

SLOPES AND COLORED JONES POLYNOMIALS OF ADEQUATE LINKS

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ABSTRACT. Garoufalidis conjectured a relation between the boundary slopes of a knot and its colored Jones polynomials. More precisely, certain boundary slopes are detected by the sequence of degrees of the colored Jones polynomials. We verify this conjecture for *adequate* knots, a class that vastly generalizes that of alternating knots.

1. INTRODUCTION

For a knot $K \subset S^3$, let N_K denote a tubular neighborhood of K and let $M_K := \overline{S^3 \setminus N_K}$ denote the exterior of K . Let $\langle \mu, \lambda \rangle$ be the canonical meridian–longitude basis of $H_1(\partial N_K)$. An element $p/q \in \mathbb{Q} \cup \{1/0\}$ is called a *boundary slope* of K if there is a properly embedded essential surface $(S, \partial S) \subset (M_K, \partial N_K)$, such that ∂S is homologous to $p\mu + q\lambda \in H_1(\partial N_K)$. Hatcher has shown that every knot $K \subset S^3$ has finitely many boundary slopes [H].

The *colored Jones function* of K is a sequence of Laurent polynomial invariants $J_K(n, q) \in \mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]$, for $n = 1, 2, \dots$. For $n = 2$, $J_K(2, q)$ is the ordinary Jones polynomial. We will use the normalization that $J_{\text{unknot}}(n, q) = 1$, for every $n \geq 1$. Let $j(n)$ denote the highest degree of $J_K(n, q)$ in q , and let $j^*(n)$ denote the lowest degree. Consider the sequences

$$js_K := \left\{ \frac{4j(n)}{n^2} : n > 0 \right\} \quad \text{and} \quad js_K^* := \left\{ \frac{4j^*(n)}{n^2} : n > 0 \right\}.$$

Garoufalidis conjectured [G] that for each knot K , every cluster point (i.e., every limit of a subsequence) of js_K or js_K^* is a boundary slope of K . Thus, if the conjecture holds, the colored Jones polynomials detect certain boundary slopes of K . He verified the conjecture for alternating knots, torus knots, pretzel knots of type $(-2, 3, p)$, and several low crossing knots.

In this paper, we prove Garoufalidis’ conjecture for the class of adequate knots. The precise definition of *adequate* appears in Section 2. For the moment, we note that the family of adequate knots includes all alternating knots, most Montesinos knots, and all knots that are Conway sums of two *strongly alternating* tangles. See [LT] and Section 4 for more examples.

Theorem 1. *Let $D(K)$ be a knot diagram. Then*

- (a) *If D is A -adequate, then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 4n^{-2}j^*(n)$ exists, and is a boundary slope of K .*
- (b) *If D is B -adequate, then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 4n^{-2}j(n)$ exists, and is a boundary slope of K .*

In particular, if K is a non-trivial adequate knot, then the set $js_K \cup js_K^$ has exactly two cluster points, both of which are boundary slopes of K .*

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The proof of Theorem 1 involves four steps:

- (1) Starting with an A -adequate diagram $D(K)$, construct a *state surface* S_A whose boundary is K . This is a standard construction, generalizing the construction of a checkerboard surface.
- (2) Verify that S_A is an essential surface. This result, stated as Theorem 3 below, was first announced by Ozawa [O]; an alternate proof is given by the authors in [FKP].
- (3) Relate the boundary slope of S_A to the number of positive and negative crossings in the diagram D . This is carried out in Lemma 5.
- (4) Relate the limit of js_K^* to the the number of positive and negative crossings in the diagram D . This is carried out in Lemma 6.

Taken together, Theorem 3 and Lemmas 5 and 6 immediately imply Theorem 1(a). Part (b) of the theorem follows by considering the mirror image of the diagram D .

2. STATE GRAPHS AND SURFACES

Let D be a link diagram, and x a crossing of D . Associated to D and x are two link diagrams, each with one fewer crossing than D , called the A -resolution and B -resolution of the crossing. See Figure 1.

