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Comparing Bennequin-type inequalities

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Abstract. The slice-Bennequin inequality gives an upper bound for the self-linking number of a knot in terms of its four-ball genus. The s-Bennequin and τ-Bennequin inequalities provide upper bounds on the self-linking number of a knot in terms of the Rasmussen s invariant and the Ozsváth-Szabó τ invariant. We exhibit examples in which the difference between self-linking number and four-ball genus grows arbitrarily large, whereas the s-Bennequin inequality and the τ-Bennequin inequality are both sharp.

Contents

1. Introduction

In the standard contact 3-space $(\mathbb{R}^3, \xi_{\text{std}})$, knots that are transverse to the contact planes can be viewed as braids around the z-axis. In this paper we will view transverse knots by their braid representations. Let B_n be the Artin braid group generated by $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{n-1}$ with the relations

$$\sigma_i\sigma_j = \sigma_j\sigma_i \text{ for } |i-j| > 1$$
$$\sigma_i\sigma_{i+1}\sigma_i = \sigma_{i+1}\sigma_i\sigma_{i+1} \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, n-2.$$

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The self-linking number is an invariant of a transverse link. If a transverse knot is represented by a braid $\beta \in B_n$ then the self-linking number can be computed using the formula

$$sl(\widehat{\beta}) = -n + a,$$

where $\widehat{\beta}$ is the closure of β, n is the braid index of β and a is the exponent sum of β (or the algebraic crossing number of β). Given a topological knot type K in S^3 we denote by $SL(K)$ the maximal value of the self-linking numbers of transverse knot representatives and call it *the maximal self-linking number* of K. Bennequin [Ben83] showed $sl(\widehat{\beta}) \leq 2g_3(K) - 1$ where β is a braid representative of K and $g_3(K)$ denotes the genus of the knot type K; thus,

$$SL(K) \leq 2g_3(K) - 1.$$

The knot invariants we examine in this paper include the maximal self-linking number $SL(K)$, the four ball genus $g_4(K)$, the Ozsváth-Szabó concordance invariant $\tau(K)$ [OS03], and the Rasmussen concordance invariant $s(K)$ [Ras10]. We also consider the transverse invariants $\hat{\theta}(K)$ [OST08] from Heegaard Floer homology and $\psi(K)$ [Pla06] from Khovanov homology.

For any knot type K, we have the following bounds on the self-linking number:

$$SL(K) \leq s(K) - 1 \leq 2g_4(K) - 1 \leq 2g_3(K) - 1.$$

Rudolph [Rud93] proved $SL(K) \leq 2g_4(K) - 1$. Plamenevskaya [Pla06], Shumakovitch [Shu07], and Kawamura [Kaw07] proved the first inequality $SL(K) \leq s(K) - 1$. Rasmussen defined the s invariant and proved that $s(K) \leq 2g_4(K)$ in [Ras10] which gives us the second inequality. In [Par12], Pardon extended the s invariant from knots to links. Plamenevskaya's proof still applies with Pardon's definition, so we have a bound for the self-linking number.

The concordance invariant $\tau(K)$ defined using Heegaard Floer homology [OS03] gives similar bounds [OS03, Pla04]:

$$SL(K) \leq 2\tau(K) - 1 \leq 2g_4(K) - 1 \leq 2g_3(K) - 1.$$

Definition 1.1 ([HIK19])**.** Let K be a knot type in S^3. The *defect of the slice-Bennequin inequality* is defined as

$$\delta_4(K) = \frac{1}{2}(2g_4(K) - 1 - SL(K)).$$

Definition 1.2. Let K be a knot type in S^3. We define the *defect of the s-Bennequin inequality* as

$$\delta_s(K) = \frac{1}{2}(s(K) - 1 - SL(K)),$$

and the *defect of the τ-Bennequin inequality* as

$$\delta_\tau(K) = \frac{1}{2}(2\tau(K) - 1 - SL(K)).$$

Note that the defects δ_4, δ_s, and δ_τ are always nonnegative.

In our main result, we show that the defect $\delta_4(K)$ can be made arbitrarily large, while at the same time the defects $\delta_s(K)$ and $\delta_\tau(K)$ are both bounded.

