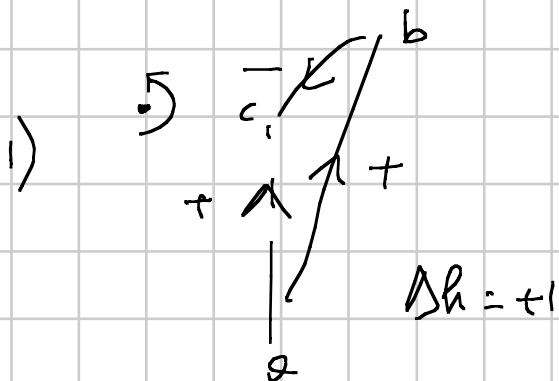


Teoria dei Nodi 23/11/16

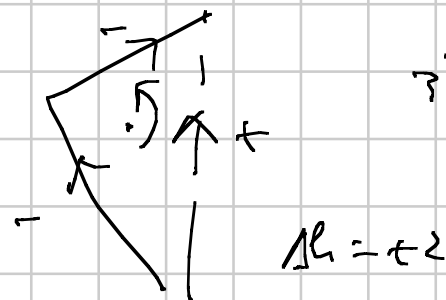
Eliminazione di max isolati del tipo

$$L \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} L'' \xrightarrow{\beta} L'$$

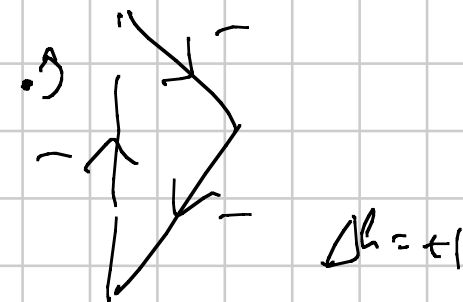
ε :



2)



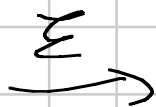
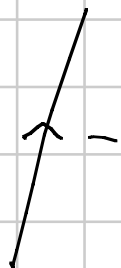
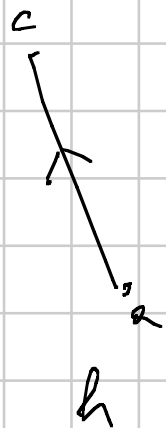
3)



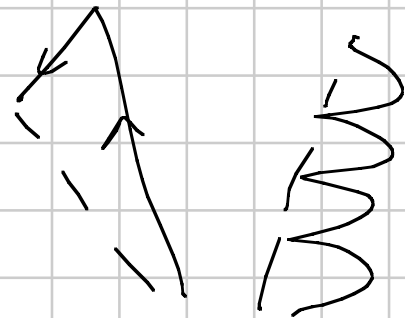
Le β si applica a un lato sup. di L'' : se non è né $[ab]$ né $[b,c]$ esiste un'altra β su tale lato da evitare

orig:

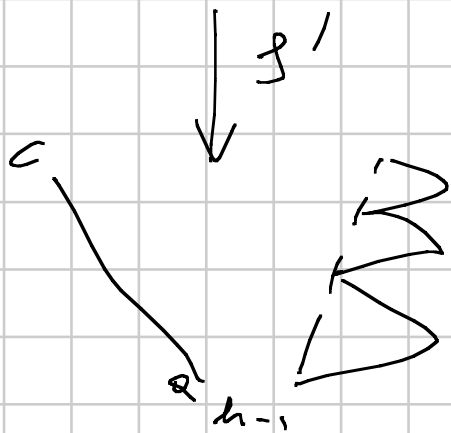
$[a, b, c]$



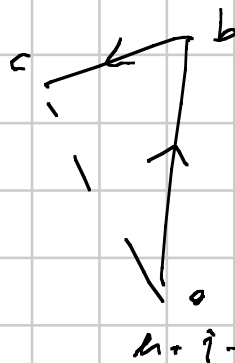
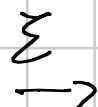
$h+j$
($i = \Delta h$)



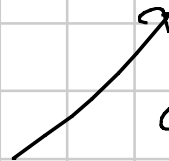
$h+j-1$



g'



$h+j-1$



cambio di l

OK

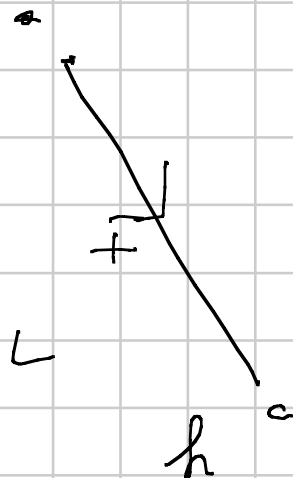
Supponiamo invece che I sia lungo $[b, c]$

Caso I: $a < 0$ (Σ di tipo 1 o 2):

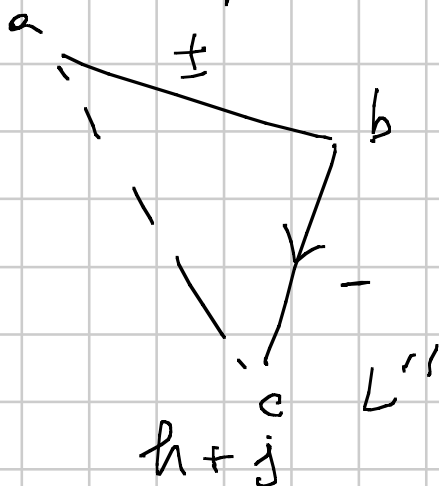
$$J = \int_{p_0 \dots p_m}^{q_0 \dots q_m}$$

