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THE BRAID INDEX OF GENERALIZED CABLES

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THE BRAID INDEX OF GENERALIZED CABLES

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If one knot is fashioned into another, by replacing each strand with q strands, then *something* gets multiplied by q . What? The answer should not be overly dependent on how these strands are intertwined. We show that an invariant called the *braid index* is an answer. This proposition is apparently new. Another answer covered by our proof is the *bridge number*, though this was proved by Shubert in 1954. It was only with the advent of the Jones polynomial and its relatives in the mid 1980s, that much attention has been given to the braid index. For example, the knots obtained by repeated *period doubling* were shown to obey the multiplication rule, though no one seems to have thought of it this way. Their braid indices are powers of 2. We first considered the current proposition in trying to show that a certain knot, known to have braid index 5, could not be a two-cabling of anything.

DEFINITIONS. It is a classical result of Alexander [A] that any link, that is, a finite collection of smooth oriented simple closed curves embedded in Euclidian 3-space, can be isotoped into the (closure) of a braid on some number of strands, say n . By the *braid index* of a link we mean the least such number n .

The *bridge number* is the minimal number of local maxima for any smooth isotopic copy of a link L . See Shubert [S1; Satz 9, p. 283]. Our result follows as a corollary to Shubert's theorem in those cases for which these invariants are equal, since the bridge number is trivially seen to be less than or equal to the braid index.

We use $b(L)$ to denote the braid index (respectively bridge number) of an oriented link L . In the theorem below, we assume that each component of our link is knotted; this assumption is necessary in that (for example) any (p, q) torus link is both a p -fold and a q -fold cabling of the unknot. For $p \neq q$ its braid index cannot be both p and q . In fact its braid index is the lesser of p and q as can be seen, e.g., by the theorem of Morton [M] and Franks-Williams [FW]. That is, if L is the closure of a positive braid on p strands which has a full twist, then L has braid index p . But, any (p, q) torus link is a positive braid on p strands as follows: denote the generators of the braid group B_p by $2, 3, \dots, p$. The (p, q) torus link L_{pq} is the closure of the braid $\beta = (2, 3, \dots, p)^q$. Since the full twist

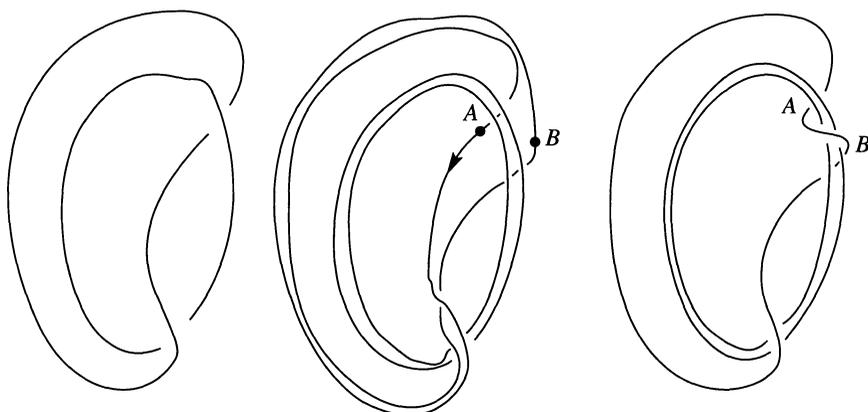


FIGURE 1. A 2-cabling of the Hopf link

is $(2, 3, \dots, p)^p$, β contains a full twist, in case $p \leq q$. For as the closure of a braid in B_p the (p, q) torus link is positive, and if $p \leq q$ it contains a full twist. Another example: the Hopf link (i.e., the link consisting of two simply linked circles) has a 2-cabling of braid index 3. For example, cable one component by 2 parallel circles, the other by the unknot, just as one “doubles” a rubber band. The resulting 2-cabling has braid index ≤ 3 , as one sees by relaxing the “rubber band.” Having 3 components, its braid index is ≥ 3 , and thus 3.

Start with the Hopf link, the first diagram in Figure 1. Next, 2-cable it getting the second diagram. Then the long arc from A to B in the second diagram is moved to the short diagonal stretch in the final picture. In terms of the braid generators $1, 2, 3$ of B_4 , $213212312 \rightarrow 213121312 \rightarrow 211323112 \rightarrow 211232112 \rightarrow 211221112$.