Theorem 1.3. *There exists a family of knots K_n, where $n = 1, 2, \ldots,$ such that $\delta_4(K_n) = 2n$, whereas $\delta_s(K_n) = 0$ and $\delta_\tau(K_n) = 0$.*

We give the first example of such an infinite sequence in the literature.

Any knot satisfying Theorem 1.3 must be non-quasipositive. However, we will show in Section 2.5 that the non-quasipositive property of the knots K_n is not detected by the Ozsváth-Szabó-Thurston transverse invariant $\hat{\theta}(K)$ from knot Floer homology [OST08] and Plamenevskaya's $\psi(K)$ from Khovanov homology [Pla06].

Definition 1.4. A braid $\beta \in B_n$ is *quasipositive* if it is a product of positive powers of some conjugates of the standard generators $\sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_{n-1}$. In other words, β is quasipositive if it is conjugate to a braid word of the form

$$(w_1\sigma_{i_1}w_1^{-1})(w_2\sigma_{i_2}w_2^{-1})\cdots(w_k\sigma_{i_k}w_k^{-1})$$

for some braid words $w_1, \ldots, w_k$. A knot or link is then *quasipositive* if it can be represented by a quasipositive braid.

We have the following result when K is quasipositive.

Proposition 1.5. If K is a quasipositive knot, then we have

$$\delta_s(K) = \delta_\tau(K) = \delta_4(K) = 0.$$

Proof. Let K be quasipositive. Plamenevskaya [Pla04] and Hedden [Hed10] proved the equality $SL(K) = 2\tau(K) - 1$, and Plamenskaya [Pla06] and Shumakovitch [Shu07] proved the equality $SL(K) = s(K) - 1$. That the defect of the slice-Bennequin inequality of a quasipositive knot vanishes is well-known (see, for example, [HIK19, Proposition 1.10]). □

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2. A sequence of non-quasipositive braids

Throughout the rest of this paper, we focus on a particular sequence of braids and their knot closures. For each $n = 1, 2, \ldots,$ we define the 3-stranded braid β_n as

$$\beta_n = (\sigma_1^{-1})^{2n+3}\sigma_2(\sigma_1)^3\sigma_2.$$

The braid closure of β_n is a knot denoted by $K_n = \widehat{\beta_n}$. The braid β_n is shown in Figure 1.

Theorem 2.1. *For each $n = 1, 2, \ldots,$ let K_n be the knot constructed above. The defect of the slice Bennequin inequality for the knot K_n is $\delta_4(K_n) = 2n$. On the other hand, $\delta_s(K_n) = 0$ and $\delta_\tau(K_n) = 0$.*

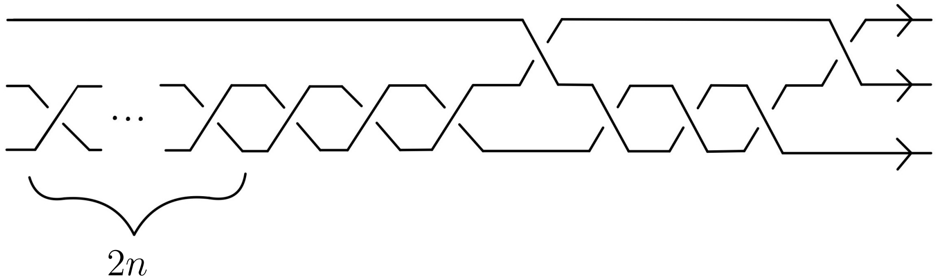


FIGURE 1. The braid β_n. The braid closure $K_1 = \widehat{\beta}_1$ is the knot 10_{125} and $K_2 = \widehat{\beta}_2$ is the knot $12n235$.

Theorem 1.3 from the Introduction follows from Theorem 2.1.

The proof of Theorem 2.1 will rely on the signature bound on the four-ball genus: $\frac{1}{2}\sigma(K) \leq g_4(K)$. For the knots K_n, this signature bound will prove to be stronger than the s-invariant bound $\frac{1}{2}s(K) \leq g_4(K)$ and the τ-invariant bound $\tau(K) \leq g_4(K)$.