Prendo $d \in (a, c)$ molto vicino a c
lungo $d p_i > 0 \quad i = 0 \dots m$

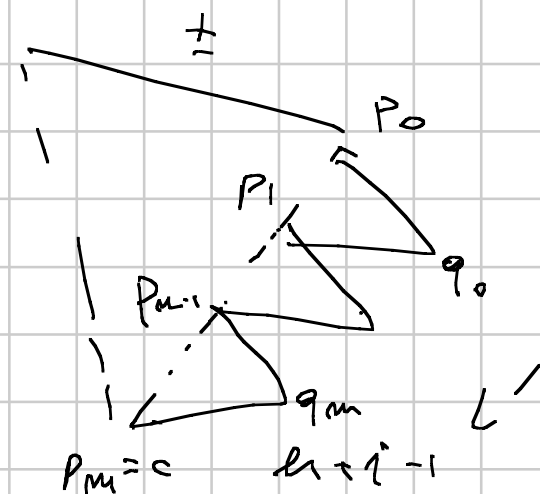
Orig:

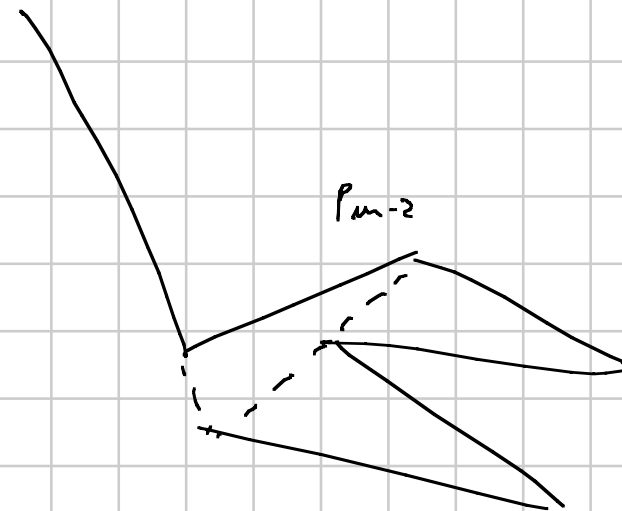
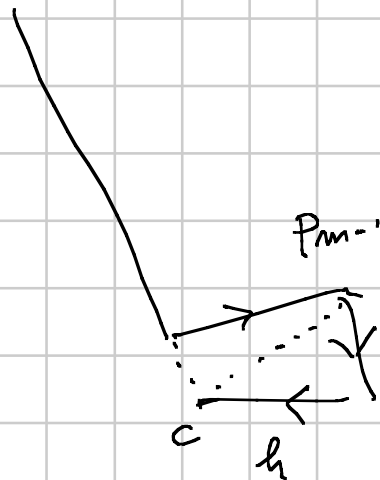
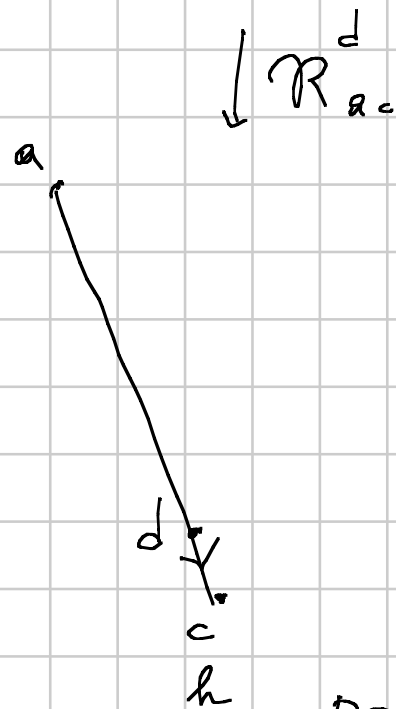


$\Sigma \rightarrow$



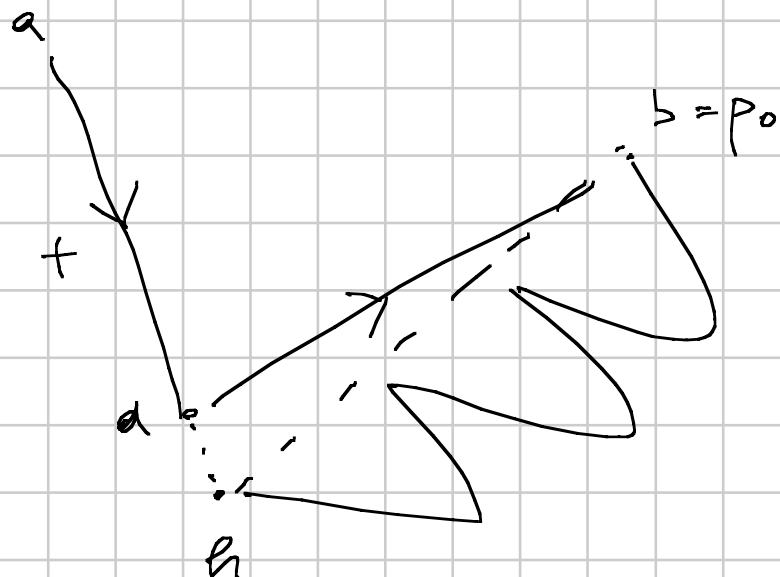
$I \rightarrow$



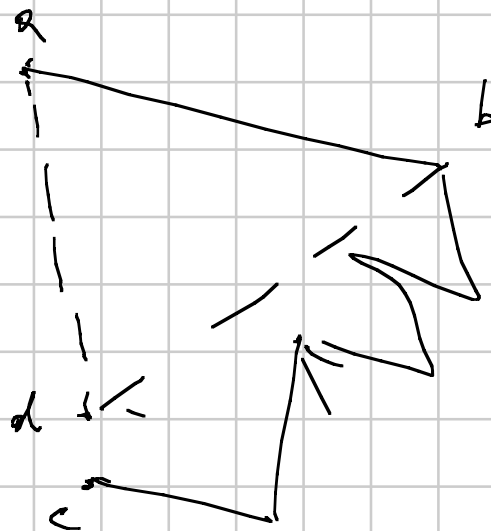


possa fare perire alle W anche solo i
triangoli vuoti e non tutto il tetraedro

...



