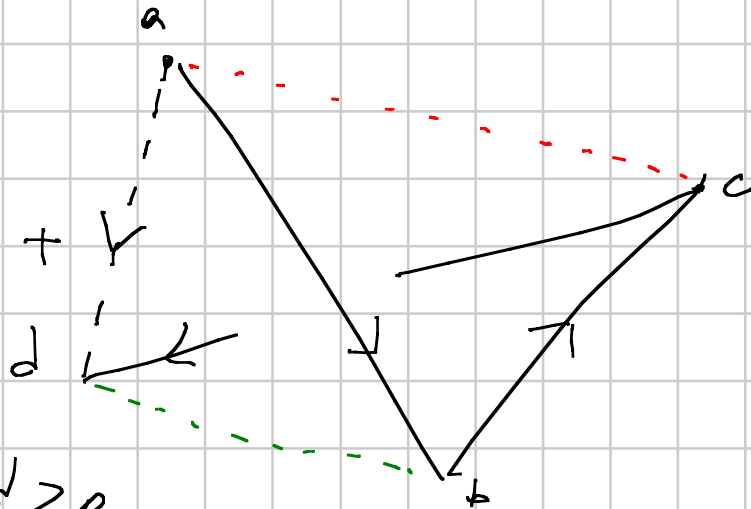


Teoria dei nodi 16/11/16

W_{ad}^{bc}



$$ad, ab, bc, cd > 0$$

$$ac, bd < 0$$

- $\Sigma_{ac}^b \circ \Sigma_{ad}^c$
- $\Sigma_{bd}^c \circ \Sigma_{ad}^b$

dichiaro W_{ad}^{bc} leyle
 se lo è una delle
 due espressioni.

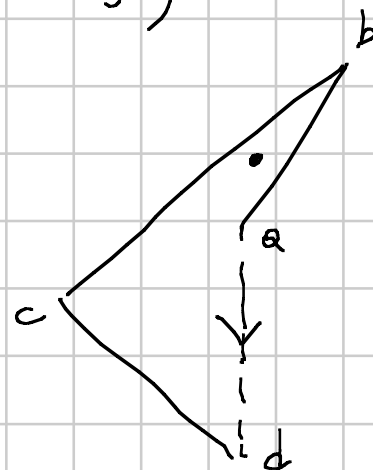
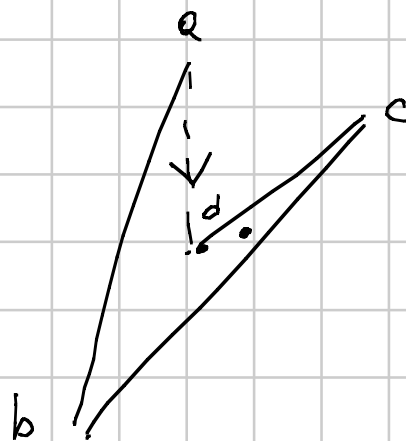
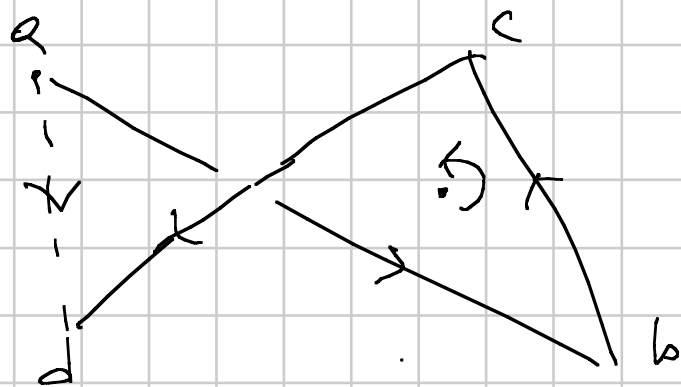
- $[a, d, c] \cap L = [a, d], [a, b, c] \cap L = \{a\}$
- $[a, b, d] \cap L = [a, d], [b, c, d] \cap L = \{d\}$

Dico W vuota se $[a, b, c, d] \cap L = [a, \perp]$.

Dico W vuotissima se $(\pi: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \pi^\perp)$

$$\pi([a, b, c, d]) \cap \pi(L) = \pi([a, d])$$

Versioni: intuitive:

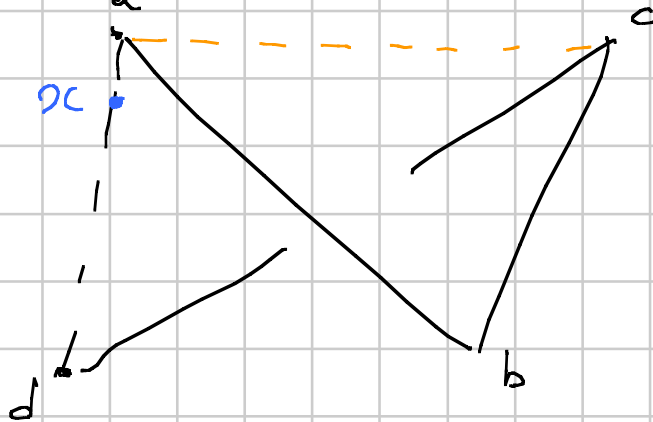


$\uparrow$ $\pi(\perp) \in \pi([a, b, c])$ $\uparrow$ $\pi(a) \in \pi([b, c, d])$
 non possono mai essere vuotissime.

Prop?: W è prodotto di R e N vuote.