Proof of Theorem 2.1. The result will follow from Corollary 2.7, Proposition 2.9, and Proposition 2.10. $\square$

2.1. Signature of K_n. The goal of this section is to prove that the signature of K_n is $2n$.

We begin with the case $n = 1$. Figure 2 shows a Seifert surface T_1 with oriented boundary K_1. The Euler characteristic of T_1 is

$$\chi(T_1) = 3 - 8 = -5.$$

That is, the surface T_1 has genus 3. The oriented curves $\gamma_1, \ldots, \gamma_6$ shown in Figure 2 generate the homology group $H_1(T_1) \simeq \mathbb{Z}^6$. Let γ_j^+ be the push-off of γ_j in the positive normal direction of the surface. Since the Seifert matrix, V_1, has (i, j)-entries $lk(\gamma_i, \gamma_j^+)$ we have

$$V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Lemma 2.2. The signature of K_1 is $\sigma(K_1) = 2$.

We show detailed computation since this will play the base case of the induction step to compute the signature of general K_n.

Proof. The signature $\sigma(K_1)$ is the number of positive eigenvalues of $V_1 + V_1^T$ minus the number of negative eigenvalues of $V_1 + V_1^T$, where V_1^T denotes the transpose of V_1.

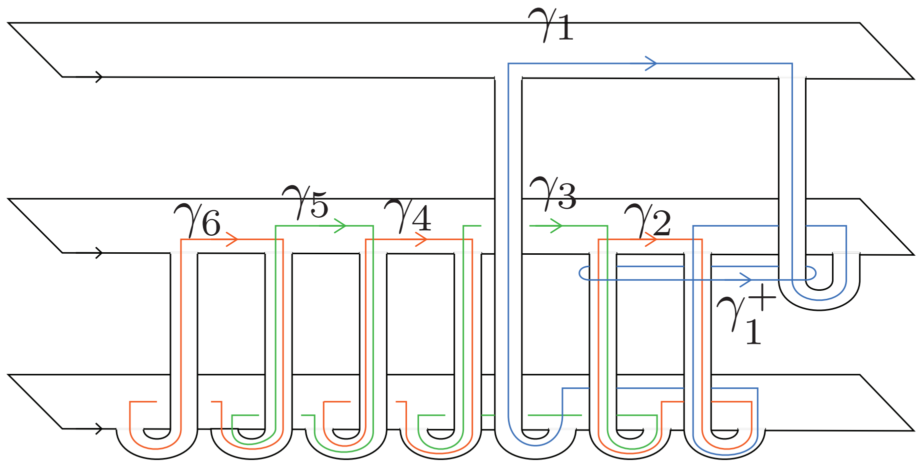


FIGURE 2. The Seifert surface T_1 of K_1. The oriented curves $\gamma_1, \ldots, \gamma_6$ generate the homology group $H_1(T_1)$. The pushoff γ_1^+ links with other curves.

After performing the row operations to $V_1 + V_1^T$ detailed in Figure 3, we arrive at a row reduced matrix with two negative diagonal entries and four positive diagonal entries. Thus, $\sigma(K_1) = 4 - 2 = 2$. □

We can generalize the construction of the Seifert surface for K_1 to create for each $n \geq 2$ a Seifert surface T_n for K_n shown in Figure 4. The box $B(n)$ represents $2n-3$ negative bands between the bottom two disks. The oriented curves $\gamma_1, \ldots, \gamma_{2n+4}$ generate $H_1(T_n)$. The curves $\gamma_6, \ldots, \gamma_{2n-2}$, which encircle adjacent bands (similar to γ_4, γ_5 and γ_6 from Figure 2), as well as the other half of the curves γ_5 and γ_{2n+3} are not drawn but are also represented by the box. All of the curves are oriented in the same direction, namely oriented clockwise. The associated Seifert matrix V_n and the symmetric matrix $V_n + V_n^T$ have size $(2n+4) \times (2n+4)$ and are given below.