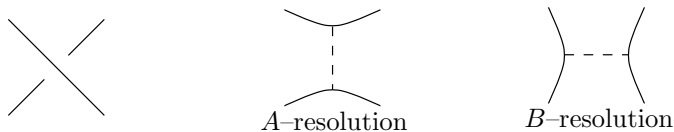


FIGURE 1. A - and B -resolutions of a crossing.

A Kauffman state σ is a choice of A -resolution or B -resolution at each crossing of D . Corresponding to every state σ is a crossing-free diagram s_σ : this is a collection of circles in the projection plane. We can encode the choices that led to the state σ in a graph G_σ , as follows. The vertices of G_σ are in 1–1 correspondence with the state circles of s_σ . Every crossing x of D corresponds to a pair of arcs that belong to circles of s_σ ; this crossing gives rise to an edge in G_σ whose endpoints are the state circles containing those arcs.

Every Kauffman state σ also gives rise to a surface S_σ , as follows. Each state circle of σ bounds a disk in S^3 . This collection of disks can be disjointly embedded in the ball below the projection plane. At each crossing of D , we connect the pair of neighboring disks by a half-twisted band to construct a surface $S_\sigma \subset S^3$ whose boundary is K . See Figure 2 for an example where σ is the all- A state.

Well-known examples of state surfaces include Seifert surfaces (where the corresponding state σ is defined by following an orientation on K) and checkerboard surfaces for alternating links (where the corresponding state σ is either the all- A or all- B state). In this paper, we focus on the all- A and all- B states of a diagram, but we do not require our diagrams to be alternating. Thus our surfaces are generalizations of checkerboard surfaces.

Definition 2. A link diagram D is called A -adequate if the state graph \mathbb{G}_A corresponding to the all- A state contains no 1-edge loops. Similarly, D is called B -adequate if the all- B graph \mathbb{G}_B contains no 1-edge loops. A link diagram is *adequate* if it is both A - and B -adequate. A link that admits an adequate diagram is also called *adequate*.

Adequate diagrams are quite common. All reduced alternating diagrams are adequate. Every n -string planar cable of an adequate diagram is adequate. The standard diagram of

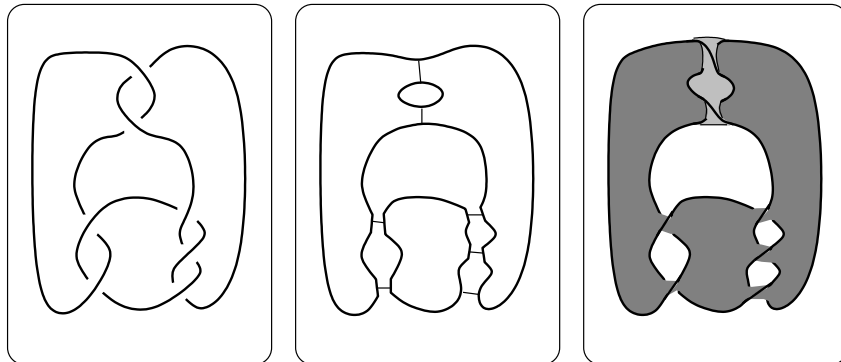


FIGURE 2. Left to right: A diagram. The graph \mathbb{G}_A . The state surface S_A .

a Montesinos link is either A -adequate or B -adequate, and typically both. Finally, observe that a diagram $D(K)$ is A -adequate if and only if its mirror image is B -adequate. This observation is useful for the proofs below: once a result is proved for the all- A state surface S_A of an A -adequate diagram, the corresponding statement about B -adequate diagrams follows by reflection.

Theorem 3. *Let D be an A -adequate diagram of a link K . Then the state surface S_A is incompressible and ∂ -incompressible in the complement M_K . Similarly, if D is a B -adequate diagram of a link K , then S_B is incompressible and ∂ -incompressible.*

Theorem 3 was first announced by Ozawa [O]. An alternate proof from the point of view of normal surface theory is given by the authors in [FKP], where we also relate the coefficients of the colored Jones polynomials $J_K(n, q)$ to the size of the *guts* of the surfaces S_A and S_B . These guts can be viewed as the hyperbolic pieces in the geometric decomposition of $S^3 \setminus S_\sigma$. Thus, taken together, [FKP] and Theorem 1 of this paper establish two separate connections between the colored Jones polynomials and classical geometric topology.

