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Cobordisms of Free Knots and Gauss Words

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Abstract

We investigate cobordisms of free knots. Free knots and links are also called homotopy classes of Gauss words and phrases. We define a new strong invariant of free knots which allows to detect free knots not cobordant to the trivial one.

1 Introduction

The aim of the present work is to consider *cobordisms of free knots*. Free knots and links [Ma] (also called *homotopy classes of Gauss words and phrases*, see [Tu, Gib]) are a substantial simplification of homotopy classes of curves on 2-surfaces, and at the same time, a simplification of virtual knots and links, introduced by Kauffman in [Ka].

A conjecture due to Turaev [Tu] stating that all free knots are trivial was solved very recently independently by Manturov [Ma] and Gibson [Gib].

We consider *cobordism classes of free knots* and give a strong invariant which allows to detect free knots not cobordant to the trivial one.

2 Basic Definitions

We shall encode free knots and links by using framed graphs.

Throughout the paper by a *four-valent graph* we mean the following generalization: a finite 1-complex Γ with each connected component being homeomorphic either to a circle or to a four-valent graph; by a *vertex* of a four-valent graph we mean only vertices of those components which are homeomorphic to four-valent graphs, and by edges we mean both edges of four-valent graphs and circular components (the latter will be called *cyclic edges*).

We call a four-valent graph *framed* if for every vertex of it a way of splitting of the four incident half-edges into two pairs is indicated. Half-edges belonging to the same pair are

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to be called *opposite*. We shall also use the term *opposite* with respect to *edges* containing opposite half-edges.

By an *isomorphism* of framed 4-graphs we always mean a framing-preserving homeomorphism.

By a *unicursal component* of a framed four-valent graph we mean either its connected component homeomorphic to the circle or an equivalence class of edges of some non-circular component, where the equivalence is generated by the opposite relation.

Let K be a framed four-valent graph, and let X be a vertex of X . Let (a, c) and (b, d) be the two pairs of opposite half-edges of the graph K at X . By smoothings of K at X we call two framed four-valent graphs obtained from K by deleting X and reconnecting the adjacent (non-opposite) edges: for one graph we connect the pairs (a, b) and (c, d) , and for the other graph we connect (a, d) and (b, c) .

Consider a chord diagram¹ C . Then the corresponding framed four-valent graph $G(C)$ with a unique unicursal component is constructed as follows. With the chord diagram having no chords one associates the graph G_0 consisting of a unique circular component. Otherwise the edges of the graph are in one-to-one correspondence with arcs of the chord diagrams, and vertices are in one-to-one correspondence with chords.

Those arcs which are incident to the same chord end, correspond to formally opposite half-edges.

The first Reidemeister move for four-valent framed graphs is an addition/removal of a loop, see Fig. 1.

The second Reidemeister move is an addition/removal of a bigon, formed by a pair of edges, which are adjacent (not opposite) to each other at each of the two vertices, see Fig. 2.

The third Reidemeister move is shown in Fig. 3.

Definition 2.1. A *free link* is an equivalence class of framed four-valent graphs modulo Reidemeister moves. Obviously, the number of components of a framed four-valent graph does not change under Reidemeister moves, thus, one can talk about the number of components of a framed links. A *free knot* is a 1-component free link.

Free knots can be treated as equivalence classes of corresponding Gauss diagrams (chord diagrams) modulo corresponding moves on Gauss diagrams (which mimic the moves on four-valent framed graphs). Analogously, for free-links one can introduce Gauss diagrams on several circles which stand for different components of the link, and chord ends may belong to different circles.

Here a chord diagram (Gauss diagram) on one circle is a split collection of unordered pairs of distinct points on a circle $S_1^0 \sqcup \dots \sqcup S_k^0 \subset S^1$. The circle S^1 is here called the *cycle*

¹Usually in literature one considers oriented and non-oriented singular knots and corresponding oriented and non-oriented chord diagrams. In the present paper, we restrict ourselves to the non-orientable case. Many theorems and constructions can be easily extended to the orientable case.

