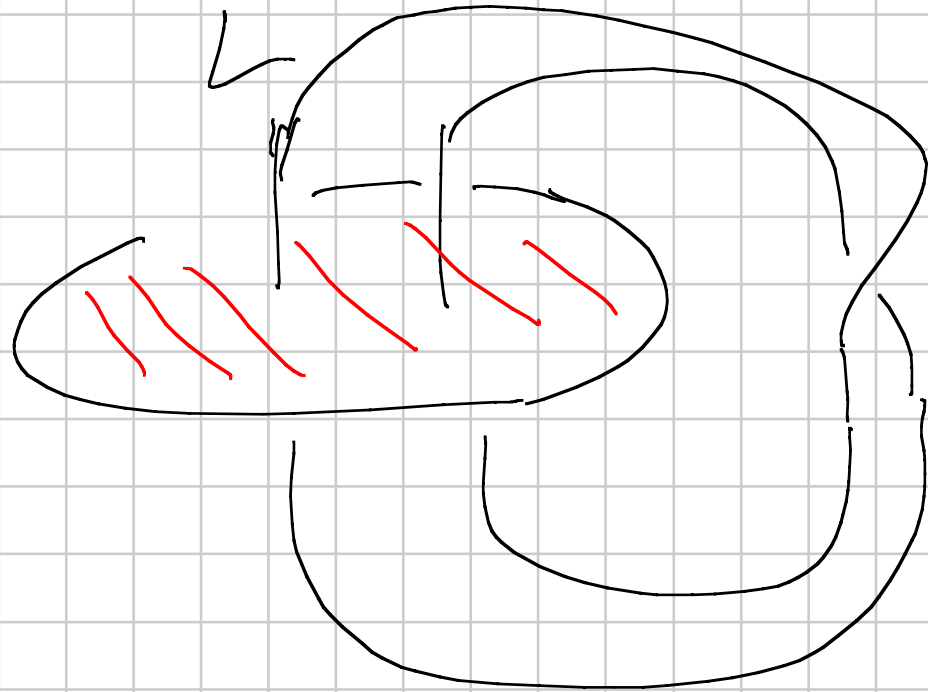
Invarianti impliciti

$$K \rightsquigarrow E(K)$$

Thm (Gordon-Luecke): per nodo K , $E(K)$
è un invariante completo

$$(E(K_1) \underset{\text{omeo}}{\cong} E(K_2) \Rightarrow K_1 \text{ equiv. a } K_2).$$

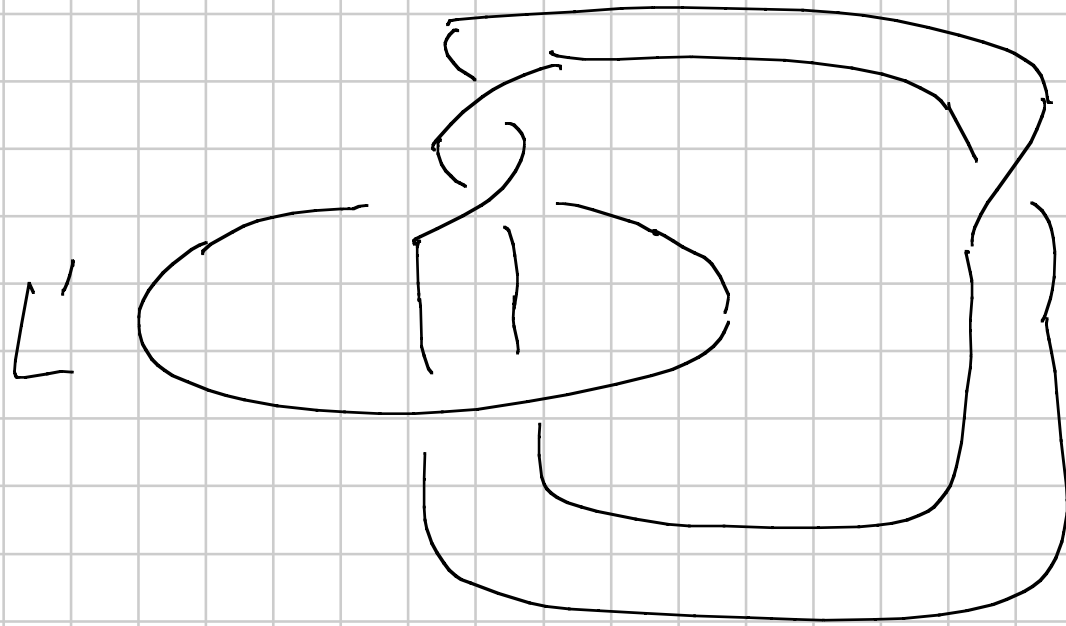
Oss: Falso per link.