Dim:

I)

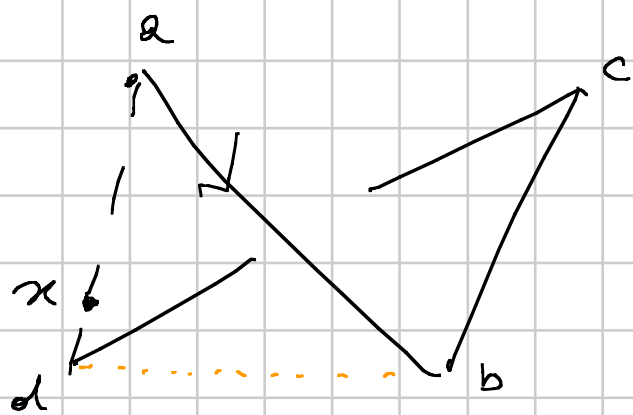


$$(\mathcal{R}^a)^{-1} \circ W_{ax}^{bc} \circ \mathcal{R}_{ad}^x$$

$$[a, a, b, c] \cong [a, b, c]$$

$\Rightarrow$ tale W è vuota

II)



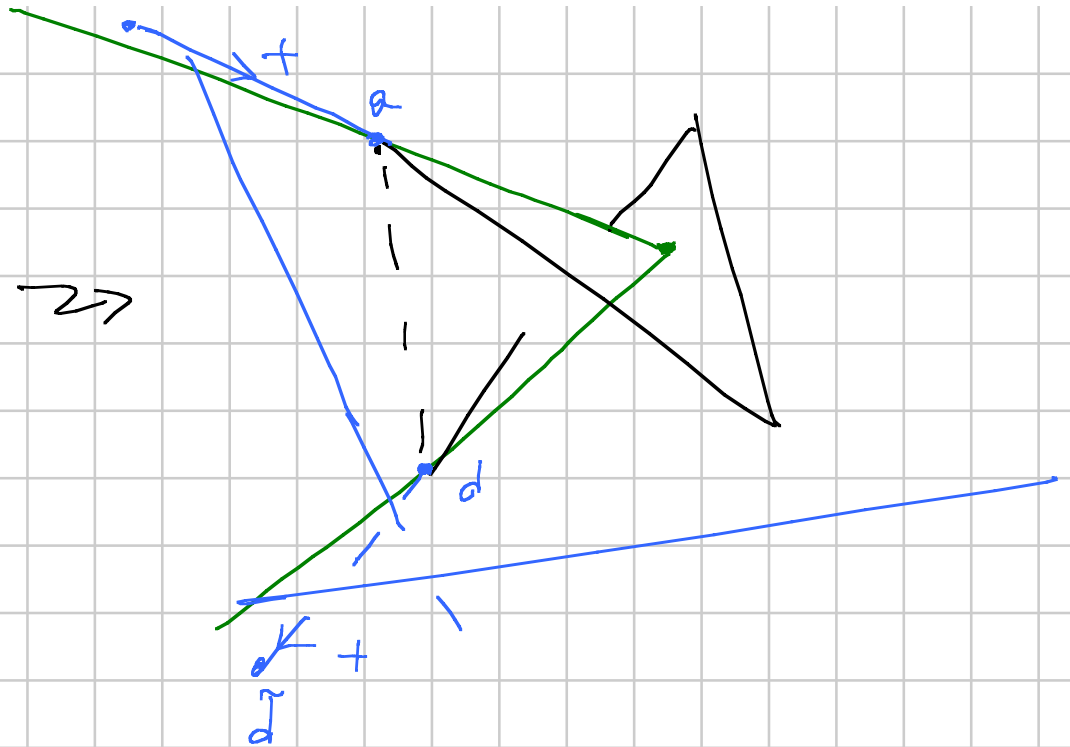
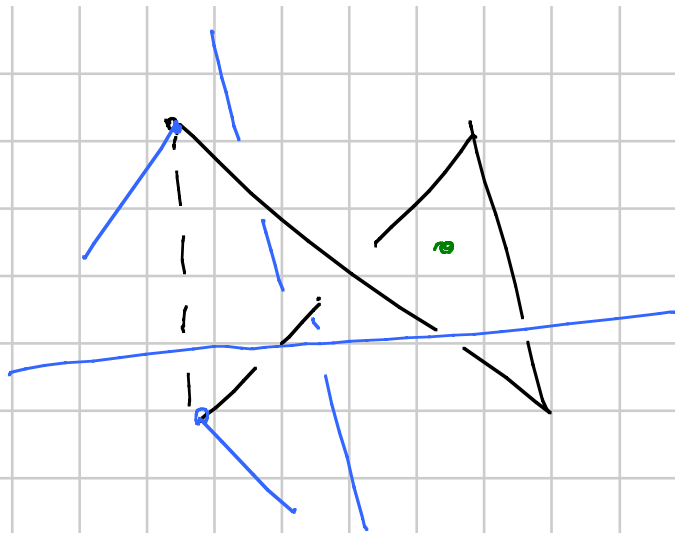
e anche ultime $\mathcal{R}$ lecite

anello -

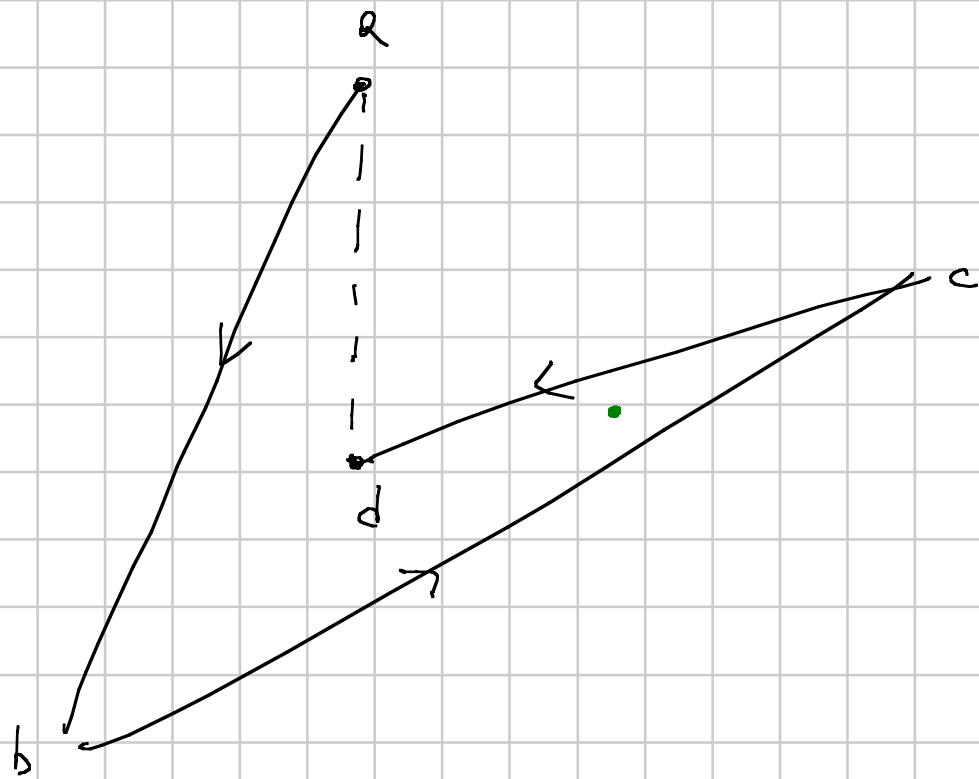
Prop 3: una W vuota su un link in posizione treccia
si fattorizza via $\mathcal{R}$ e W vuotissime -
intrecciate