Recall from the Introduction that if $S \subset M_K$ is a surface such that ∂S represents the homology class $p\mu + q\lambda \in H_1(\partial M_K)$, we say the boundary slope of S is $p/q \in \mathbb{Q} \cup \{\infty\}$. It turns out that the boundary slope of a state surface S_σ is easy to read from a diagram D .

Suppose that $D(K)$ is a diagram of an oriented knot K . Then every crossing of D can be classified as either positive or negative, as in Figure 3. For a state σ of D , let $c_+^B(\sigma)$ be the number of positive crossings at which σ chooses the B -resolution. Similarly, let $c_-^A(\sigma)$ be the number of negative crossings at which σ chooses the A -resolution.

Lemma 4. *Let $D(K)$ be a diagram of an oriented knot K , and let σ be a state of D . Then the state surface S_σ has as its boundary the slope $2c_+^B(\sigma) - 2c_-^A(\sigma)$.*

This lemma was observed by Curtis and Taylor for checkerboard surfaces of alternating knots [CT, Proposition 2.6]. However, both the statement and the proof hold in complete generality: S_σ is not even required to be an essential surface.

Proof. Suppose, first, that σ is the Seifert state, and S_σ is an oriented Seifert surface constructed from the diagram D . To follow an orientation of K , σ must choose the A -resolution at every positive crossing and the B -resolution at every negative crossing (the opposite of the choices depicted in Figure 3). Thus $c_+^B(\sigma) = c_-^A(\sigma) = 0$, by definition. Also, because ∂S_σ is the boundary of an orientable surface, this curve is null-homologous in M_K and has slope 0. This verifies the lemma for the Seifert state.

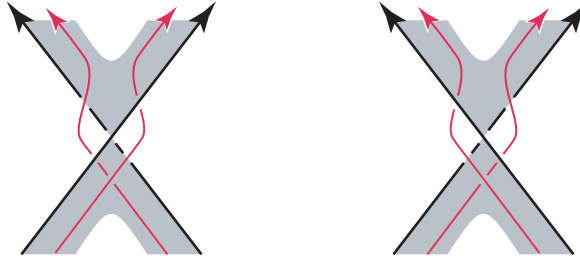


FIGURE 3. Left: a positive crossing, and a piece of state surface S_σ that chooses the B -resolution at this crossing. Locally, this crossing contributes $+2$ to the slope of S_σ . Right: if σ chooses the A -resolution at a negative crossing, the slope of S_σ receives a local contribution of -2 .

Next, let σ be an arbitrary state. Then it is still the case that S_σ intersects a meridian of K only once. Thus the boundary slope of S_σ is still an integer p . Let L be the simple closed curve of intersection between S_σ and ∂M_K , oriented in the same direction as K . Then the boundary slope p of S_σ is the linking number $lk(K, L)$, or equivalently the oriented intersection number between L and a Seifert surface for K .

The linking number $lk(K, L)$ can be computed by summing the local contributions near each crossing. If σ chooses the A -resolution at a positive crossing or the B -resolution at a negative crossing, L is locally disjoint from the Seifert surface, and the local contribution to the linking number is 0. On the other hand, for every positive crossing where σ chooses the B -resolution, the left panel of Figure 3 shows that the neighborhood of the crossing contributes $+2$ to the linking number $lk(K, L)$. Similarly, the right panel of Figure 3 shows that a negative crossing where σ chooses the A -resolution contributes -2 to $lk(K, L)$.

Adding up these contributions, we conclude that $lk(K, L) = 2c_+^B(\sigma) - 2c_-^A(\sigma)$. \square

As a special case of Lemma 4, we obtain the boundary slopes of S_A and S_B .

Lemma 5. *Let $D(K)$ be a diagram of an oriented knot K . Let c_+ be the number of positive crossings in D , and c_- the number of negative crossings. Then the all- A surface S_A has boundary slope $-2c_-$, and S_B has boundary slope $2c_+$.*

Proof. The all- A state σ chooses the A -resolution at every crossing. Thus for the all- A state, $c_+^B(\sigma) = 0$ and $c_-^A(\sigma) = c_-$, hence ∂S_A has slope $-2c_-$ by Lemma 4. Similarly, for the all- B state σ , $c_+^B(\sigma) = c_+$ and $c_-^A(\sigma) = 0$, hence ∂S_B has slope $2c_+$. \square

3. COLORED JONES POLYNOMIALS

In this section, we relate the degrees of colored Jones polynomials to the numbers c_+ and c_- of positive and negative crossings in a diagram D . A good reference for the following discussion is Lickorish's book [L].