$$V_n = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc}
-2 & 0 & -1 & 0 & & & & \\
-1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & & & \mathbf{0} & \\
0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & & & & \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & & & \\
\hline
 & & & & 1 & -1 & & \\
 & & & & & 1 & & \\
 & & \mathbf{0} & & & & \ddots & \\
 & & & & & & & -1 \\
 & & & & & & & 1
\end{array}\right)$$

$$V_1 + V_1^T = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Step 1}} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -7/4 & 5/4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5/4 & 1/4 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{array}{l} R_2 \to R_2 - \frac{1}{4}R_1 \\ R_3 \to R_3 - \frac{1}{4}R_1 \end{array}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Step 2}} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & -12/7 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -7/4 & 5/4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8/7 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{array}{l} R_1 \to R_1 - \frac{4}{7}R_2 \\ R_3 \to R_3 + \frac{5}{7}R_2 \end{array}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Step 3}} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 & -3/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -7/4 & 0 & 35/32 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8/7 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 9/8 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{array}{l} R_1 \to R_1 + \frac{3}{2}R_3 \\ R_2 \to R_2 - \frac{35}{32}R_3 \\ R_4 \to R_4 + \frac{7}{8}R_3 \end{array}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Step 4}} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -4/3 & 0 \\ 0 & -7/4 & 0 & 0 & 35/36 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8/7 & 0 & -8/9 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 9/8 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 10/9 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{array}{l} R_1 \to R_1 + \frac{4}{3}R_4 \\ R_2 \to R_2 - \frac{35}{36}R_4 \\ R_3 \to R_3 + \frac{8}{9}R_3 \\ R_5 \to R_5 + \frac{8}{9}R_5 \end{array}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Step 5}} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -6/5 \\ 0 & -7/4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 7/8 \\ 0 & 0 & 8/7 & 0 & 0 & -4/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 9/8 & 0 & -9/10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 10/9 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 11/10 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{array}{l} R_1 \to R_1 + \frac{6}{5}R_5 \\ R_2 \to R_2 - \frac{7}{8}R_5 \\ R_3 \to R_3 + \frac{4}{5}R_5 \\ R_4 \to R_4 + \frac{9}{10}R_5 \\ R_6 \to R_6 + \frac{9}{10}R_5 \end{array}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Step 6}} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -7/4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8/7 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 9/8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 10/9 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 11/10 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{array}{l} R_1 \to R_1 + \frac{12}{11}R_6 \\ R_2 \to R_2 - \frac{35}{44}R_6 \\ R_3 \to R_3 + \frac{8}{11}R_6 \\ R_4 \to R_4 + \frac{9}{11}R_6 \\ R_5 \to R_5 + \frac{10}{11}R_6 \end{array}$$

FIGURE 3. We denote the ith row in the matrix as R_i, and denote by $R_i \to R_i + cR_j$ with $c \in \mathbb{Q}$ the row operation replacing the row R_i with $R_i + cR_j$.

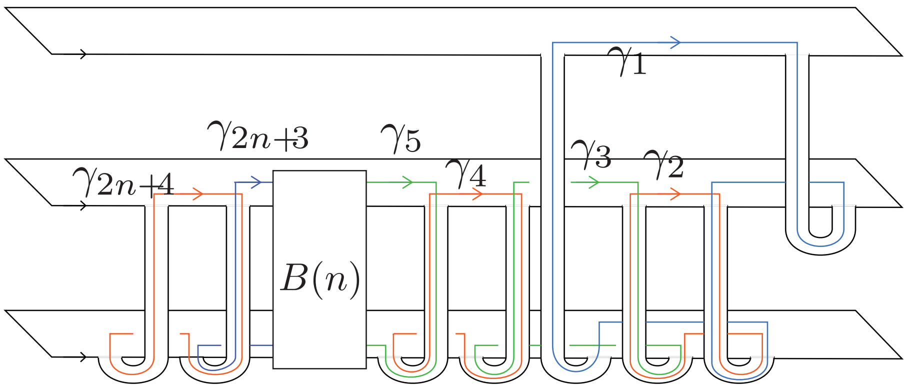


FIGURE 4. The Seifert surface T_n of K_n. The oriented curves $\gamma_1, \ldots, \gamma_{2n+4}$ generate $H_1(T_n)$.