$$\left(\sum a_h \right)^{-1} \rightarrow$$



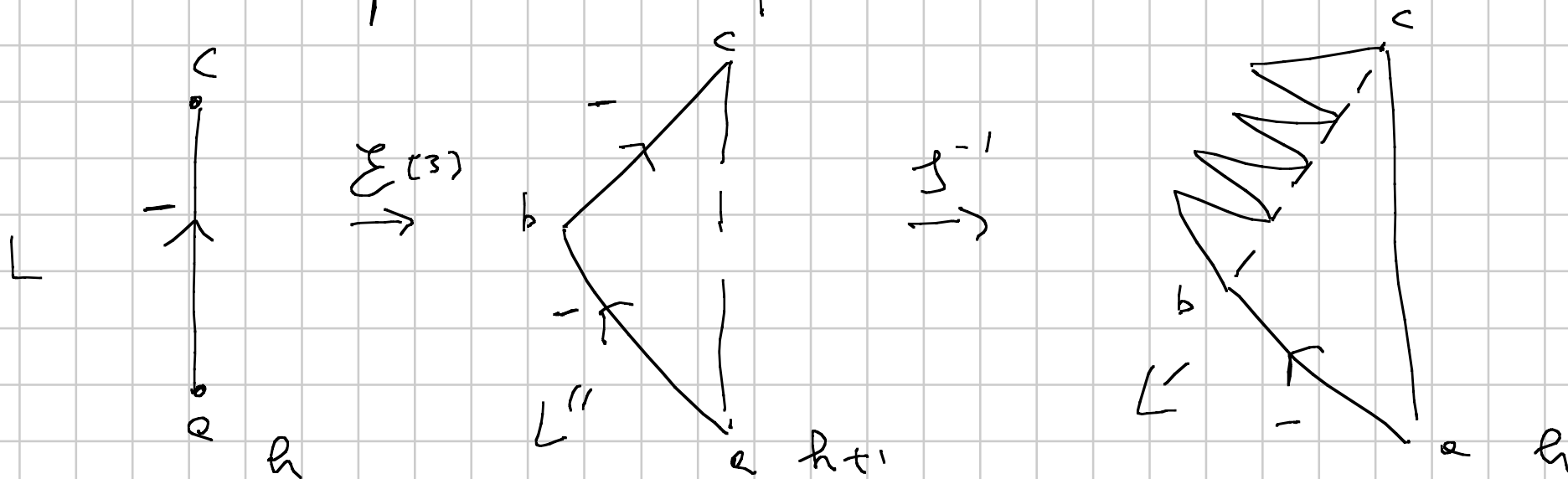
Caso II: $ac < 0$.

Lemma di esistenza delle I : posso costruire un'altra I

su $[b, c]$ il cui involucro convesso è tutto contenuto $(a, c]$.

Due sawtooth nello stesso lato sono collegate in orientabile

$\Rightarrow$ baste provare che posso sostituire



con una ad altezza $\leq h$ per tale $\exists$ -

$$C = \text{Conv} : (p_0, \dots, p_m, q_1, \dots, q_m) \quad \begin{matrix} q_1 \dots q_m \\ p_0 \dots p_m \end{matrix} \quad \text{in } [b, c]$$

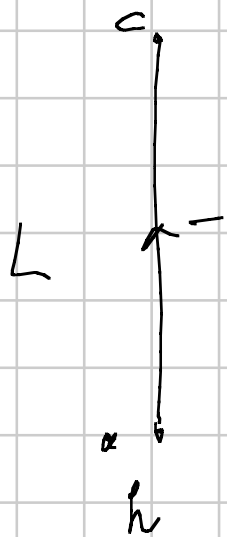
sto supponendo che $C \cap [a, c] = \{c\}$.

Prendo una sawtooth $\begin{matrix} t_1 \dots t_m \\ \pi_0 \dots \pi_m \end{matrix}$ in $[a, c]$ che evita C .

Prendo $d \in [t_m, \pi_m]$ molto vicino a $c = \pi_m$

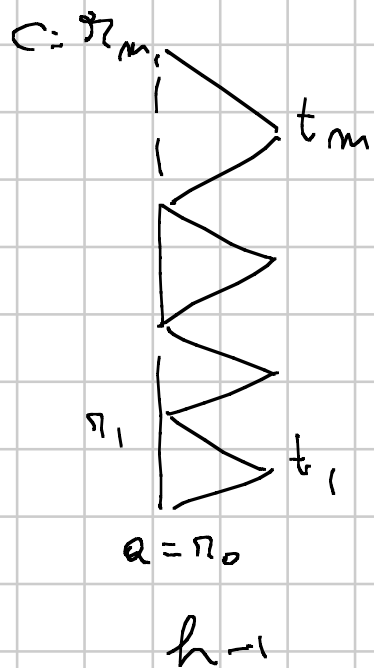
lunghe $d p_i > 0 \quad i = 0 \dots m-1$.

Poi prendo $x \in [\pi_{m-1}, c]$ molto vicino a c e ho:



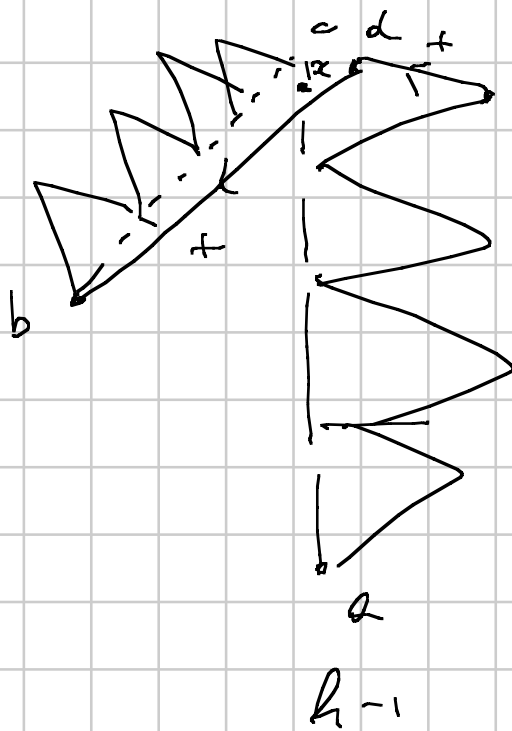
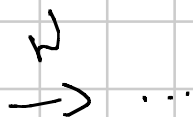
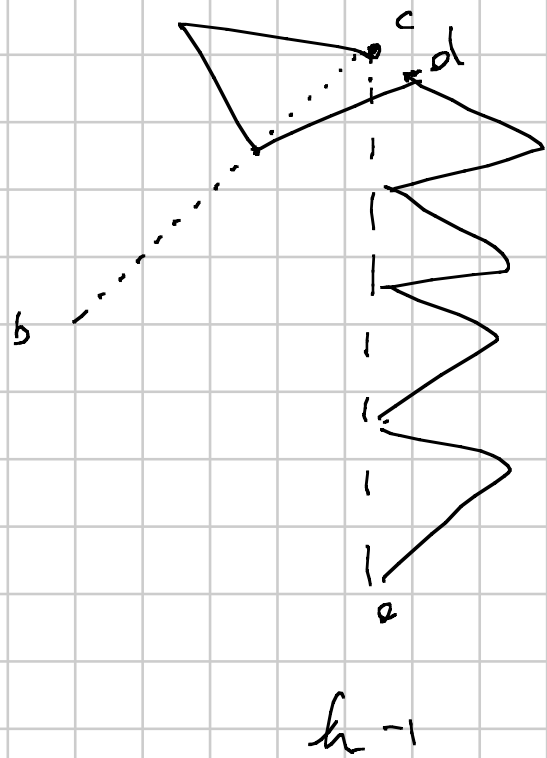
W

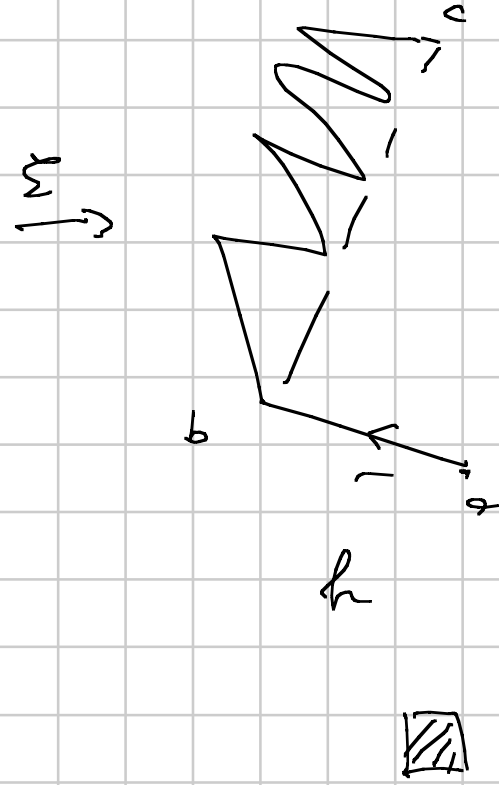
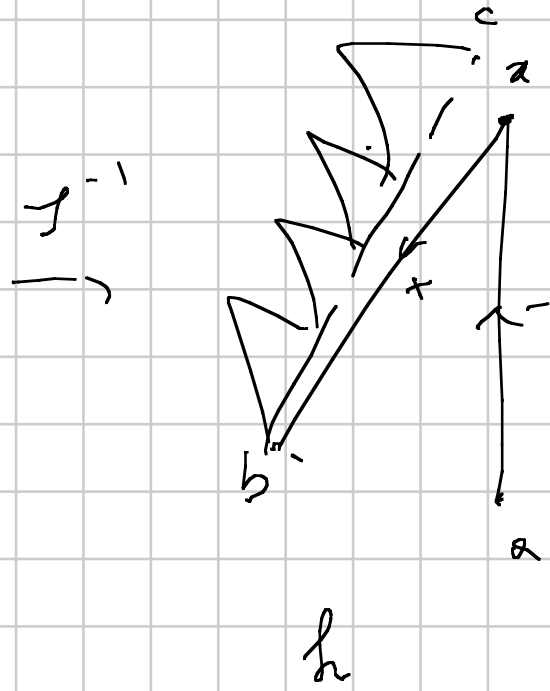
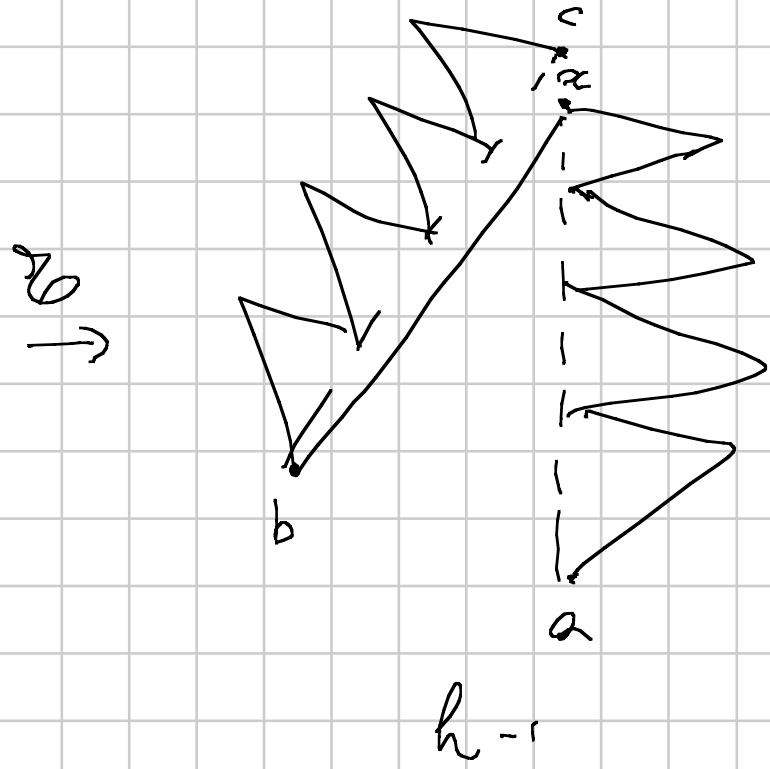
f