Dim: fatto nel caso W intrecciato (idee: anotche)

2

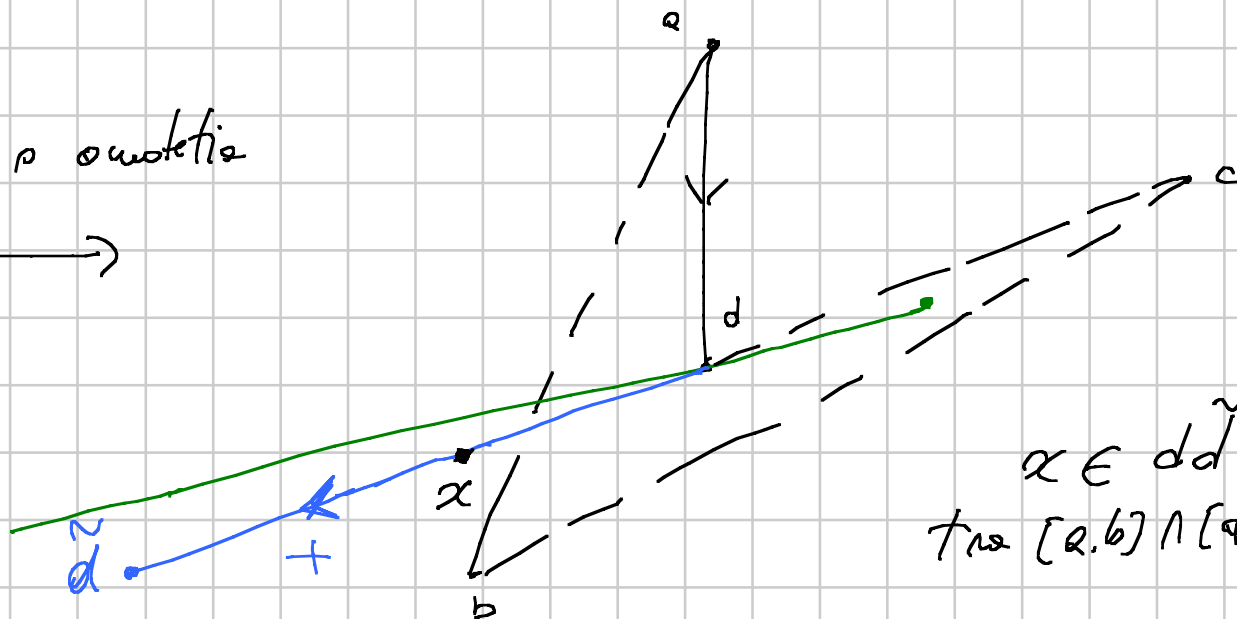


Non può funzionare nel caso non intrecciato -



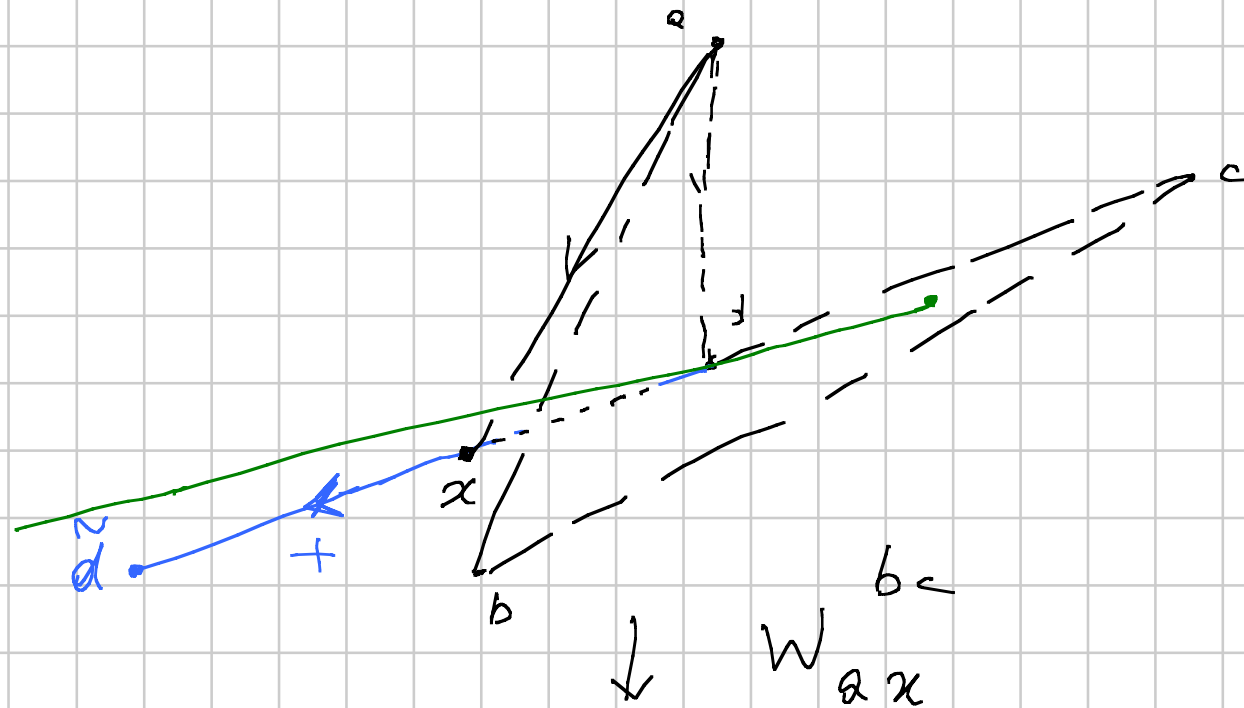


$R_{d\tilde{d}}^x$ is surjective
 $\longrightarrow$

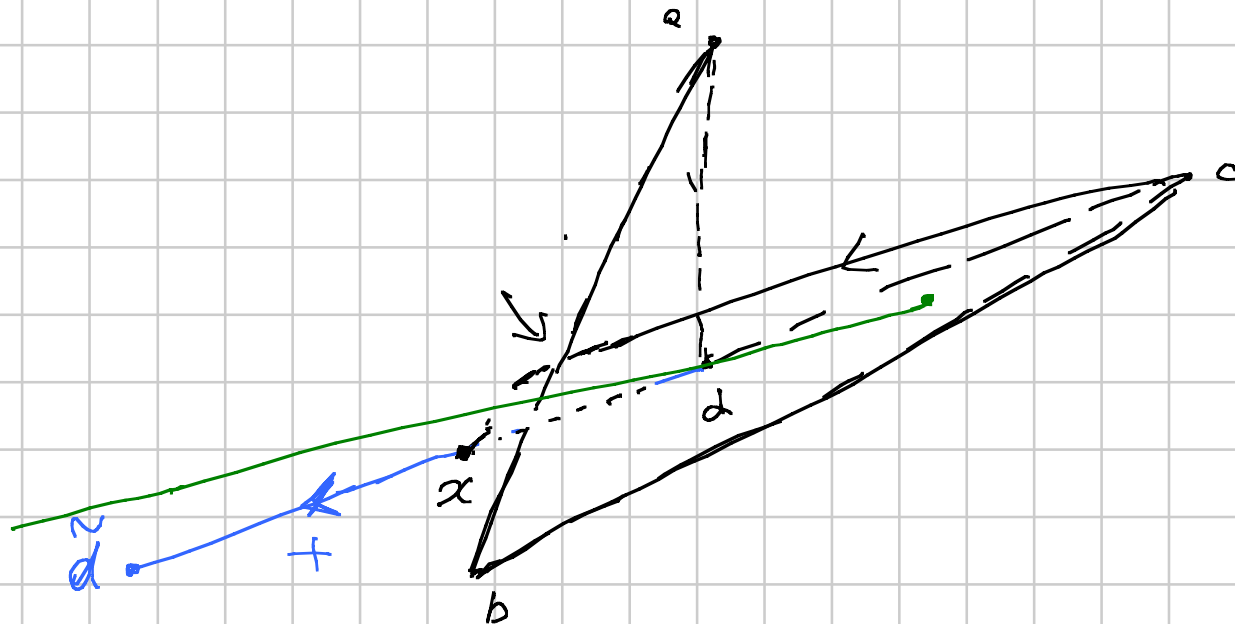


$x \in d\tilde{d}$
 $\text{true } [a, b] \cap [\phi, \tilde{d}] \in \tilde{d}$

$\downarrow (R_{ax}^d)^{-1}$



bc
Wax
vuotissine
intrecciato