$$V_n + V_n^T = \left(\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
-4 & -1 & -1 & & & & & & \\
-1 & -2 & 1 & & & & 0 & & \\
-1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & & & & & \\
 & & -1 & 2 & -1 & & & & \\
 & & & -1 & 2 & & & & \\
 & 0 & & & & \ddots & & & \\
 & & & & & & & & -1 \\
 & & & & & & & -1 & 2
\end{array}\right)$$

Let $M_1 = V_1 + V_1^T$. We inductively define the matrices M_n of size $(n+5) \times (n+5)$ for $n = 1, 2, \ldots$ as follows.

$$M_1 = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc}
-4 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
-1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
-1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline
0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2
\end{array}\right) \qquad M_n = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c}
 & M_{n-1} & & \begin{matrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{matrix} \\
\hline
0 & \cdots & 0 \;\; -1 & 2
\end{array}\right)$$

Observe that $M_{2n-1} = V_n + V_n^T$. The signature of the knot K_n is the signature of the matrix M_{2n-1}, which can be computed with the help of the following lemma.

Lemma 2.3. We can reduce M_n to the matrix $\widetilde{M_n}$ using only row operations in the first $n+4$ rows where an asterisk designates that the entry could be any rational number.

$$\widetilde{M}_n = \begin{pmatrix}
-4 & 0 & & & & & * \\
0 & -7/4 & & & \text{\Large 0} & & * \\
 & & 8/7 & & & & * \\
 & & & 9/8 & & & \vdots \\
 & \text{\Large 0} & & & \ddots & & * \\
 & & & & & \frac{n+9}{n+8} & -1 \\
 & & & & & -1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$$

Proof. We will prove this by induction on n.

We have already shown that M_1 can be reduced to $\widetilde{M}_1$ using row operations in the first five rows by following Steps 1-4 and the first four row operations from Step 5 in Figure 3. Hence the base case is satisfied.

$$\widetilde{M}_1 = \begin{pmatrix}
-4 & 0 & & \text{\Large 0} & & -6/5 \\
0 & -7/4 & & & & 7/8 \\
 & & 8/7 & & & -4/5 \\
 & & & 9/8 & & -9/10 \\
 & \text{\Large 0} & & & 10/9 & -1 \\
 & & & & -1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$$

As our inductive hypothesis, assume we can reduce M_n to $\widetilde{M}_n$ for $n \geq 1$ using row operations in the first $n+4$ rows. Recall M_{n+1} contains M_n as a submatrix. By the inductive hypothesis, we can row reduce the embedded matrix M_n using row operations in the first $n+4$ rows of M_{n+1}. Since the last column of M_{n+1} has zeros in the first $n+4$ entries, the last column is unaffected by these row operations. After performing the row operations, we obtain the resulting matrix, which we denote by M'_{n+1}, shown below.

$$M'_{n+1} = \begin{pmatrix}
-4 & & & & & & * & 0 \\
 & -7/4 & & & \text{\Large 0} & & * & 0 \\
 & & 8/7 & & & & * & 0 \\
 & & & 9/8 & & & \vdots & 0 \\
 & \text{\Large 0} & & & \ddots & & * & \vdots \\
 & & & & & \frac{n+9}{n+8} & -1 & 0 \\
 & & & & & -1 & 2 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$$

We now perform multiple row operations. In Step A, we perform only one row operation in the second to last row, specifically $R_{n+5} \to R_{n+5} + \frac{n+8}{n+9} R_{n+4}$. In Step B, we use row operations to force the $(n+5)$th column to have zeros in the first $n+4$ entries. Notice that this will introduce values in the first $n+4$ entries in the last column and we need to use row operations only in the first $n+5$ rows. The resulting matrix is $\widetilde{M}_{n+1}$.