R







Invariants: determinante + quartici

Leu: in un diagramma di link

$$\# \text{ overarc } \neq S^1 = \# \text{ under}$$

Ricordo: $\mathbb{Z}/p$ colorazioni di un diagramma

$$\begin{array}{c|c} a_k & a_i \\ \hline & a_i \end{array}$$

$$2a_i \equiv a_j + a_k \pmod{p}$$

Dato D di dimensione n con $a_1, \dots, a_n$

chiamo M_D la matrice del sistema lineare in $\mathbb{Z}$

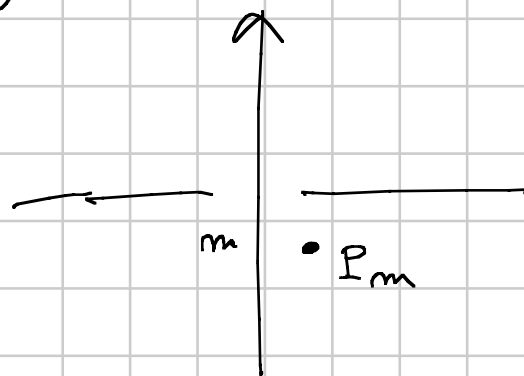
$$\frac{a_k}{} \bigg| \frac{a_i}{a_i} \longrightarrow 2x_i - x_j - x_k = 0 \quad \text{l. esima equazione}$$

Oss: la source dell'elenco di M_D fa 0

при пре $e^T (0 \dots -1 \dots -2 \dots -1 \dots 0)$

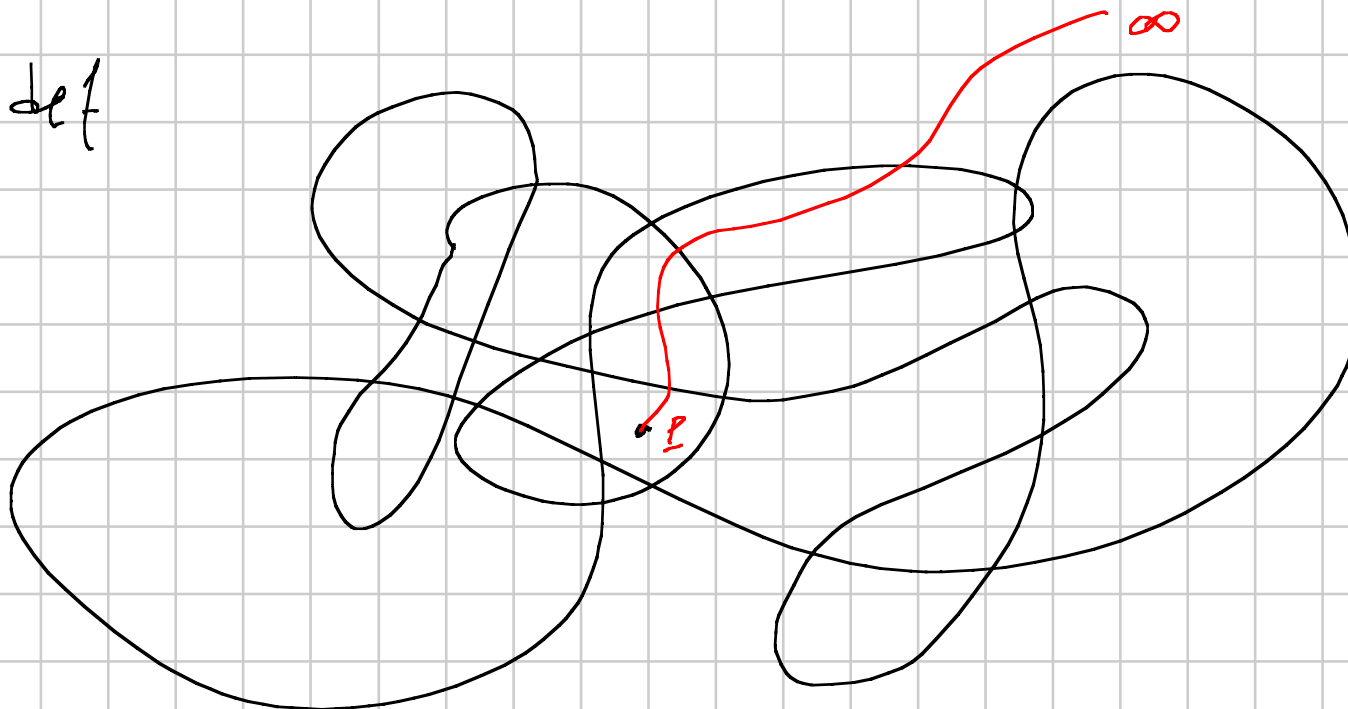
Prop: esiste una comb. lin. delle righe con coeff. ± 1 che fa 0