The colored Jones polynomials of a link K have a convenient expression in terms of *Chebyshev polynomials*. For $n \geq 0$, the polynomial $S_n(x)$ is defined recursively as follows:

$$(1) \quad S_{n+1} = xS_n - S_{n-1}, \quad S_1(x) = x, \quad S_0(x) = 1.$$

Let D be a diagram of a link K . For an integer $m > 0$, let D^m denote the diagram obtained from D by taking m parallel copies of K . This is the m -cable of D using the blackboard framing; if $m = 1$ then $D^1 = D$. Let $\langle D^m \rangle$ denote the Kauffman bracket of D^m : this is a

Laurent polynomial over the integers in a variable A . Let $w = w(D) = c_+ - c_-$ denote the writhe of D . Then we may define the function

$$(2) \quad G(n+1, A) := \left((-1)^n A^{n^2+2n} \right)^{-w} (-1)^{n-1} \left(\frac{A^4 - A^{-4}}{A^{2n} - A^{-2n}} \right) \langle S_n(D) \rangle,$$

where $S_n(D)$ is a linear combination of blackboard cablings of D , obtained via equation (1), and the notation $\langle S_n(D) \rangle$ means extend the Kauffman bracket linearly. That is, for diagrams D_1 and D_2 and scalars a_1 and b_1 , $\langle a_1 D_1 + a_2 D_2 \rangle = a_1 \langle D_1 \rangle + a_2 \langle D_2 \rangle$. For the results below, the important corollary of the recursive formula for $S_n(x)$ is that

$$(3) \quad S_n(D) = D^n + (1-n)D^{n-2} + \text{lower degree cablings of } D.$$

Finally, the reduced $(n+1)$ -colored Jones polynomial of K , denoted by $J_K(n+1, q)$, is obtained from $G(n+1, A)$ by substituting $q := A^{-4}$.

Recall from the Introduction that $j(n)$ denotes the highest degree of $J_K(n, q)$ in q , and $j^*(n)$ denotes the lowest degree.

Lemma 6. *Let D be a link diagram with c_+ positive crossings and c_- negative crossings.*

- (a) *If D is A -adequate, then $j^*(n) = -\frac{c_-}{2}n^2 + O(n)$.*
- (b) *If D is B -adequate, then $j(n) = \frac{c_+}{2}n^2 + O(n)$.*

Recall that $O(n)$ denotes a term that is at most linear in n .

Proof. For part (a), let D be an A -adequate diagram with $c = c(D) = c_+ + c_-$ crossings. Let $v_A = v_A(D)$ be the number of vertices of \mathbb{G}_A , which is equal to the number of state circles in the all- A state. Then, for every $m > 0$, the link diagram D^m is also A -adequate with $c(D^m) = m^2c$ and $v_A(D^m) = mv_A$.

Let $\deg(P(A))$ denote the highest degree of a polynomial P in A . Then $\deg\langle D \rangle$ is $c + 2v_A - 2$; see [L, Lemma 5.4] for a proof. From equation (2), one can see that $\deg(G(n, A))$ comes from the highest-degree term of $\langle S_{n-1}(D) \rangle$. Furthermore, by equation (3) and the previous paragraph,

$$\deg\langle S_{n-1}(D) \rangle = \deg\langle D^{n-1} \rangle = (n-1)^2c + (n-1)v_A - 2.$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \deg G(n, A) &= -w(n^2 + 2n) + (4 - 2n) + \deg\langle S_{n-1}(D) \rangle \\ &= -w(n^2 + 2n) + (4 - 2n) + (n-1)^2c + (n-1)v_A - 2 \\ &= (c - w)n^2 + O(n) \\ &= ((c_+ + c_-) - (c_+ - c_-))n^2 + O(n) \\ &= 2c_-n^2 + O(n). \end{aligned}$$

Finally, since $J_K(n, q)$, is obtained from $G(n, A)$ by substituting $q := A^{-4}$, we conclude that the lowest degree of $J_K(n, q)$ in q is $j^*(n) = -c_-n^2/2 + O(n)$. This proves (a).