$$M'_{n+1} \xrightarrow{\text{Step A}} \left(\begin{array}{cccccc|c|c}
-4 & & & & & & * & 0\\
 & -7/4 & & & \text{\huge 0} & & * & 0\\
 & & 8/7 & & & & * & 0\\
 & & & 9/8 & & & \vdots & 0\\
 & \text{\huge 0} & & & \ddots & & * & \vdots\\
 & & & & & \frac{n+9}{n+8} & -1 & 0\\
 & & & & & 0 & \frac{n+10}{n+9} & -1\\
\hline
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 & 2
\end{array}\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Step B}} \left(\begin{array}{cccccc|c|c}
-4 & & & & & & 0 & *\\
 & -7/4 & & & \text{\huge 0} & & 0 & *\\
 & & 8/7 & & & & 0 & *\\
 & & & 9/8 & & & 0 & *\\
 & \text{\huge 0} & & & \ddots & & \vdots & \vdots\\
 & & & & & \frac{n+9}{n+8} & 0 & *\\
 & & & & & & \frac{n+10}{n+9} & -1\\
\hline
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 & 2
\end{array}\right)$$

□

Lemma 2.4. For $n = 1, 2, \ldots,$ the matrix M_n has signature $\sigma(M_n) = n+1$.

Proof. By Lemma 2.3, we can row reduce the matrix M_n to $\widetilde{M}_n$ using only row operations in the first $n+4$ rows. After performing row operations as in Steps A and B shown below, we conclude $\sigma(M_n) = (n+3) - 2 = n+1$.

$$\widetilde{M}_n \xrightarrow{\text{Step A}} \left(\begin{array}{ccccccc}
-4 & & & & & & *\\
 & -7/4 & & & & \text{\huge 0} & *\\
 & & 8/7 & & & & *\\
 & & & 9/8 & & & \vdots\\
 & \text{\huge 0} & & & \ddots & & *\\
 & & & & & \frac{n+9}{n+8} & -1\\
 & & & & & 0 & \frac{n+10}{n+9}
\end{array}\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Step B}} \left(\begin{array}{ccccccc}
-4 & & & & & & 0\\
 & -7/4 & & & \text{\huge 0} & & 0\\
 & & 8/7 & & & & 0\\
 & & & 9/8 & & & 0\\
 & \text{\huge 0} & & & \ddots & & \vdots\\
 & & & & & \frac{n+9}{n+8} & 0\\
 & & & & & & \frac{n+10}{n+9}
\end{array}\right)$$

□

We are finally ready to calculate the signature of K_n.

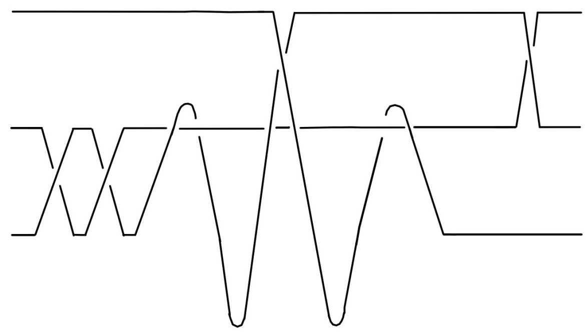


FIGURE 5. K_1 after isotopy

Proposition 2.5. For $n = 1, 2, \ldots$, the knot K_n has signature $\sigma(K_n) = 2n$.

Proof. Recall that the Seifert matrix $V_n + V_n^T$ associated to each knot K_n is the matrix M_{2n-1}. By Lemma 2.4, we conclude that $\sigma(K_n) = 2n$. □

2.2. Four-ball genus of K_n. The goal of this section is to calculate the four-ball genus $g_4(K_n)$. We will use Murasugi's [Mur65, Theorem 9.1] lower bound on $g_4(K_n)$ in terms of the signature of K_n and directly construct a sequence of surfaces with boundary K_n.

Proposition 2.6. For each $n = 1, 2, \ldots$, the knot K_n has four-ball genus $g_4(K_n) = n$.

Proof. We construct a surface S_n in B^4 with $g(S_n) = n$ and K_n as its boundary. We illustrate the procedure for $n = 1$. Begin with β_1 and perform braid isotopy until we arrive at Figure 5.