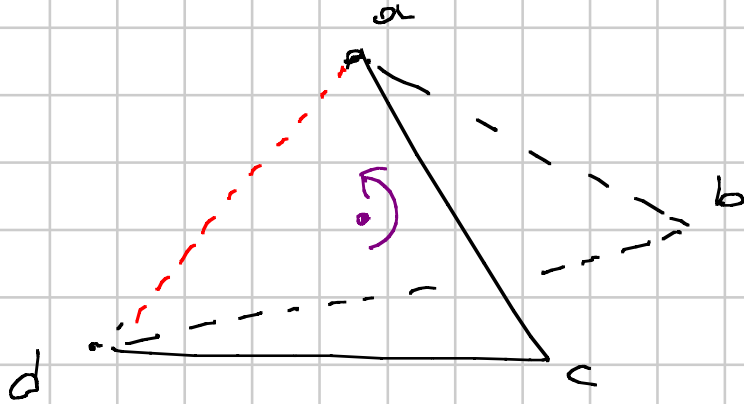


finisco

$$\left(R_{dd}^x \right)^{-1} R_{cx}^d$$



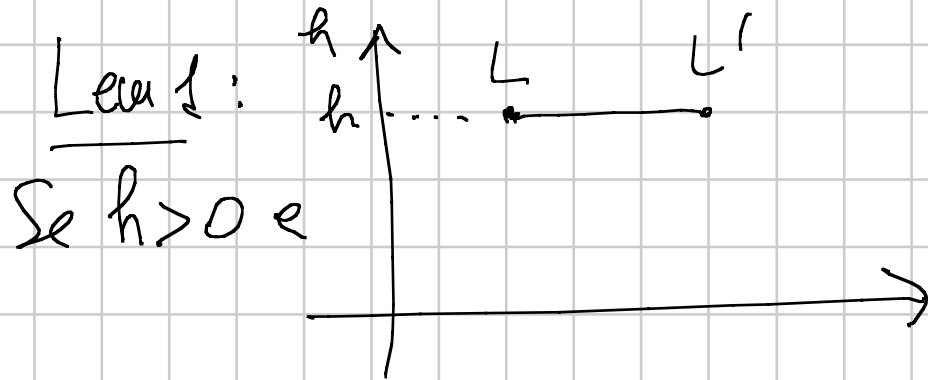
$\mathcal{O}$:



di fattorizza l'auto
 W e R

Se L', L'' sono ottenuti da L sullo stesso $\mathcal{O}$
e negativo di L allora L', L'' sono legati da W e R

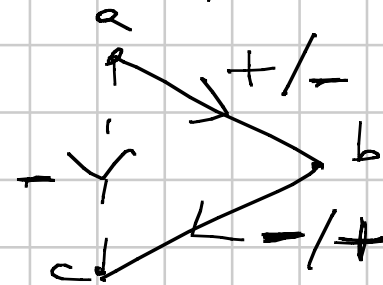
$h(L) = \# \text{ lat. negativi}$



Dimo: sto usando le mosse E, R, W, I, Z - Di che tipo può essere tale mossa?