ciascuna componente
è un nodo banale

Taplio $\mathbb{Z}^3 \setminus L$ lungo D e riattacco dopo rotaz.

di 2π ; la varietà risultante è la stessa ed è
 S^3, L' con



$$S^3, L \cong S^3, L'$$

$$L' \neq L$$

$$L' = \bigcirc \cup \text{trifoglio}$$

Unknotting number di K (o link)

(1) $\min \{ n : \exists D_0 \text{ diagramma di } K \text{ e}$

$D_0 \rightarrow D_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow D_n$ dove $D_{i-1} \rightarrow D_i$

è uno scambio d. incrocio e $D_n \cong \bigcirc$ }

(2) $\min \{ n :$

$\exists (K_t)_{t \in [0,1]}$ famiglia ^{decente} di curve in S^3 che

sono nodi per $t \neq t_1, \dots, t_m$ con

$K_0 \cong K$, $K_1 \cong \bigcirc$ e K_{t_i} ha un solo

$$(3) \min \{ n : \exists D_0 \rightsquigarrow D'_0 \rightsquigarrow D_1 \rightsquigarrow D'_1 \rightsquigarrow \dots \rightsquigarrow D_n \rightsquigarrow D'_n \}$$

$$D_0 \cong K, D'_n \cong \bigcirc, D_j \rightsquigarrow D'_j \text{ \textit{è} equivalenza di diagrammi (isobie piane, } R_I, R_{II}, R_{III} \text{)}$$

$$D'_{j-1} \rightsquigarrow D_j \text{ \textit{è} scambio di rivincio } \}$$

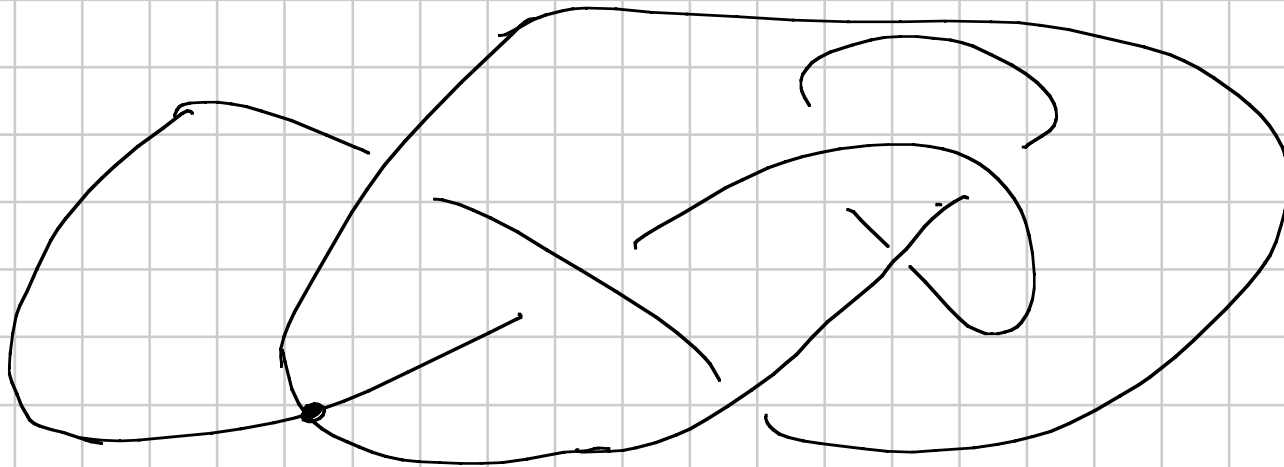
Prop: sono equivalenti.

Ovvio: $(2) \leq (3) \leq 1$

Facile: $(3) \leq (2)$.