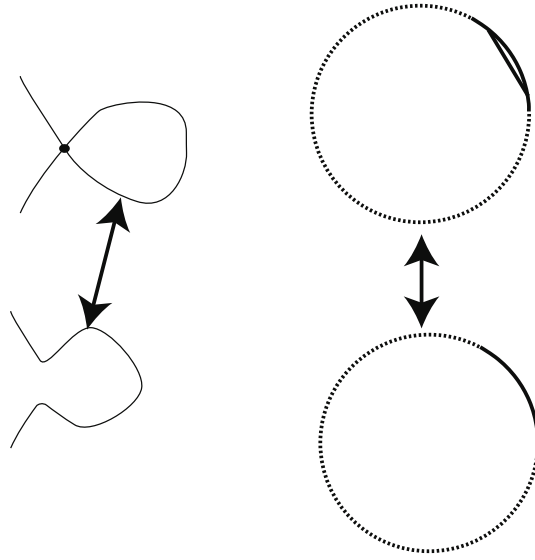


Figure 1: The First Reidemeister Move and Its Chord Diagram Version

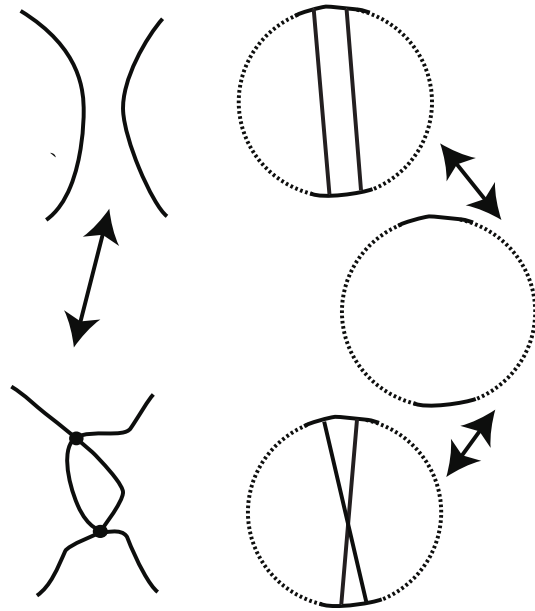


Figure 2: The Second Reidemeister Move and Its Chord Diagram Version

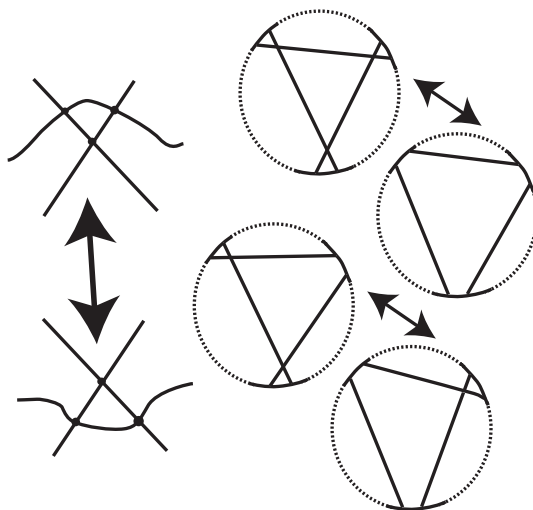


Figure 3: The Third Reidemeister Move and Its Chord Diagram Version

of the chord diagram.

Every pair of points S_i^0 is called a *chord* and points from this pair are called chord ends. We call two chords S_i^0, S_j^0 *linked* if the chord ends S_i^0 belong to different connected components of $S^1 \setminus S_j^0$.

A chord is *even* if the number of chords linked with it, is even, and *odd* otherwise.

By an *even symmetric configuration* C on a chord diagram D we mean a set of pairwise disjoint segments C_i on the cycle of the chord diagram which possess the following properties:

- 1) the ends of the segments do not coincide with chord ends;
- 2) the number of chords inside any segment is finite;
- 3) the number of endpoints of chords inside any segment is even;
- 4) every chord having one endpoint in C has the other endpoint in C .