Dim: oriento D in modo arbitrario, scelgo vicino al m -esimo incrocio il punto



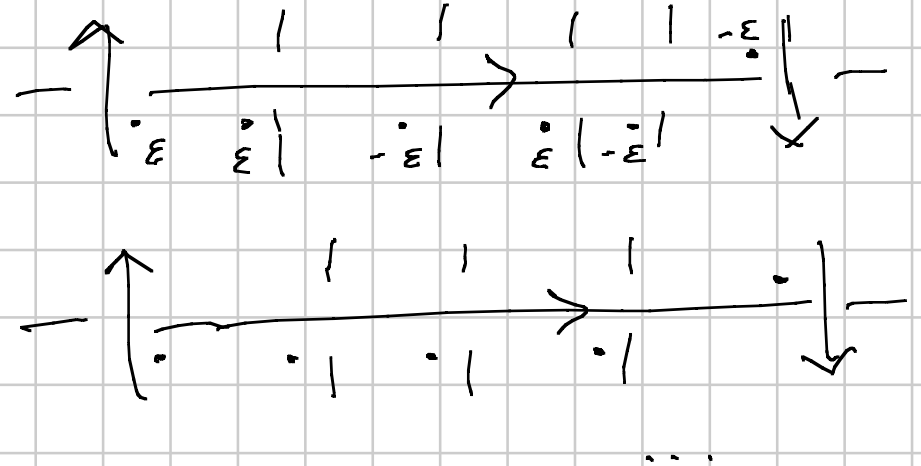
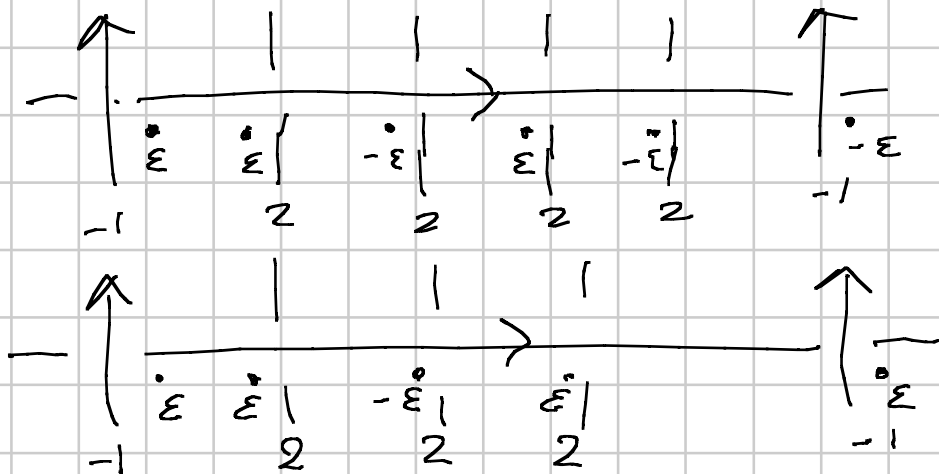
$\varepsilon_m = (-1)^{\#}$ incroci trasversali tra D e un arco
che unisce P_m a ∞ in $\mathbb{R}^2$

Σ_m ben def



Afferma che $\sum \varepsilon_m \cdot m\text{-esimo spazio} = 0$

Prova che ogni x_k ha coeff 0 in tale $\sum$: 8 casi



+4 in cui Q_k ha l'altra orientazione

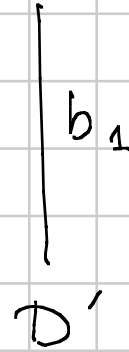
□

Con: se N_D è una matrice ottenuta da M_D cancellando
una riga o una colonna allora $|\det(N_D)|$
dipende solo da D

Thm: dipende solo da L .

Def: invariante per le $R_I / II / III$:

$R_I:$



$$\begin{cases} 2x_0 - x_0 - x_1 = 0 \\ \ell_j(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_m) = 0 \\ j = 1 \dots m \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \ell_i(y_1, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Sistema' equivalenti:

$$M_D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{I}C \rightsquigarrow \mathbb{I}C + \mathbb{I}C} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \overline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ M_{D'} \end{matrix}$$

$$R_{II}: \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} a_2'' \\ a_2' \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_0 - x_2' = 0 \\ 2x_1 - x_0 - x_2'' = 0 \\ \ell_j(x_1, x_2', x_2'', \dots) = 0 \end{cases}$$

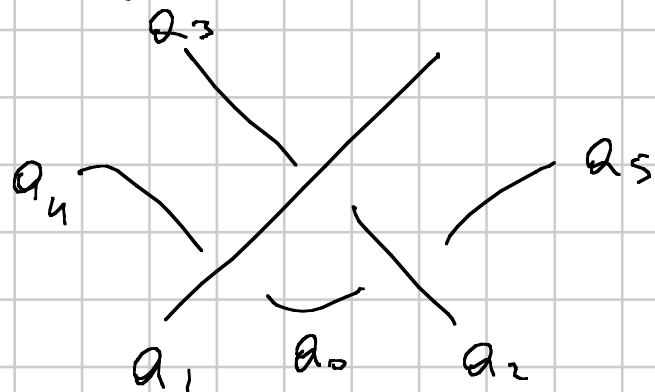
$$\{e_j(y_1, y_2, y_2, \dots) = 0$$



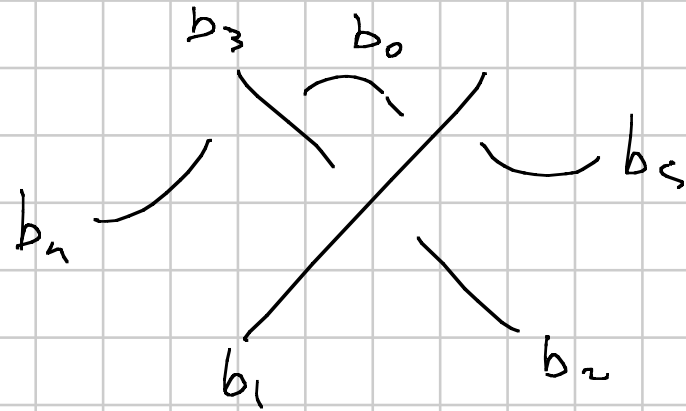
$$\begin{cases} x_0 = 2x_1 - x_2' \\ x_2' = x_2'' \\ l_j(x_1, x_2', x_2'', \dots) = 0 \end{cases}$$

← equiv.