We create S_1 with K_1 as its boundary as seen in Figure 6. Notice that we introduced bands at each standard crossing and the remaining crossings contribute to one band with two ribbon intersections which are in green in Figure 6. To better understand this band with ribbon intersections, we have Figures 7 and 8. In Figure 7, we have colored the band to illustrate how it wraps around and through the three horizontal parallel disks. The front side of S_1 is highlighted in solid pink while the back side of S_1 is in dashed blue. The two ribbon intersections are still highlighted in green. The three disks in the left sketch of Figure 8 that are colored pink, yellow, and dark blue (from top to bottom) appear as line segments of the right sketch when viewed from the right hand side. The band begins at the black dot on the pink disk, creates two ribbon intersections via passing through the blue and then yellow disks, and ends at the black dot on the blue disk. We now push a neighborhood of the ribbon intersections, which is highlighted in blue in Figure 6, into the 4-ball. This resolves the ribbon intersection and the resulting surface, which we call S_1, is properly embedded in B^4.

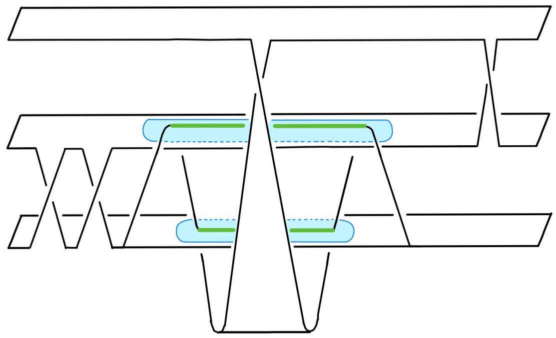


FIGURE 6. S_1 with ribbon intersections

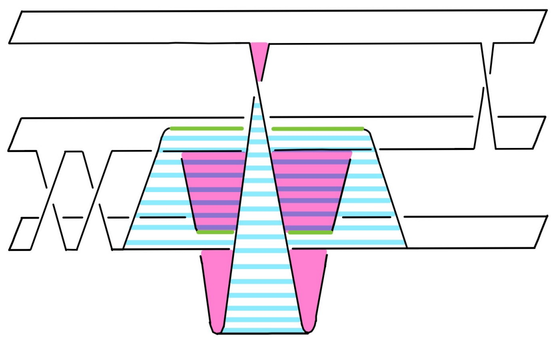


FIGURE 7. S_1 with colored band

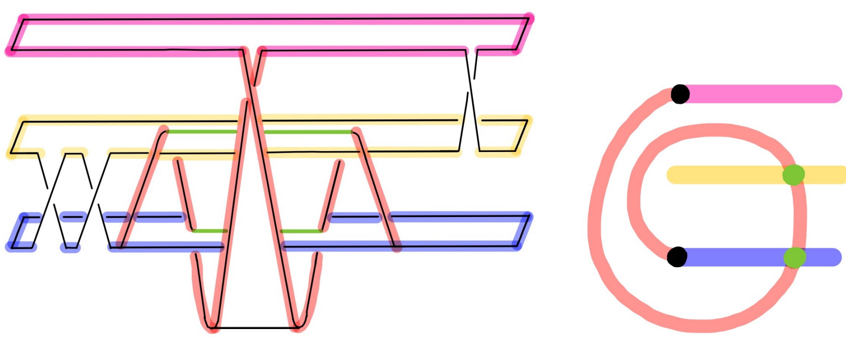


FIGURE 8. Band in S_1

We calculate the Euler characteristic of S_1 using the fact that there are three disks and four bands.

$$\chi(S_1) = 3 - 4 = -1.$$

Since $\chi(S) = 1 - 2g(S)$ for knots, we have that $g(S_1) = 1$.

We can create a surface S_n with K_n as its boundary by simply having $2n$ negative bands instead of the two negative bands we have on the left in S_1. Again we resolve the ribbon intersections and S_n is a properly embedded smooth surface in B^4.

Thus, S_n has a total of $2n+2$ bands comprising of the $2n$ negative bands on the left of the surface, the large band that has two ribbon intersections, and one positive band on the right of the surface. We calculate the Euler characteristic of the surface S_n

$$\chi(S_n) = 3 - (2n+2) = 1 - 2n$$

and we have that $g(S_n) = n$. Hence, $g_4(K_n) \leq n$.