R sì, W sì, I no, Z sì (ma è prodotto di R e W)

Può essere E solo in questo caso:



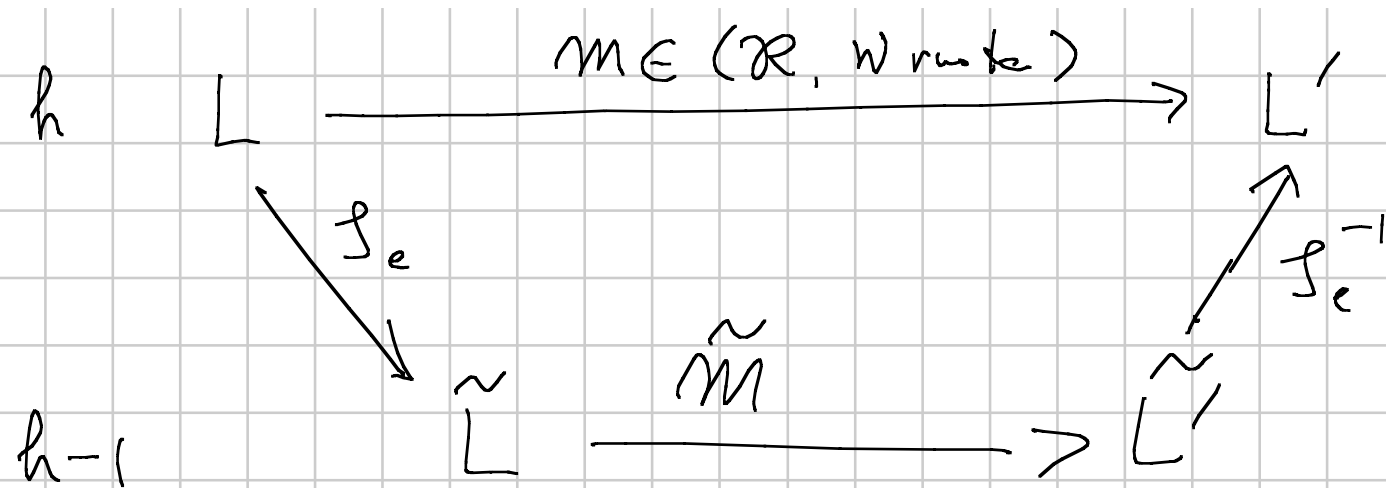
Caso $R \circ W$: $h(L) = h(L') > 0$ esiste un cotto
negativo e che non è quello in cui si applica $R \circ W$.

Posso supporre W vuota (ric Prop. 2) -

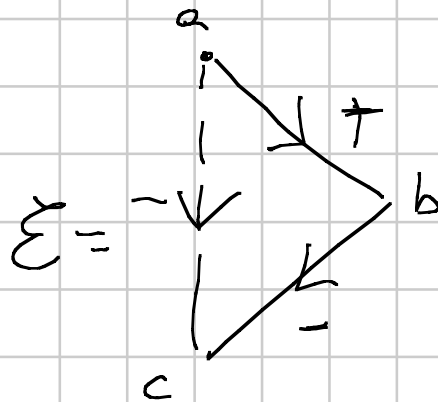
Allora esiste una sawtooth su e per L che evita

o $[a, b, c] \times \bar{c} \in \mathcal{R}_{ac}^b$ o $[a, b, c, d] \times \bar{c} \in \mathcal{W}_{ad}^{bc}$

(lemma di entanglement I caso (1)) -

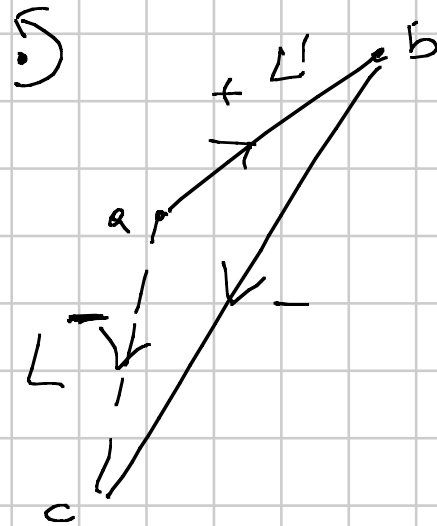


Stessa tecnica per



se $h(L) = h(L') > 1$

Sia invece $h(L) = h(L') = 1$.