$\mathbb{R}\overline{U}$



$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_0 - x_4 = 0 \quad \checkmark \\ 2x_2 - x_0 - x_5 = 0 \quad \checkmark \\ 2x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ l_j(x_1, \dots) = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} 2y_1 - y_2 - y_3 = 0 \\ 2y_1 - y_0 - y_5 = 0 \quad \checkmark \\ 2y_3 - y_0 - y_4 = 0 \quad \checkmark \\ l_j(y_1, \dots) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = 2x_1 - x_4 \\ 2x_1 - x_4 = 2x_2 - x_5 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ \ell_j(x_1, \dots) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = 2x_1 - x_4 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ x_3 - x_4 = x_2 - x_5 \\ \ell_j(\dots) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_0 = 2y_1 - y_5 \\ 2y_1 - y_5 = 2y_3 - y_4 \\ 2y_1 - y_2 - y_3 = 0 \\ \ell_j(y_1, \dots) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_0 = 2y_1 - y_5 \\ 2y_1 - y_2 - y_3 = 0 \\ y_2 - y_5 = y_3 - y_4 \\ \ell_j(y_1, \dots) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Def: $d(L) = |\det(N_D)| \quad \forall D \text{ di } L.$

Rem: L ha p -colorez. non costante se $p \mid d(L)$ p primo

Oss.: $\dim_{\mathbb{Z}/p} (\text{Ker}(M_D \bmod p))$ ben def.
 detta p -rango di L .

Oss.: Visto nella dimo:

$$D \leadsto G_D = \langle x_1, \dots, x_n \mid [x_i, x_j] = 0 \quad M_D \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = 0 \rangle$$

dipendo solo da D (usato solo $\mathbb{Z}$ e non $\mathbb{Q}$)

Se $\bar{e} \quad \mathbb{Z}^r \times \mathbb{Z}/t_1 \times \mathbb{Z}/t_2 \times \dots \times \mathbb{Z}/t_k$

t_i sono gli invarianti di torsione di L .

In particolare $\det(L) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } r > 0 \\ t_1 \cdots t_k & \text{se } r = 0. \end{cases}$

Prop: se K è unode allora $\det(K)$ è dispari.

Dim: se è pari ho una 2-colorazione non banale, ma

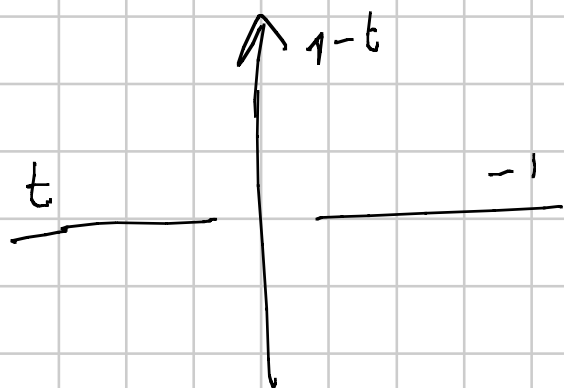
$$\begin{array}{c|c} a_k & a_i \\ \hline & a_i \end{array}$$

$$2x_i = x_j + x_k \quad \text{cioè} \quad x_j = x_k$$

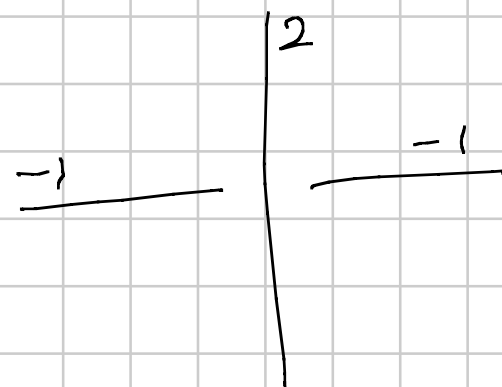
$$\Rightarrow \text{per unode} \quad x_i \equiv c.$$



OSS: con colorazione



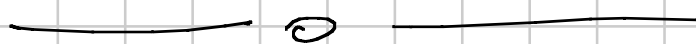
invece che



ottenso matrice con coeff. in $\mathbb{Z}[t]$; fatto:

se tolgo una riga e una colonna e faccio il det
risulta ben det / moltiplicazione per $\pm t^k$

(polinomio di Alexander) - Lo vedremo come
caso part. di HOMFLY.



Bracket di Kauffman e polinomio di Jones.

$$R = \mathbb{Z}[A^{\pm 1}]$$

Prop: qualsiasi funzione ^Bdall' R -modulo libero generato
dai diagrammi di link / isotopie su $\mathbb{R}^2$ che soddisf.:

$$B(\text{crossing}) = A \cdot B(\text{positive crossing}) + A^{-1} \cdot B(\text{negative crossing})$$

$$B(D \sqcup O) = (-A^2 - A^{-2}) B(D)$$

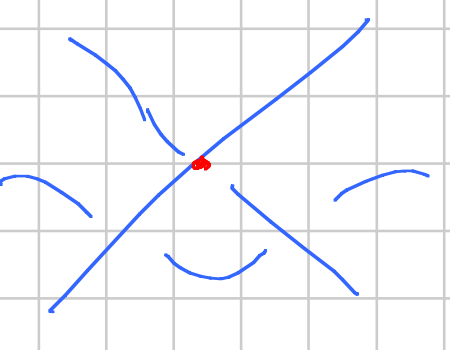
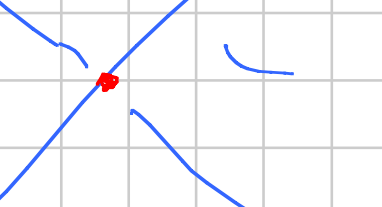
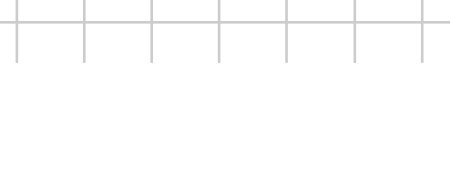
allora $\bar{\epsilon}$ è invariante rispetto a R_{II} , R_{III} e isotopo in S^2

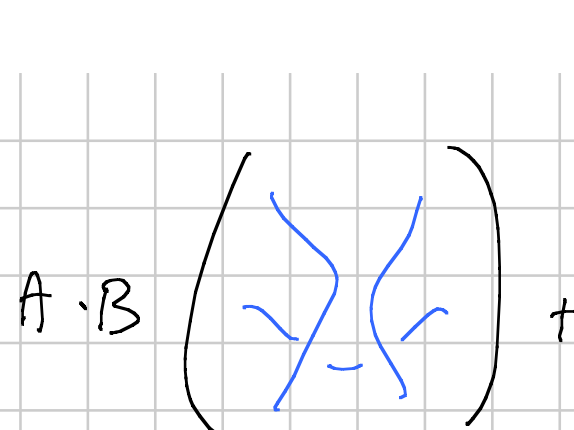
$\Rightarrow$ definita invariante per framed link.