Below we work with generalized cablings of knots in \mathbf{R}^3 . By a *generalized q -cabling* of a link L we mean a link L' contained in the interior of a tubular neighborhood $L \times D^2$ of L such that

- (a) each fiber D^2 intersects L' transversely in q points; and
- (b) all strands of L' are oriented in the same direction as L itself.

Note that any link which is arranged as a braid on p strands, is a generalized p cabling of the unknot, since it can be put inside the unknotted torus, always travelling in the same direction. Thus the figure eight knot is a generalized 3-cabling of the unknot, which cannot be a cabling of the unknot, as it is easily seen to *not* be a torus knot.

We shorten this phrase to g -cabling or q - g -cabling below. The term *cabling* is reserved for the g -cablings which are actually on the boundary torus itself. Part of the interest in our proof is its simplicity and the fact that it works for both invariants with no change at all. It is a

pleasure to thank my colleagues, John Berge, Cameron Gordon, Ray Lickorish, and John Luecke for helpful conversations. We would like to thank the referee for bringing to our attention a related result of Schubert [S2, Satz 1, p. 275], reviewed by R. Fox, in Math. Reviews 17, p. 298.

THEOREM 1. *The braid index (respectively bridge number) is multiplicative under generalized cabling. In detail, if L is a link with each component a non-trivial knot and L' is a generalized q -cabling of L then*

$$b(L') = qb(L).$$

Proof. Clearly

$$b(L') \leq qb(L),$$

since the obvious cabling of L is a braid of $qb(L)$ strands. (Respectively, is a plat with bridge number $qb(L)$.) We proceed to prove the other inequality, and to simplify notation, prove it first in the case that our link L has only one component and thus is a knot, K , with generalized q -cabling K' . Assume on the contrary that

$$b(K') = b < qb(K).$$

We work in the smooth setting, and assume K' is presented as a q -g-cabling of K in a small tubular neighborhood N of K . This neighborhood is a solid torus neighborhood N of the knot K . Under our assumption, we know there is a global diffeomorphism $\Phi: \mathbf{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^3$ of compact support such that

(a) $\Phi(K')$ has exactly b maxima and b minima which are non-degenerate and no other singularities;

(b) the “height” function $h: \text{bdry } \Phi(N) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ is a Morse function, i.e., h has finitely many singularities, all non-degenerate.

We are given condition (a). But since this condition is generic, by a small perturbation, we may assume (b).

Let $T^2 = \text{bdry } \Phi(N)$. By (b) the intersection of horizontal planes with our torus T^2 consists mostly of disjoint simple closed curves. The finitely many exceptional intersections are at singularities of h and have in addition, an isolated point or “figure eight.” These latter consist of two simple closed curves, which intersect in a single point.

A simple closed curve in T^2 which bounds a disk in T^2 will be called *trivial*. For a non-trivial $J \subset T^2$, we follow tradition and say J is a meridian, provided J bounds a disk in $\Phi(N)$. Note that for

a meridian J the linking number $l(K, J) = 1$ and that for our q -g-cabling K' , $l(K', J) = q$, these numbers being determined up to sign.

REMARK 1. If J is a simple closed curve lying in $T^2 \cap \pi$, where π a horizontal plane, then J is either a meridian of T^2 or is trivial in T^2 .

Proof. Since J bounds a disk in the plane, it bounds a disk in \mathbf{R}^3 . But the only such simple closed curves on T^2 are meridians or those that bound disks in T^2 , because K is knotted.

REMARK 2. There is a horizontal plane intersecting T^2 in a meridian.

Proof. This is Morse theory at its simplest: let $T(x)$ consist of all those points $p \in T^2$ of height $h(p) \geq x$, for $x \in \mathbf{R}$. Then $T(x)$ is empty, for x large. As we decrease x , $T(x)$ first becomes a point, then a disk, changing its topological type only at singularities of h . Thus under the assumption that we never meet a meridian, only three things can happen: a new disk is added, two disks are joined making one less disk, or (a priori, only) an old disk is capped off with a new disk, forming a sphere. Thus, for small x we get $T^2 = T(x)$ is the union of finitely many disjoint disks and disjoint spheres, which is absurd.

Let J be a meridian of T^2 lying on a horizontal plane π . We can and do assume T^2 is transverse to π and that J is innermost among meridians. Then J bounds a disk $d \subset \pi$ and by our remarks above, d separates K' into a number of components $\{C_i\}$. Some C_i 's are non-trivial, in that there is an arc D_i in the interior of J such that

$$C_i \cup D_i \cup \{\text{end points}\} = \widehat{K}_i$$

traverses $\Phi(N)$, the interior of T^2 , longitudinally. Others may be trivial in that such a \widehat{K}_i bounds a disk in $\Phi(N)$. However

REMARK 3. There are (at least) q non-trivial \widehat{K}_i .