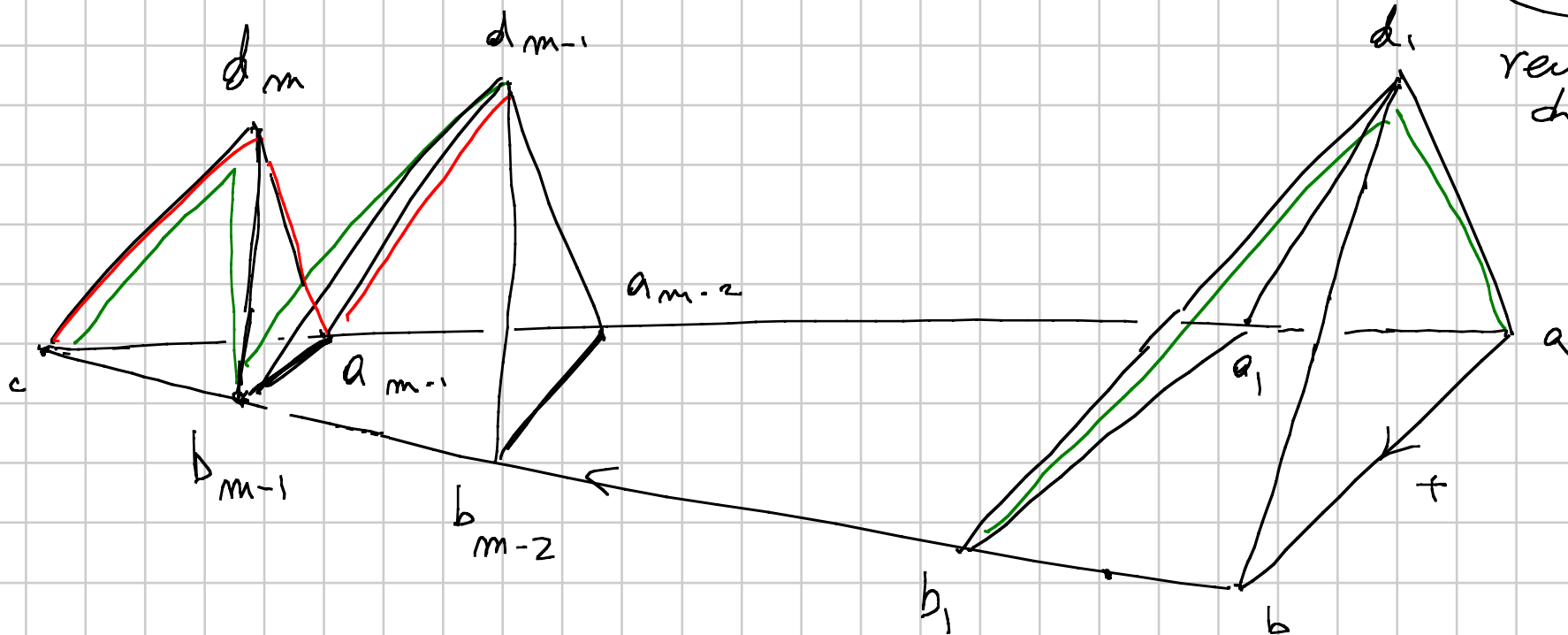


Supponiamo dapprima che sia possibile far passare $\mathcal{P}$ su $[a, c]$ per L e su $[b, c]$ per L' con suddivisioni

$$a = a_0, a_1, \dots, a_m = c$$

$$b = b_0, b_1, \dots, b_n = c$$

con gli stessi vertici $d_1, \dots, d_m$ e ogni a_j, b_j pos o neg



meno o meno
di perturbazione

$$L = L_0 \xrightarrow{J_{ac}} L_1 = ad_1 a_1 d_2 a_2 \dots d_{m-1} a_{m-1} d_m c$$

$$\longrightarrow L_2 = ad_1 a_1 d_2 a_2 \dots a_{m-2} d_{m-1} b_{m-1} d_m c \quad \text{via}$$

$$\text{Se } b_{m-1} a_{m-1} > 0$$

$$\left(R_{\substack{a_{m-1} \\ b_{m-1}, d_m}} \right)^{-1} R_{\substack{b_{m-1} \\ d_{m-1}, a_{m-1}}}$$

$$\text{simile se } b_{m-1} a_{m-1} < 0.$$

Continuo per a

$$L_m = a d_1 b_1 d_2 b_2 \dots d_{m-1} d_m c$$

$$L_m \xrightarrow{R_{ad_1}^b} a b d_1 \dots$$

$$\xrightarrow{f_{bc}^{-1}} L'$$

Osservo ora: dato xy lato di L negativo la
condizione perché esista una sawtooth in xy

con vertici $q_1, \dots, q_m$ e che esistano
 $x = p_0, p_1, \dots, p_m = y$ t.c.