5) Consider the involution i of the cycle which fixes all points outside the segments C_i and reflects all segments along the radii. This involution naturally defines new points to be chord ends, and thus defines the new chord diagram $i(D)$.

We require that the configuration C is symmetric, i. e., chord diagrams D and $i(D)$ are equal.

Note that if a chord has two endpoints in different segments C_i and C_j then it is not self-symmetric.

By an *elementary cobordism* we mean a transformation of a chord diagram deleting all chords belonging to the even symmetric configuration, as well as the inverse transformation.

We say that two Gauss diagrams are *cobordant* if one can be obtained from the other by a sequence of elementary cobordisms and third Reidemeister moves.

Remark 2.1. The first two Reidemeister moves are partial cases of elementary cobordisms, unlike the third Reidemeister move.

Since the first two Reidemeister moves are partial cases of elementary cobordisms, it makes sense to talk about *cobordism classes of free knots*, not only *cobordism classes of Gauss diagrams*.

Remark 2.2. The definition of cobordisms given above agrees with the definition of *word cobordism* (nanoword cobordism) [Tu]. With each (cyclic) double occurrence word in some given alphabet one associates a Gauss diagram, and words which are cobordant in Turaev's sense yield cobordant diagrams. However, *nanowords* usually correspond to Gauss diagrams with some *decoration* (*labeling*) of chords, and the notion of elementary cobordism usually requires some conditions imposed on chords belonging to the symmetric configuration.

In this sense, cobordism classes of free knots are the simplest variant of cobordism classes of nanowords. Nevertheless, we show that there are free knots which are not cobordant to zero.

The main result of the present paper is to prove the existence of (in fact, infinitely many) free knots which are not cobordant to zero.

To prove this problem, we shall construct a cobordism invariant for free knots.

3 The Mapping Δ and Its Iterations

Let K be a framed four-valent graph. Each unicursal component K_i of K can be treated as a four-valent framed graph with a Gauss diagram D_i . Thus, some vertices of the graph K can be represented by chords of one of D_i 's (namely, those vertices lying on one unicursal component). Among these, let us choose *even* vertices (in the sense of the Gauss diagram D_i), and at each even vertex X of K , we consider the smoothing K_X (one of the two possible) for which the number of unicursal components is greater than that of K by 1.

Now let \mathcal{G} be the set of \mathbb{Z}_2 -linear combinations of equivalence classes of framed four-valent graphs modulo second and third Reidemeister moves.

Set $\Delta(K) = \sum_X K_X \in \mathcal{G}$, where the sum is taken over all crossings X of K .

Then the following statement holds.

Statement 3.1. *The map Δ is a well defined map from \mathcal{G} to \mathcal{G} .*

Proof. Indeed, assume K is obtained from K' by a third Reidemeister move. Consider the three crossings a_1, a_2, a_3 of K involved in this move, and the corresponding crossings a'_1, a'_2, a'_3 of K' . By construction, a_i lies in one unicursal component of K if and only if a'_i lies in one unicursal component of K' . Moreover, a is even if and only if a'_i is even.

It is now easy to see that whenever a_i is even, the smoothing K_{a_i} gives the same impact to \mathcal{G} as that of $K'_{a'_i}$ (the corresponding framed 4-valent graphs are either isomorphic or differ by a second Reidemeister move).

Now, if K and K' differ by a second Reidemeister move and K' has two more crossings a, b in comparison with K , then it obviously follows that either both crossings a, b are even or none of them is even. In the first case, the summands in $\Delta(K)$ are in one-to-one correspondence with those in $\Delta(K')$ and the corresponding diagrams in each pair differ by a second Reidemeister move. If both a and b are odd, then it is obvious that the smoothings at these crossings give equal impact to K' , and since we are working over \mathbb{Z}_2 , they cancel each other. \square

Consequently, if we take Δ k times, the resulting map Δ^k is also invariant.