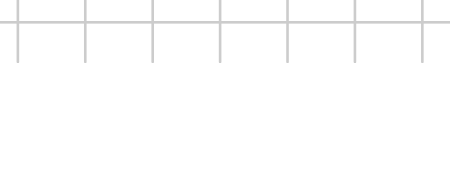
Dim: $B(\text{negative crossing})$

$$= \underline{A^2} \cdot B \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right) + 1 \cdot B \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right) + 1 \cdot B \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right) + \underline{A^{-2}} B \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right)$$

$$= B \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right) + B \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right) \left(\underline{A^2} + \underline{A^{-2}} + \underline{(-A^2 - A^{-2})} \right) = B \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right)$$

$$R_{II}: B \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1} \end{array} \right) = A \cdot B \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 2} \end{array} \right) + A^{-1} \cdot B \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 3} \end{array} \right)$$




$$B \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1} \end{array} \right) = A \cdot B \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 2} \end{array} \right) + A^{-1} \cdot B \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 3} \end{array} \right)$$




//
↕ R_{II}

$$\begin{aligned}
 B\left(\begin{array}{c} + \\ \circ \end{array}\right) &= A \cdot B\left(\begin{array}{c}) \\ \circ \end{array}\right) + A^{-1} \cdot B\left(\begin{array}{c} \circ \\ \circ \end{array}\right) \\
 &= B\left(\begin{array}{c} | \\ | \end{array}\right) \cdot \left(A \cdot (-A^2 - A^{-2}) + A^{-1}\right) = (-A^3) \cdot B\left(\begin{array}{c} | \\ | \end{array}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$B\left(\begin{array}{c} \circ \\ | \end{array}\right) = (-A^3) \cdot B\left(\begin{array}{c} | \\ | \end{array}\right).$$

$$\text{Analog: } B\left(\begin{array}{c} \circ \\ | \end{array}\right) = B\left(\begin{array}{c} \circ' \\ | \end{array}\right) = (-A^3) B\left(\begin{array}{c} | \\ | \end{array}\right).$$



Done in poi normalizzo B in modo che $B(\bigcirc) = 1$

leggermente illegale perché $B(\emptyset) = \frac{1}{-A^2 - A^{-2}} \notin \mathbb{Z}[A^{\pm 1}]$

ma $B(\neq \emptyset) \in \mathbb{Z}[A^{\pm 1}]$.

Con: per D orientato definisco $w(D)$ writhe
= $\sum$ segni di tutti gli incroci. Allora:

$$P(D) = (-A^3)^{-w(D)} \cdot B(D)$$

è invariante di link orientati.

Dim. w inv. per R_{II} e R_{III}

$$\Delta w = \pm 1 \quad \text{per } R_I$$

$$\Delta B = (-A^3)^{\pm 1} \quad \text{per } R_I$$

$$\Rightarrow (-A^3)^{-w} \cdot B$$

invariante per R_I . $\square$

P = polinomio de Kaufmann (in 1 variable)

normalized so - $P(\bigcirc) = 1$

Prop: (1) $P(-L) = P(L)$

(2) $P(\sigma(L)) = P(L) \Big|_{A^{-1}}$

$\sigma = \text{mirror}$

Dim: (1) B non dipende da orientez.

W nessuno



Con: P ben def per nodo non orientato; per link può cambiare se cambio orientaz. ad alcune componenti.

(2)



+1

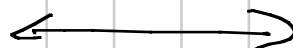


-1

w

$$(-A^3)^{-w}$$

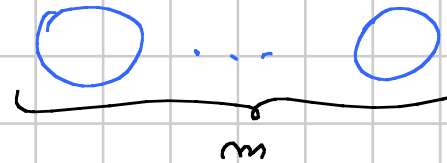
$$A \leftrightarrow A^{-1}$$



kein $A \cdot \left(\right) + A^{-1} \cdot \left(\right)$

$A \cdot \left(\right) + A^{-1} \cdot \left(\right)$

Poiché esiste tale a sein trova



che hanno valore $(-A^2 - A^{-2})^{m-1}$ simetrico $A \leftrightarrow A^{-1}$.

Con: se L è amphichirale allora $P(L)$ è
simmetrico per $A \leftrightarrow A^{-1}$.

Interpretazione di B come somma sugli stati i

chiamo stato di un incrocio una delle due possibili semplificazioni e stato di D una scelta di uno stato per ogni incrocio.

Se s è stato di D indico con

$l(s) = \#$ stati "simplificati a s "

$r(s) = \#$ stati "simplificati a dx "

$c(s) = \#$ cerchi nella semplificazione

$$\Rightarrow B(D) = \sum_{\substack{\alpha \text{ stato di } D}} A^{\ell(\alpha)} \cdot A^{-n(\alpha)} \cdot (-A^2 - A^{-2})^{c(\alpha)-1}$$

$$B(\text{diagramma}) = 8 \text{ stabili:}$$

$$= A^3 \cdot \text{diagramma} + 3 \cdot A \cdot \text{diagramma} + 3 \cdot A^{-1} \cdot \text{diagramma} + A^{-3} \cdot \text{diagramma}$$

$$= A^3 (-A^2 - A^{-2}) + 3A + 3A^{-1} (-A^2 - A^{-2}) + A^{-3} (-A^2 - A^{-2})^2$$

$$= -A^5 - \cancel{A} + \cancel{3A} - \cancel{3A} - 3A^{-3} + \cancel{A} + 2A^{-3} + A^{-7}$$

$$= -A^5 - A^{-3} + A^{-7}$$

$$W = 3$$

$$P = (-A)^{-3 \cdot 3} (-A^5 - A^{-3} + A^{-7}) = A^{-4} + A^{-12} - A^{-16}$$

Con: il trifoglio è chirale.