For part (b), it suffices to observe that the mirror image D^* of a B -adequate diagram D will be A -adequate. Taking the mirror image also interchanges positive and negative crossings, and replaces q with q^{-1} in the colored Jones polynomials. Thus the result follows from (a). \square

We can now complete the proof of Theorem 1.

Proof of Theorem 1. Let $D(K)$ be an A -adequate diagram. Then, by Theorem 3, S_A is an essential surface for M_K . By Lemmas 5 and 6, the boundary slope of S_A is

$$-2c_- = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 4n^{-2}j^*(n).$$

Similarly, if $D(K)$ is B -adequate, S_B is an essential surface with boundary slope

$$2c_+ = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 4n^{-2}j(n).$$

In particular, if $D(K)$ is adequate, then both sequences $\{4n^{-2}j^*(n)\}$ and $\{4n^{-2}j(n)\}$ converge to boundary slopes of K . For a non-trivial knot K , the slopes $-2c_-$ and $2c_+$ are distinct, because at least one of the numbers c_- and c_+ is strictly positive. \square

4. EXAMPLES

Example 7. Let K_p denote the $(-2, 3, p)$ pretzel knot (p odd). If $p > 0$ then the usual diagram D_p for K_p is A -adequate with $c_- = 0$. Lemma 6 implies that $j^*(n) = O(n)$. Thus $4n^{-2}j^*(n) \rightarrow 0$, and 0 is indeed a slope of K_p . Note that, as the formulae in [G] reveal, K_p is not B -adequate.

If $p < 0$, then D_p is B -adequate with $c_+(D_p) = 5$, $c_-(D_p) = -p$. Lemma 6 implies that $j(n) = \frac{5}{2}n^2 + O(n)$, which agrees with the calculations of [G]. Thus $4n^{-2}j(n) \rightarrow 10$. The set of boundary slopes of K_p , as computed by Hatcher and Oertel [HO] and Dunfield [D], is

$$\left\{ 0, 10, \frac{2(p+1)^2}{p}, 2p+6 \right\}.$$

Garoufalidis computes that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 4n^{-2}j^*(n)$ will be 10 for $p = -1$ and $\frac{2(p+1)^2}{p}$ for $p \leq -3$.

Example 8. Following [LT], a $(2, 2)$ -tangle T is called *strongly alternating* if each of the closures of T is a reduced alternating link diagram. Any knot obtained as a Conway sum of two strongly alternating tangles is then adequate (see also [FKP1]). For example any non-alternating pretzel knot $K(a_1, \dots, a_r, b_1, \dots, b_k)$ with $a_i, b_j, r, k \geq 2$ is adequate. Similarly, as explained in [LT, Section 2], every Montesinos knot with at least two positive rational tangles and at least two negative rational tangles will be adequate. Theorem 1 implies that these knots satisfy Garoufalidis' conjecture.

Example 9. Let B_n denote the braid group on n strings, and let $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{n-1}$ be the elementary braid generators. Let D_b denote the closed braid diagram obtained from the braid $b = \sigma_{i_1}^{r_1} \sigma_{i_2}^{r_2} \cdots \sigma_{i_k}^{r_k}$. If $r_j > 0$ for all j , the positive braid diagram D_b will be A -adequate. Since all crossings in this braid are positive, $c_- = 0$. Thus, by Lemma 6,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 4n^{-2}j^*(n) = -2c_- = 0.$$

Furthermore the essential surface S_A whose boundary is this slope will be a fiber in $S^3 \setminus K$.

Under the stronger hypothesis that $r_j \geq 3$ for all j , the diagram D_b is not only A -adequate but also B -adequate. Thus Theorem 1 applies. The other boundary slope detected by the colored Jones polynomials is

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 4n^{-2}j(n) = 2c_+ = 2 \sum_{j=1}^k r_j.$$

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