Proof. The signed linking number of L with J is q . The trivial \widehat{K}_i add nothing as they bound in $\Phi(N)$ and each non-trivial \widehat{K}_i counts $+1$.

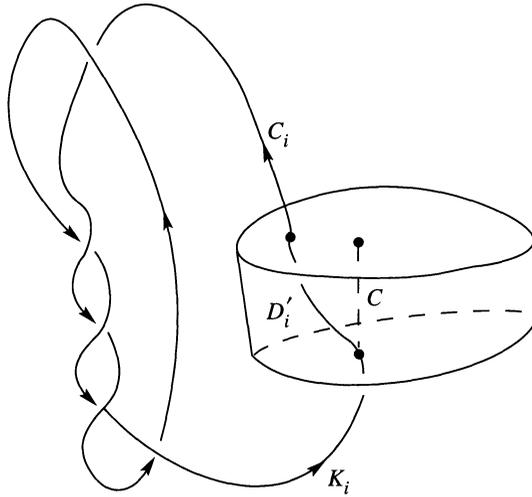


FIGURE 2

Discard the trivial \widehat{K}_i . The remaining \widehat{K}_i are not presented as braids (respectively plats) only because the D_i are horizontal. However, this is easy to remedy. Choose another plane π' just below π so that together they cut an annulus A off of T^2 whose other boundary curve J' is essentially parallel to J . Then form

$$(C_i - C) \cup D'_i \cup \{\text{end points}\} = K_i,$$

where D'_i is a rising arc lying between the planes replacing a small arc $C \subset C_i$, which is discarded. It is clear that the D'_i can be taken to be disjoint, so that the K_i are disjoint as well. See Figure 2.

Thus we have determined q knots K_1, K_2, \dots, K_q , each isotopic to K . Now compute

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^q \{\text{number of max of } K_i\} &\leq \{\text{number of max of } K'\} \\ &= b(K') = b < qb(K). \end{aligned}$$

But the K_i are mutually disjoint. It follows that one of the K_i has fewer than $b(K)$ maxima and thus is a braid on fewer than $b(K)$ strands (respectively, plat with fewer than $b(K)$ bridges). This contradicts the fact that each K_i is isotopic to K and hence has the same braid index (respectively bridge number) as K . This completes the proof, in case of a simple knot, K .

We turn to the general case in which our link consists of several knots. We introduce notation as follows: L is a link whose components are knots (each is knotted) K_1, K_2, \dots, K_k , and L' is a

q -g-cabling of L . We then assume for contradiction that

$$b(L') = b < qb(L).$$

Then $L' = K'_1 \cup K'_2 \cup \cdots \cup K'_k$ where for each j , K'_j is a q -g-cabling of K_j lying in a small tubular neighborhood N_j of K_j . Under our assumption, there is a global diffeomorphism $\Phi: \mathbf{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^3$, with compact support, so that $\Phi(L')$ is represented by a braid (respectively, a plat) with b maxima.

As before, we may adjust the neighborhoods $\Phi(N_j)$ slightly, so that the torus, $\partial\Phi(N_j) = T_j$ has a Morse height function, for $j = 1, 2, \dots, k$. We must deal with all of the T_j simultaneously, since neither the braid index nor the bridge number is additive over components. Fix j . Then just as before there is a plane π_j so that $T_j \cap \pi_j$ is a meridian of T_j . Proceeding as before, construct q knots, $K_{j1}, K_{j2}, \dots, K_{jq} \subset \Phi(K_j)$, which are disjoint, and except for short rising arcs, are subsets of $\Phi(K_j)$. Having done this for each $j = 1, \dots, k$, define

$$L_i = K_{1i} \cup K_{2i} \cup \cdots \cup K_{ki}, \quad i = 1, \dots, q.$$

Now compute

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^q \{\text{number of max of } L_i\} &\leq \{\text{number of max of } L'\} \\ &= b(L') = b < qb(L). \end{aligned}$$

But the L_i are mutually disjoint. It follows that one of the L_i has fewer than $b(L)$ maxima and thus is a braid on fewer than $b(L)$ strands (respectively, plat with fewer than $b(L)$ bridges). This contradicts the fact that each L_i is isotopic to L and hence has the same braid index (respectively bridge number) as L . This completes the proof, in case of a simple knot, L .

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