$$p_{i-1}, q_i > 0$$

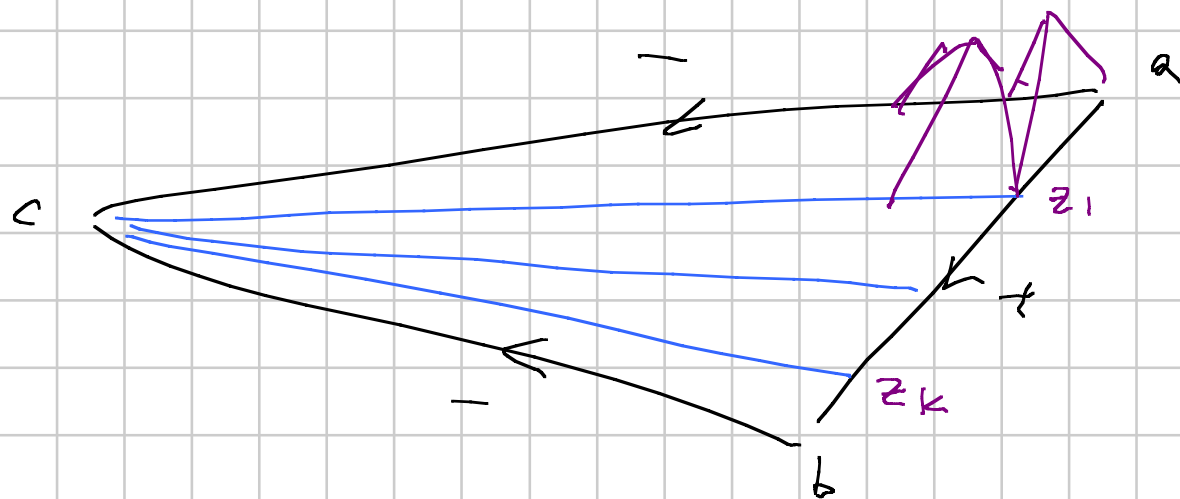
$$q_i, p_i > 0$$

$$[p_{i-1}, q_i, p_i] \cap L = [p_{i-1}, p_i]$$

è condizione esatte su x, y : $\|x' - x\|, \|y' - y\| \ll 1$

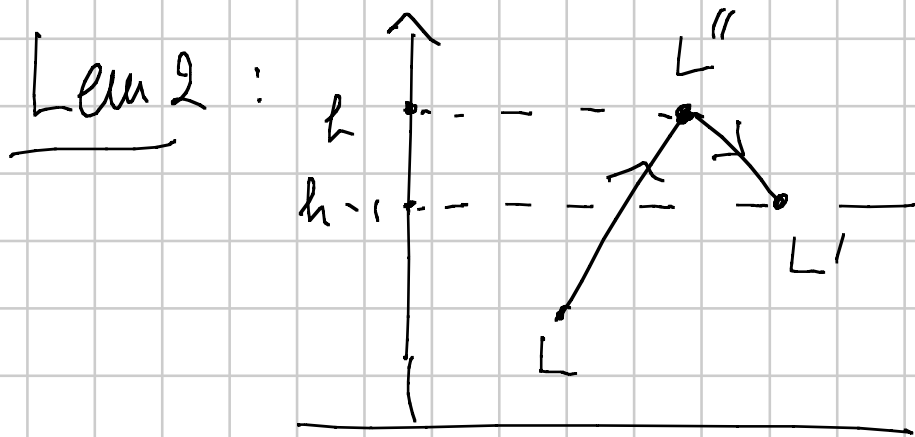
definisco q_i' il punto di x', y' più vicino a q_i -

Allora:

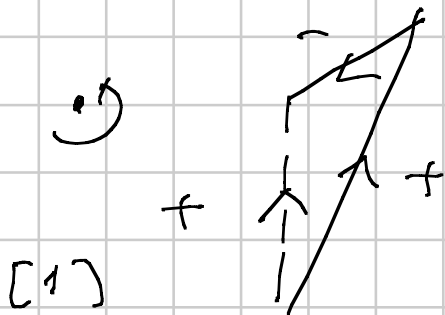


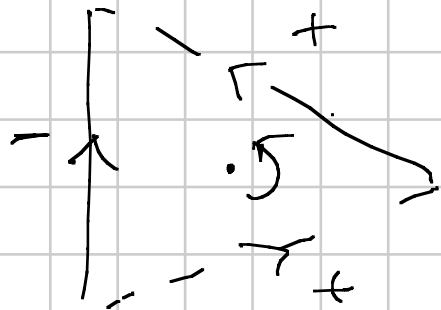
uso ripetutamente stesso metodo precedente
+ cambi sommatori, fatti ad $h=0$

1



Dim : di due tipo possono essere $L \rightarrow L'', L' \rightarrow L''$? $\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{W}, \mathcal{V}; \mathcal{I}^{-1} \mathcal{H}; \mathcal{E} \mathcal{X}.$





caso particolare di f^{-1}

Per simmetria considero

$$(1) \quad L_{h+1}'' \xrightarrow{f} L_h \quad L_{h+1}'' \xrightarrow{f} L_h'$$

$$(2) \quad L_{h+1-j} \xrightarrow{f^{[i]}} L_{h+1}'' \xrightarrow{f} L_h' \quad i=1, 2, 3$$

$j=1 \text{ o } i=1, 3 \quad j=2 \text{ o } i=2$

$$(3) \quad L \xrightarrow{\varepsilon^{[i]}} L'' \quad L' \xrightarrow{\varepsilon^{[i']}} L''$$

$$\text{Caso (1)} : L'' \xrightarrow{f} L, \quad L'' \xrightarrow{f} L'.$$

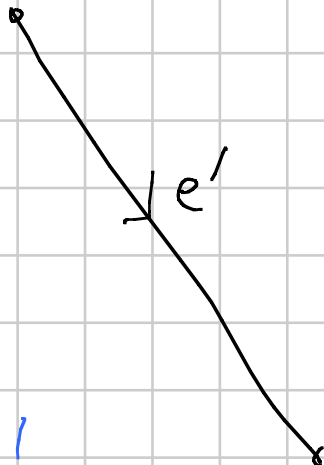
Se le due f sono sullo stesso lato di L'' è
cambio sawtooth : fatto da $\mathbb{R}$ e $\mathbb{W}$ ad altezza h .

Supponiamo che avvengano su lati e, e' distinti :



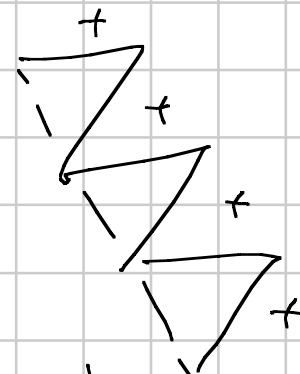
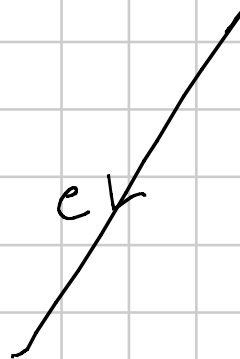
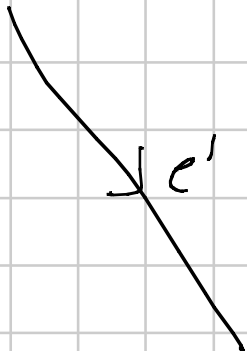
L''