So, if K and K' are two framed four-valent graphs which are obtained from each other by a third Reidemeister move, then for every positive integer k we have $\Delta^k(K') = \Delta^k(K)$.

4 The map Γ

Let L be a framed four-valent graph with k unicursal components. With L we associate a graph $\Gamma(L)$ (not necessarily four-valent, but without loops and multiple edges) and a number $I(L)$ according to the following rule.

The graph $\Gamma(L)$ will have k vertices which are in one-to-one correspondence with unicursal components of L . Two vertices are connected by an edge if and only if the corresponding components share an odd number of points.

The following statement is evident.

Statement 4.1. *If two framed four-valent graphs L and L' are homotopic then $\Gamma(L) = \Gamma(L')$.*

Now, we define the number $j(L)$ from the graph $\Gamma(L)$ in the following way.

If $\Gamma(L)$ is not connected we set $j(L) = 0$, otherwise $j(L)$ is set to be the number of edges of $\Gamma(L)$.

5 The invariant

Fix a natural number n .

Let \mathcal{G} be a linear space generated over \mathbb{Z}_2 by formal vectors $\{a_i\}, i \in \mathbb{N}$.

Let K be a framed four-valent graph with one unicursal component, and let $\Delta^n(K)$ be the corresponding linear combination of four-valent graphs.

For a four-valent framed graph L , we set $I(L) = a_{j(L)}$ if $j(L) \neq 0$ and $I(L) = 0$ otherwise. We extend this map to \mathbb{Z}_2 -linear combinations of framed four-valent graphs by linearity.

Now, set

$$I^{(n)}(K) = I(\Delta^n(K)).$$

The main result of the paper is the following

Theorem 5.1. *If K and K' are cobordant then $I^{(n)}(K) = I^{(n)}(K')$.*

The proof of this theorem follows from two statements. By virtue of Statement 4.1, the mapping $I^{(n)}(\cdot)$ is invariant with respect to the third Reidemeister move (since so is Δ^n).

Moreover, the following statement holds

Statement 5.1. *If K_2 is obtained from K_1 by an elementary cobordism (removal of an even symmetric configuration), then $I^{(n)}(K_1) = I^{(n)}(K_2)$*

Having proved Statement 5.1, we shall get Theorem 5.1. Indeed, it will follow that $I^{(n)}$ is invariant under all elementary cobordisms and third Reidemeister moves, hence, under arbitrary cobordisms.

We will prove Statement 5.1 in the last section of our paper

6 An example

Example. Consider the free knot K represented by the Gauss diagram shown in Fig 4. Let us calculate $I^{(3)}(K)$. We have:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta(\text{Gauss Diagram}) &= \text{Diagram 1} + \text{Diagram 2} + \text{Diagram 3}, \\
 \Delta^2(\text{Gauss Diagram}) &= \Delta(\text{Diagram 1}) + \Delta(\text{Diagram 2}) + \Delta(\text{Diagram 3}), \\
 &= \text{Diagram 4} + \text{Diagram 5} + \text{Diagram 6} + \text{Diagram 7} + \text{Diagram 8} + \text{Diagram 9}, \\
 \Delta^3(\text{Gauss Diagram}) &= \Delta(\text{Diagram 4}) + \Delta(\text{Diagram 5}) + \Delta(\text{Diagram 6}) \\
 &\quad + \Delta(\text{Diagram 7}) + \Delta(\text{Diagram 8}) + \Delta(\text{Diagram 9}), \\
 &= \text{Diagram 10} + \text{Diagram 11} + \text{Diagram 12} + \text{Diagram 13} + \text{Diagram 14} + \text{Diagram 15} \\
 &\quad + \text{Diagram 16} + \text{Diagram 17}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, applying Δ^3 we get $I^{(3)}(K) = a_4$.

Thus, by Theorem 5.1, the cobordism class of K is non-trivial.

Obviously, there are infinitely many such examples. We shall construct them and discuss the *cobordism group* of free knots as well as further invariants in a separate publication

7 Sketch of the Proof of Statement 5.1

Let K_2 be the Gauss diagram obtained from a Gauss diagram K_1 by deleting an even symmetric configuration \tilde{K} .

The chords of K_1 belong to three sets:

1. the set of those chords which corresponding to chords of K_2 , we denote them for both K_1 and K_2 by γ_j 's.
2. the set of those chords β_j which are fixed under the involution i on \tilde{K} ,

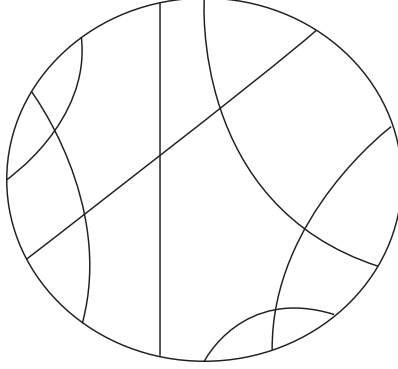


Figure 4: The Gauss diagram of a free knot not cobordant to the unknot

3. the set of pairs of chords α_k and $\bar{\alpha}_k = i(\alpha_k)$ which are obtained from each other by the involution i (here $\bar{\bar{\alpha}}_k = \alpha_k$).

Now, for every framed four-valent graph L , $\Delta^n(L)$ is a sum of some subsequent smoothings $\Delta^{(p_1 \dots p_k)}(L)$, where all p_i 's are vertices of L where p_i occurs to be even after smoothing all p_1, \dots, p_{i-1} .

Now, $\Delta^n(K_1)$ naturally splits into 3 types of summands:

1. Those where all p_i are some γ_j . These smoothings are in one-to one correspondence with smoothings of K_2 . We claim that the corresponding elements $I(\Delta^{(p_1 \dots p_k)}(K_1))$ and $I(\Delta^{(p_1 \dots p_k)}(K_2))$ are equal.

2. Those where at least one of p_i is β_j , and neither α 's nor $\bar{\alpha}$'s occur among p_i . We claim that each of these summands $I(\Delta^{(p_1 \dots p_k)}(K_1))$ is zero.

3. Those summands where at least one of p_i 's is α_j or $\bar{\alpha}_j$.

These summands are naturally paired: the elements $I(\Delta^{(p_1 \dots p_k)}(K_1))$ and $I(\Delta^{(\bar{p}_1 \dots \bar{p}_k)}(K_1))$ are equal.

Let us first prove 1. Since segments of our even symmetric configurations have no common points with chords γ_j , we see that after smoothing along any of γ 's, every segment will completely belong to one circle. This means that the corresponding graphs $\Gamma(\Delta^{(p_1 \dots p_k)}(K_1))$ and $\Gamma(\Delta^{(p_1 \dots p_k)}(K_2))$ are isomorphic.

Indeed, the vertices corresponding to β do not change the graph at all, since every vertex corresponding to β is an intersection of one component of Δ^{\dots} with itself.

Moreover, the vertices X_i and X'_i corresponding to α_i and $\bar{\alpha}_i$ belong to the same pair of component, so their impact to the graph cancels.

To prove 2, let us take one $p_j = \beta_k$, and consider the segment C_i of K_1 where β_k lies.

Without loss of generality, we may assume that β_k is the innermost chord in K_1 amongst those chords p_l we use for smoothings.

Now, our summand looks like $\Delta^{\dots \beta_k \dots}$. Smoothing K_1 along β_k cuts a free knot (compo-

ment) which has ends only in the segment C_i . It is obvious that this unicursal component will be split in the sense of the graph Γ : it will have even intersection with any other unicursal component (since whenever it shares a vertex X of some other component, this vertex necessarily corresponds either to some α (or to some $\bar{\alpha}$) and the corresponding $\bar{\alpha}$ (resp., α) will be shared by the same two components).

The proof of 3 follows from one basic fact: *the number of components of a 1-manifold obtained from a chord diagram by smoothing some of its chords can be defined from the intersection graph of this chord diagram*, see [Sob]. We shall give a rigorous proof of 3 in a separate publication.

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