

## Introduction to knot theory, Spring 2012

### Homework 2, due Thursday, February 7

- (10 points) The mirror image  $K^!$  of a knot  $K$  is given by reflecting  $K$  about a plane in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . Let  $D$  be a diagram of  $K$ ,  $D_1$  be the diagram obtained from  $D$  by inverting all crossings, and  $D_2$  - diagram given by reflecting  $D$  about a line in the plane. Show that both  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  are diagrams of  $K^!$ . Use this to prove that coloring groups  $C(K)$  and  $C(K^!)$  are naturally isomorphic. Conclude that  $\tau_n(K) = \tau_n(K^!)$  for any  $n$ .
- (20 points) Compute the coloring groups  $C(K)$  for the trefoil  $3_1$ , figure-eight knot  $4_1$ , and the five-crossing knot  $5_2$  (get diagrams for these knots from the Rolfsen knot table). Using the coloring groups, determine  $\tau_p(3_1)$  and  $\tau_p(4_1)$  for all primes  $p$ .
- (10 points) Compute the coloring group of the Borromean rings and determine the number of its  $p$ -colorings for all primes  $p$ .
- (10 points) Suppose that a knot  $K$  is the closure of braid  $\sigma$ . Explain how to construct a braid whose closure is  $K^!$ .
- (20 points) (a) Draw the closure of the 3-stranded braid  $\sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_1$ . Check that the closure is a 2-component link and compute the linking number of the two components.  
(b) Given a 3-stranded braid  $\sigma$ , how can you quickly tell if its closure is a link or a knot? Try your method on the following braids:

$$\sigma_1^{41}\sigma_2^{-73}, \quad (\sigma_1^2\sigma_2)^{1000}, \quad (\sigma_1\sigma_2^{-1}\sigma_1)^{51}, \quad (\sigma_2\sigma_1)^{211}.$$

In each case, determine whether the closure is a knot, a 2-component link, or a 3-component link.

- (10 points) Give an example of a braid whose closure is the figure-eight knot.

### Extra credit:

- I. Give an example of 3-stranded braids  $\sigma$  and  $\tau$  such that each of the closures  $\widehat{\sigma}$ ,  $\widehat{\tau}$  and  $\widehat{\sigma\tau}$  is the unknot. Next, determine whether the closure of the braid  $\sigma^{-1}\tau$  is the unknot.
- II. Show that the number of 2-colorings is a trivial invariant of knots.