$h+1$



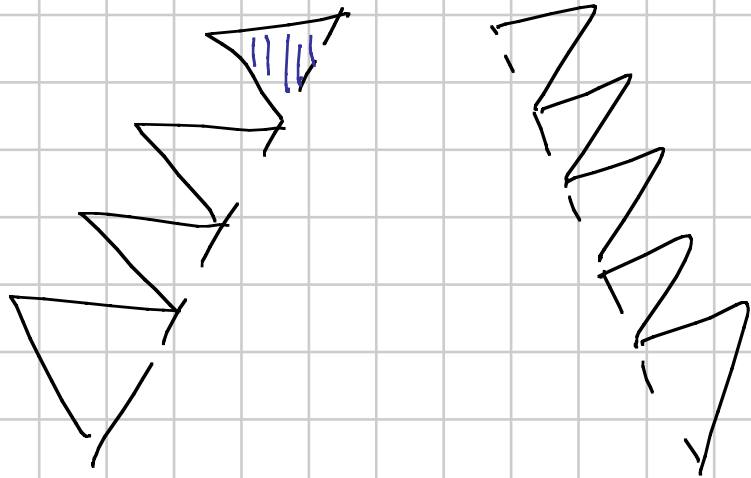
L

h

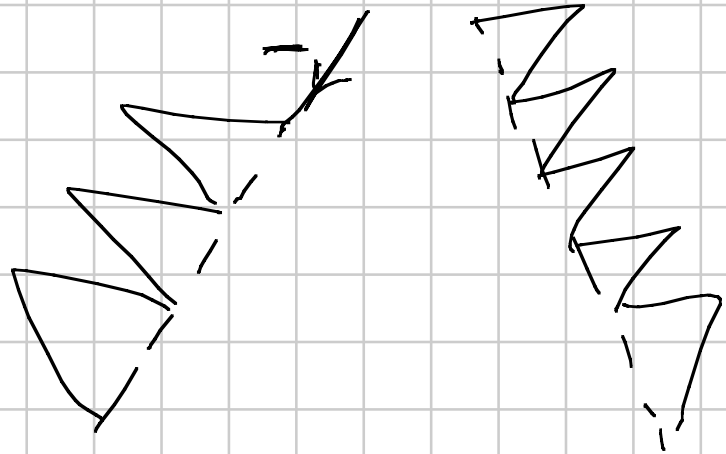


h

espone una I su $e' \subset L$ che evita
il primo triangolo della scartook m e



$h-1$



h





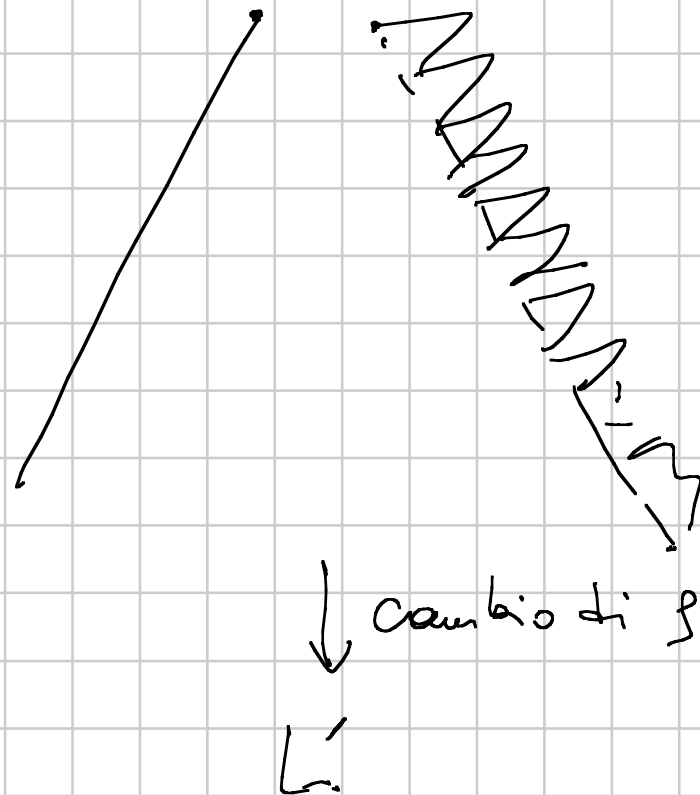
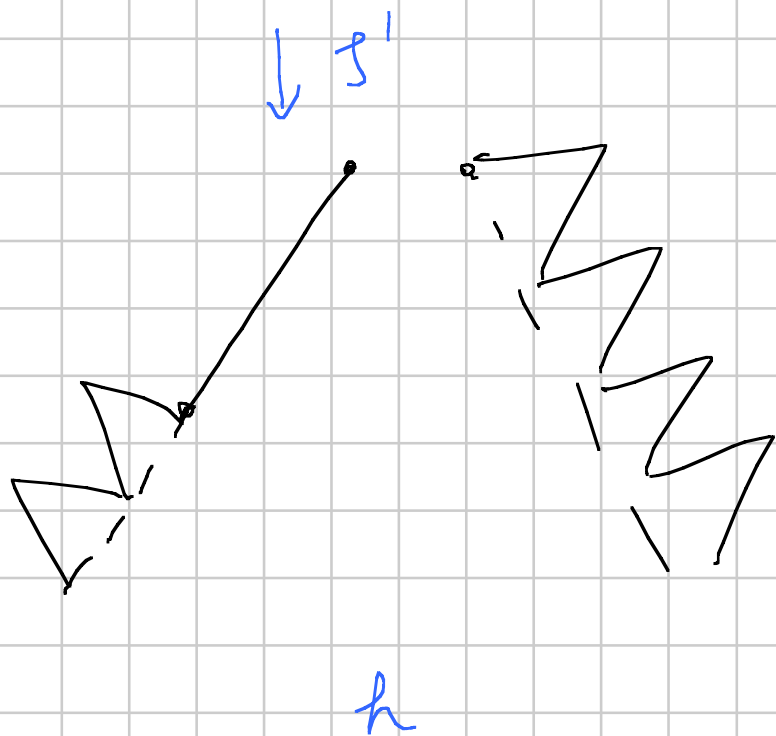
$h-1$



h



cambio sawtooth su e in modo
che sia disgiunto dal record
dentro della sawtooth divisa
su e



caso (2): prox sett.

$$(3) \left(\Sigma_{xy}^z \right)^{-1} \circ \Sigma_{ac}^b = M \quad \text{di tipo } i, i'$$

Almeno un lato prodotto da Σ_{ac}^b e neg.

$\Rightarrow$ ne $\int$ una sawtooth su di lui e subito esse
stesse inverse

$$M = \underbrace{\Sigma^{-1} \circ \int^{-1}} \circ \underbrace{\int \circ \Sigma}$$

applico (Z) e quindi:

