

The strong slope conjecture and torus knots

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Abstract. We show that the strong slope conjecture implies that the degree of the colored Jones polynomial detects all torus knots. As an application we obtain that an adequate knot that has the same colored Jones polynomial degrees as a torus knot must be a $(2, q)$ -torus knot.

1. Introduction.

The colored Jones polynomial of a knot K is a collection of Laurent polynomials $\{J_K(n) := J_K(n, t)\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ in a variable t such that we have $J_K(1, t) = 1$ and $J_K(2, t)$ is the classical Jones polynomial. We will use the normalization

$$J_{\text{unknot}}(n) = \frac{t^{n/2} - t^{-n/2}}{t^{1/2} - t^{-1/2}}.$$

For a knot $K \subset S^3$, let $d_+[J_K(n)]$ and $d_-[J_K(n)]$ denote the maximal and minimal degrees of $J_K(n)$ in t , respectively. The strong slope conjecture [8], [13] asserts that the degrees $d_+[J_K(n)]$ and $d_-[J_K(n)]$ contain information about essential surfaces in knot exteriors. The purpose of this note is to show the following.

THEOREM 1. *Suppose that K is a knot that satisfies the strong slope conjecture and let $T_{p,q}$ denote the (p, q) -torus knot. If $d_+[J_K(n)] = d_+[J_{T_{p,q}}(n)]$ and $d_-[J_K(n)] = d_-[J_{T_{p,q}}(n)]$, for all n , then, up to orientation change of the knot, K is isotopic to $T_{p,q}$.*

The conjecture has been proved for several classes of knots and in particular for adequate knots [5]. Using this we have the following.

COROLLARY 2. *Suppose that K is an adequate knot such that $d_+[J_K(n)] = d_+[J_{T_{p,q}}(n)]$ and $d_-[J_K(n)] = d_-[J_{T_{p,q}}(n)]$, for all n . Then we have $|p| = 2$.*

2. Background.

It is known that the degrees $d_+[J_K(n)]$ and $d_-[J_K(n)]$ are quadratic quasi-polynomials [7]. This means that, given a knot K , there is $n_K \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n > n_K$ we have

$$d_+[J_K(n)] = a(n)n^2 + b(n)n + c(n) \quad \text{and} \quad d_-[J_K(n)] = a^*(n)n^2 + b^*(n)n + c^*(n),$$

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where the coefficients are periodic functions from \mathbb{N} to \mathbb{Q} with integral period. By taking the least common multiple of the periods of these coefficient functions we get a common period. This common period of the coefficient functions is called the *Jones period* of K .

For a sequence $\{x_n\}$, let $\{x_n\}'$ denote the set of its cluster points. The elements of the sets

$$js_K := \{4n^{-2}d_+[J_K(n)]\}' \quad \text{and} \quad js_K^* := \{4n^{-2}d_-[J_K(n)]\}'$$

are called *Jones slopes* of K .

To continue, let $ld_+[J_K(n)]$ and $ld_-[J_K(n)]$ denote the linear terms of $d_+[J_K(n)]$ and $d_-[J_K(n)]$, respectively. Also let

$$jx_K := \{2n^{-1}ld_+[J_K(n)]\}' \quad \text{and} \quad jx_K^* := \{2n^{-1}ld_-[J_K(n)]\}'.$$

Given a knot $K \subset S^3$, let $n(K)$ denote a tubular neighborhood of K and let $M_K := S^3 \setminus \overline{n(K)}$ denote the exterior of K . Let $\langle \mu, \lambda \rangle$ be the canonical meridian-longitude basis of $H_1(\partial n(K))$. A properly embedded surface $(S, \partial S) \subset (M_K, \partial n(K))$, is called *essential* if it's π_1 -injective and it is not a boundary parallel annulus. An element $\alpha/\beta \in \mathbb{Q} \cup \{1/0\}$, where α and β are relatively prime integers, is called a *boundary slope* of K if there is an essential surface $(S, \partial S) \subset (M_K, \partial n(K))$, such that each component of ∂S represents $\alpha\mu + \beta\lambda \in H_1(\partial n(K))$. The longitude λ of every knot bounds an essential orientable surface in the exterior of K . Thus $0 = 0/1$ is a boundary slope of every knot in S^3 . Hatcher showed that every knot $K \subset S^3$ has finitely many boundary slopes [11].

For a surface $(S, \partial S) \subset (M_K, \partial n(K))$ we will use the notation $|\partial S|$ to denote the number of boundary components of S .

Garoufalidis conjectured [8, Conjecture 1.2], that the Jones slopes of any knot K are boundary slopes. The following statement, which is a refinement of the original conjecture, was stated by the author and Tran in [13, Conjecture 1.6].

CONJECTURE 3 (Strong slope conjecture).

- Given a Jones slope $\alpha/\beta = 4a(n) \in js_K$, with $\beta > 0$ and $\gcd(\alpha, \beta) = 1$, there is an essential surface S in M_K such that each component of ∂S has slope α/β and we have $\chi(S)/|\partial S|\beta = 2b(n) \in jx_K$.
- Given a Jones slope $\alpha^*/\beta^* = 4a^*(n) \in js_K^*$, with $\beta^* > 0$ and $\gcd(\alpha^*, \beta^*) = 1$, there is an essential surface S^* in M_K such that each component of ∂S^* has slope α^*/β^* and we have $-\chi(S^*)/|\partial S^*|\beta^* = 2b^*(n) \in jx_K^*$.

Conjecture 3 has been proved for several classes of knots including Montesinos knots, adequate knots, graph knots and cables. The reader is referred to [1], [2], [9], [13], [14], [16] and references therein.

3. Proofs.

We now prove Theorem 1 and Corollary 2.

PROOF OF THEOREM 1. First suppose that $T_{p,q}$ is the trivial knot; that is $p = \pm 1$, or $q = \pm 1$. Then by the normalization of $J_K(n)$ fixed earlier, we have $4d_+[J_K(n)] = 2(n-1)$. Since K satisfies Conjecture 3 we have a surface S that is essential in exterior M_K , ∂S has slope zero and we have $\chi(S)/|\partial S| = 1$. This implies that S is a collection of discs and hence K is the unknot.

Assume now that $T_{p,q}$ is not the unknot. By the classification of torus knots (see, for example, [4, Theorem 3.29]) we can assume that $|p| < |q|$ and $q > 0$.

For a knot K let K^* denote the mirror image of K . It is known that $d_\pm[J_{K^*}(n)] = -d_\mp[J_K(n)]$, and that the colored Jones polynomial is insensitive to orientation change of knots. Let $K_{p,q}$ denote the (p, q) -cable of K , where p and q are relatively prime integers. We have $(K_{p,q})^* = K_{-p,q}$ and hence we have

$$d_\mp[J_{K_{-p,q}^*}(n)] = -d_\pm[J_{K_{p,q}}(n)].$$

In particular, $T_{p,q}$ is the (p, q) -cable of the unknot and $T_{-p,q}$ is the mirror image of $T_{p,q}$ while $T_{-p,-q}$ is $T_{p,q}$ with the orientation reversed. Without loss of generality we will assume that $p < 0 < q$.

The degrees $d_\pm[J_{T_{p,q}}(n)]$ were calculated in [8]: We have

$$4d_-[J_K(n)] = 4d_-[J_{T_{p,q}}(n)] = pqn^2 + d(n),$$

where $d(n) = -pq - (1 + (-1)^n)(p-2)(q-2)/2$, and we have

$$4d_+[J_K(n)] = 4d_+[J_{T_{p,q}}(n)] = 2(pq - p + q)n - 2(pq - p + q).$$

Note that the values of the quadratic and linear terms of the above formulae can also be obtained by the argument in the proof of [13, Theorem 3.9] using the fact that $T_{p,q}$ is a cable of the unknot.

Since the quadratic and linear coefficients of $d_\pm[J_K(n)]$ are independent of n , each of the sets $js_K, jx_K, js_K^*, jx_K^*$ consists of exactly one element (i.e. the corresponding coefficient).

Since K is assumed to satisfy the strong slope conjecture, there are essential surfaces S_1 and S_2 in the exterior of K such that

- (1) the boundary slope of S_1 is pq and $\chi(S_1) = 0$; and
- (2) the boundary slope of S_2 is zero and $\chi(S_2)/|\partial S_2| = pq - p + q$.

Since $\chi(S_1) = 0$, by passing to the orientable double cover of S_1 if necessary, we conclude that the exterior of K contains an essential annulus of boundary slope pq . It follows that K is a cable J_{p_1,q_1} of a knot J , where $p_1q_1 = pq < 0$. This follows, for example, by [3, Theorem 4.18]. Note that the cabling annulus of $K = J_{p_1,q_1}$ satisfies Conjecture 3 for $d_-[J_K(n)]$.

Next we need to gain a better understanding of the surface S_2 : First note that since p and q are relatively prime integers we have $\chi(S_2) \neq 0$; thus S_2 is not an annulus or a Möbius band.

Recall that the exterior of K is the union of a cable space C_{p_1,q_1} and the exterior of J , say $M_J = \overline{S^3 \setminus n(J)}$. Moreover C_{p_1,q_1} is a manifold with two torus boundary

components, each of which is incompressible in C_{p_1, q_1} , that is a Seifert fibered manifold over an annulus with one singular fiber of order q_1 . See [13]. By classification of Seifert fibered manifold results (see, for example, [10, Proposition 2.1 and Theorem 2.3]), we can assume that $|p_1| < |q_1|$ and $q_1 > 0$. Also since replacing (p_1, q_1) by $(-p_1, -q_1)$ only results in knot orientation change that doesn't affect the colored Jones polynomial, we will assume that $p_1 < 0 < q_1$.

CLAIM. *J is the trivial knot.*

PROOF OF CLAIM. The exterior $M_K = \overline{S^3 \setminus n(K)}$ is obtained by glueing together M_J and C_{p_1, q_1} along a torus T . Note that if T compresses in M_K then J is the trivial knot and we are done.

Suppose that T is incompressible in M_K . Recall that we have an essential surface S_2 in M_K such that the boundary slope of S_2 is zero and $\chi(S_2)/|\partial S_2| = pq - p + q$. We can isotope S_2 so that $S_2 \cap T$ is a collection of essential, parallel curves in T . As in the proof of [13, Corollary 2.8] we have the following:

- The intersection $M_J \cap S_2$ is an essential surface S_J in M_J such that each component of $\partial(M_J \cap S_2)$ has zero slope.
- We have $|\partial S_2| = |\partial S_J|$.
- We have

$$\frac{\chi(S_2)}{|\partial S_2|} = q_1 \frac{\chi(S_J)}{|\partial S_J|} + (q_1 - 1)p_1.$$

Thus we have

$$q_1 \frac{\chi(S_J)}{|\partial S_J|} + (q_1 - 1)p_1 = pq - p + q.$$

Since $p_1 q_1 = pq$ and $p < 0 < q$, we get

$$q_1 \frac{\chi(S_J)}{|\partial S_J|} - p_1 = q - p > 0,$$

which implies $\chi(S_J)/|\partial S_J| > p_1/q_1 > -1$. The last inequality gives $\chi(S_J) = 2 - 2g(S_J) - |\partial S_J| > -|\partial S_J|$, where $g(S_J)$ is the genus of S_J . Thus we must have $g(S_J) = 0$ and S_J is a collection of discs, contradicting our assumption that T is incompressible. This finishes the proof of Claim.

Since J is the unknot, K is the torus knot T_{p_1, q_1} or $T_{-p_1, -q_1}$. However, since $p_1 q_1 = pq$ and $pq - p + q = p_1 q_1 - p_1 + q_1$, we get $p_1^2 + q_1^2 = p^2 + q^2$ and hence $(p_1 + q_1)^2 = (p + q)^2$. Now it follows easily that K is $T_{p, q}$ or $T_{-p, -q}$. \square

Theorem 1, and its proof, immediately give the following.

COROLLARY 4. *Suppose that K satisfies Conjecture 3. If $d_+[J_K(n)] = d_+[J_{\text{unknot}}(n)]$ or $d_-[J_K(n)] = d_-[J_{\text{unknot}}(n)]$, for all n , then K is isotopic to the unknot.*

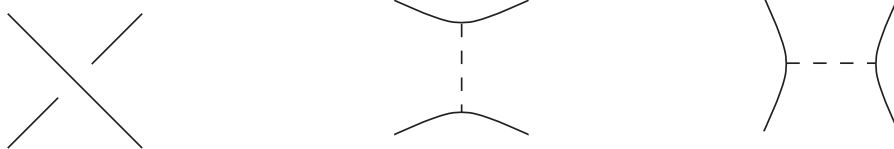


Figure 1. From left to right: A crossing, the A -resolution and the B -resolution.

Next we discuss adequate knots: Let D be a link diagram, and x a crossing of D . Associated to D and x are two link diagrams, called the A -resolution and the B -resolution of the crossing. See Figure 1. Applying the A -resolution (resp. B -resolution) to each crossing leads to a collection of disjointly embedded circles $s_A(D)$ (resp. $s_B(D)$). The diagram D is called A -adequate (resp. B -adequate) if for each crossing of D the two arcs of $s_A(D)$ (resp. $s_B(D)$) resulting from the resolution of the crossing lie on different circles. A knot diagram D is *adequate* if it is both A - and B -adequate. Finally, a knot that admits an adequate diagram is also called *adequate*.

Starting with $s_A(D)$ (resp. $s_B(D)$) we construct a surface $S_A(D)$ (resp. $S_B(D)$) as follows. Each circle of $s_A(D)$ (resp. $s_B(D)$) bounds a disk on the projection sphere $S^2 \subset S^3$. This collection of disks can be disjointly embedded in the ball below the projection sphere. At each crossing of D , we connect the pair of neighboring disks by a half-twisted band to construct a surface whose boundary is K . For details see [5], [6]. In [17], it is shown that if D is an adequate diagram of a knot K , then $S_A(D)$ and $S_B(D)$ are essential surfaces in the exterior of K . For a different proof of this fact see [6].

PROOF OF COROLLARY 2. Suppose that K is an adequate knot such that $d_+[J_K(n)] = d_+[J_{T_{p,q}}(n)]$ and $d_-[J_K(n)] = d_-[J_{T_{p,q}}(n)]$, for all n . By Theorem 1 K is a torus knot. Thus we have a torus knot that is also adequate. Since K is adequate, there is an adequate diagram D .

It is known that the number of negative crossings $c_-(D)$ of an A -adequate knot diagram is a knot invariant. Similarly, the number of positive crossings $c_+(D)$ of a B -adequate knot diagram is a knot invariant. In fact, if K is adequate, then the crossing number of K is realized by the adequate diagram; that is we have $c(K) = c(D) = c_-(D) + c_+(D)$ [15]. Let $v_A(D)$ and $v_B(D)$ be the numbers of circles in $s_A(D)$ and $s_B(D)$, respectively. The boundary slope of S_A is $-2c_-(D)$ and $\chi(S_A) = v_A(D) - c(D)$. The boundary slope of S_B is $2c_+(D)$ and $\chi(S_B) = v_B(D) - c(D)$. By [5], the surfaces $S_A = S_A(D)$ and $S_B = S_B(D)$ satisfy the strong slope conjecture for K .

That is we have

$$4d_-[J_K(n)] = -2c_-(D)n^2 + 2(c(D) - v_A(D))n + 2v_A(D) - 2c_+(D),$$

and

$$4d_+[J_K(n)] = 2c_+(D)n^2 + 2(v_B(D) - c(D))n + 2c_-(D) - 2v_B(D).$$

On the other hand, K is a torus knot. Without loss of generality we may assume $K = T_{p,q}$, for $p < 0 < q$. Thus $-2c_-(D) = pq$ and $v_A(D) - c(D) = 0$. This means that the surface $S_A(D)$ is a Möbius strip. A spine of this surface is the graph \mathbb{G}_A that is obtained as follows: The vertices are the circles of $v_A(D)$ and the edges are in one to one correspondence with the crossings of D in the way indicated by dashed lines in Figure 1. The graph \mathbb{G}_A is connected and it must retract to a circle. Thus it consists of circle C with a number of trees attached to it. Consider a tree portion T of \mathbb{G}_A such that if T is removed the Euler characteristic of the remaining graph is unchanged. If T contains edges, then the diagram D must contain nugatory crossings: For T would define a connect summand of S_A that is a disc; then each crossing corresponding to an edge of T is a separating arc on the disc and thus the corresponding crossing of D is nugatory (compare, proof of [6, Corollary 3.21]). However, since D is adequate, it cannot contain any nugatory crossings. Thus T cannot contain any edges and \mathbb{G}_A consists of the circle C . Now each vertex of the graph \mathbb{G}_A is connected to exactly two edges. It follows that D is the standard diagram of a $(-2, q)$ -torus knot. \square

REMARK 5. The proof of Corollary 2 also shows that the only adequate torus knots are those represented as closed 2-braids. It may worth noting that this fact can be deduced only using the quadratic terms of $d_{\pm}[J_{T_{p,q}}(n)]$: The Jones slopes of $T_{p,q}$ are $s^* = pq$ and $s = 0$. If $T_{p,q}$ is adequate, then $|s - s^*|$ should be equal to twice the crossing number of $T_{p,q}$ (compare [12, Theorem 1.1]). Thus we must have $|pq| = \min\{|p(q-1)|, |(p-1)q|\}$ which can happen only if $|p| = 2$ or $|q| = 2$.

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