Ho (K_t) con pti doppi in $t_1, \dots, t_m$

Prendo una proiezione di K_{t_j} :



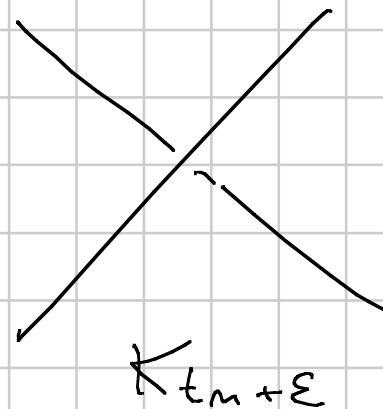
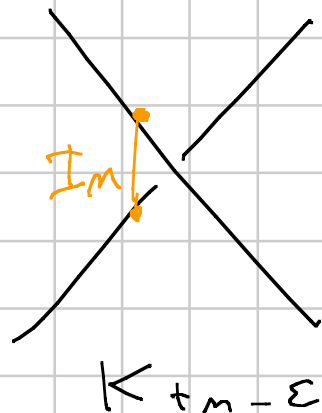
La stessa proiezione di $K_{t_j-\varepsilon}$ e $K_{t_j+\varepsilon}$ sono legate da

scambio di incrocio - Le proiezioni trovate da

$$K_{t_i+\varepsilon} \text{ e } K_{t_i-\varepsilon}$$

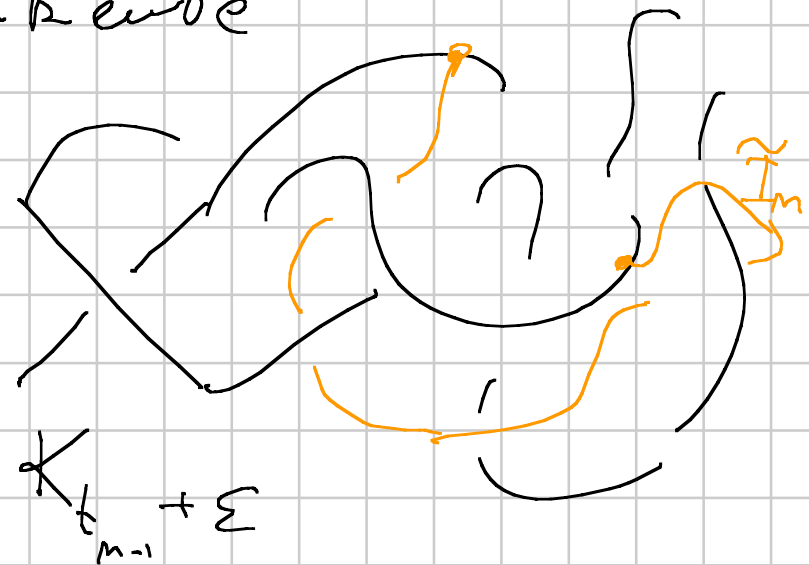
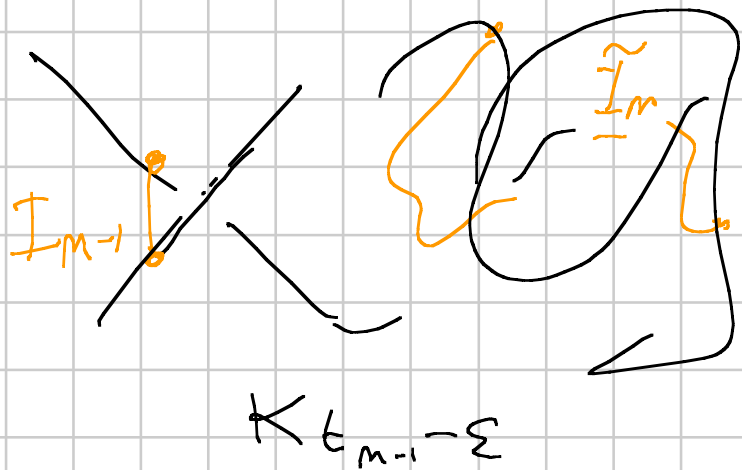
danno nodi isotopi $\Rightarrow$ sono legate da $R_I / R_{II} / R_{III}$

(1) $\leq$ (2) $H_0 (K_t)_{t \in [0,1]}$ con pli doppi in $t_1, \dots, t_m$



$$\tilde{K}_{t_m - \varepsilon} = K_{t_m - \varepsilon} \cup I_m$$

Ora la deformazione di $K_{t_m - \varepsilon}$ in $K_{t_{m-1} + \varepsilon}$
 è isotopia $\Rightarrow$ è isotopia ambiente



Pongo $\tilde{K}_{t_{n-1}-\Sigma} = K_{t_{n-1}-\Sigma} \cup I_{n-1} \cup \tilde{I}_n$

Procedo a ritroso fino a 0 trovando

$$\tilde{K}_0 = K_0 \cup \tilde{I}_1 \cup \dots \cup \tilde{I}_n$$

So che



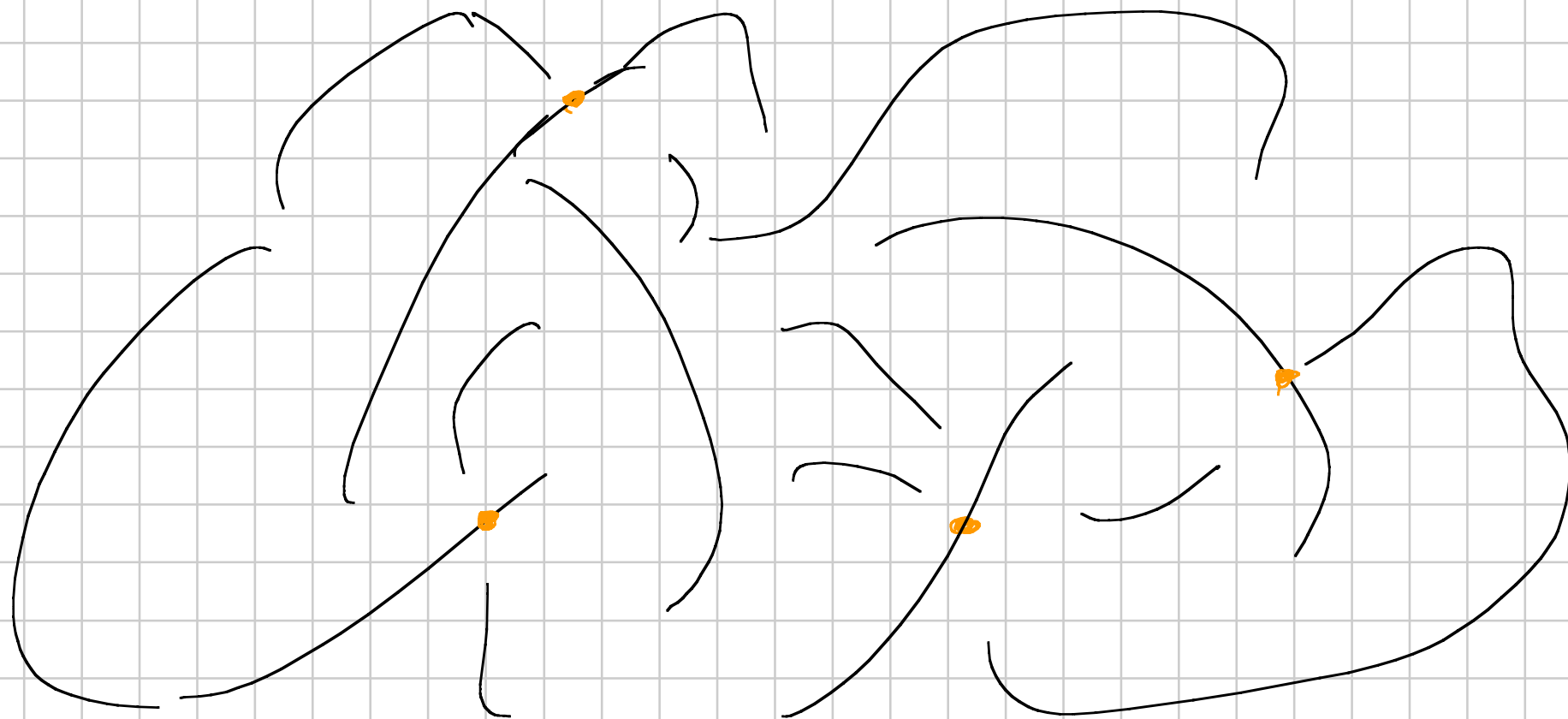


esprimibile per ogni j ottenuto su il nodo base.

Una espressione istopie di $\tilde{K}_0$ in modo che
 ogni $\tilde{I}_j$ tenda a essere un segmento continuo



Metto questi piccoli segmenti diritti tutti paralleli fra loro
e proietto sul piano a loro ortogonale :



scambiando gli incroci mancanti dai • Trovo poter usare bande