K. Murasugi proved that $\frac{1}{2}|\sigma(K)| \leq g_4(K)$ in [Mur65, Theorem 9.1]. By Proposition 2.5, we have that $\frac{1}{2}(2n) \leq g_4(K_n)$. Hence, $g_4(K_n) = n$. □

Corollary 2.7. For each $n = 1, 2, \ldots$, the defect $\delta_4(K_n) = 2n$. In particular, K_n is non-quasipositive.

Proof. We compute the self-linking number of braids β_n in our sequence and obtain:

$$sl(\widehat{\beta}_n) = -3 + 5 - (2n+3) = -2n - 1.$$

By the generalized Jones conjecture [DP13, LM14, Kaw06], the maximal self-linking number is realized at the minimal braid index. As the braid index of K_n is 3 and β_n is a 3-braid, we obtain

$$SL(K_n) = sl(\widehat{\beta}_n) = -2n - 1.$$

By Proposition 2.6 we have $g_4(K_n) = n$. We compute the defect

$$\delta_4(K_n) = \frac{1}{2}(2g_4(K_n) - 1 - SL(K_n)) = 2n.$$

By Proposition 1.5 we conclude that K_n is non-quasipositive. □

2.3. The s invariant of K_n. The goal of this section is to calculate the s invariant of K_n. We will determine the Murasugi's form [Mur74] of the braid β_n. Then we use it to calculate the s invariant for K_n.

Lemma 2.8. For $n = 1, 2, \ldots$, the braid β_n is conjugate to the braid

$$A_n = (\sigma_1\sigma_2)^3\sigma_1(\sigma_2^{-1})^{2n+5}$$

that belongs to the first type in the Murasugi classification of 3-braids [Mur74].

Proof. We begin by examining the braid $A_n = (\sigma_1\sigma_2)^3\sigma_1(\sigma_2^{-1})^{2n+5}$ depicted at the top of Figure 9. Note that the box labeled T contains $2n+2$ negative twists, or $2n+2$ σ_2^{-1}'s throughout the figure. Using conjugation, we are able to move the negative crossing highlighted in blue along σ_1 and σ_2 to cancel with a σ_1. Similarly, we can move the negative crossing highlighted in pink underneath σ_1 and σ_2 to cancel with another σ_1. The last braid is conjugate to β_n and we are done. □

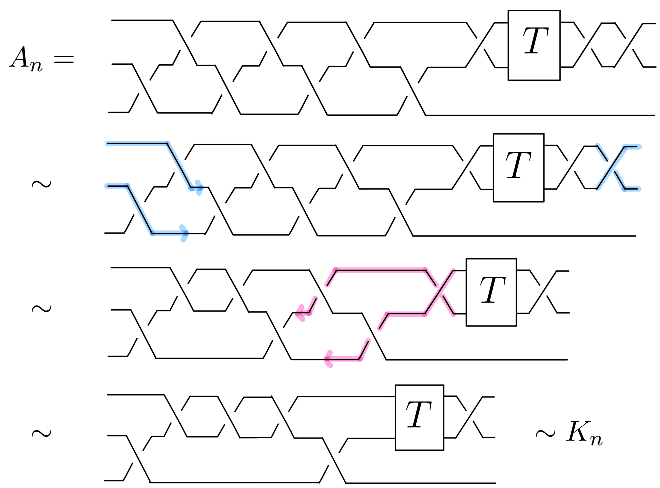


FIGURE 9. K_n is conjugate to A_n

Proposition 2.9. For $n = 1, 2, \ldots$, $s(K_n) = -2n$; thus, $\delta_s(K_n) = 0$.

Proof. By Lemma 2.8, we know that A_n is of Type 1 according to Murasugi's classification of 3-braids with $d = 1$ and $a_1 = 2n + 5$ [Mur74]. By Martin [Mar19, Theorem 4.1], since β_n is conjugate to A_n which is of Type 1 with $d > 0$ and some $a_i > 0$, we have that $s(K_n) = w(K_n) - 2$ where w denotes the writhe of the knot. Recall that the writhe is the number of positive crossings minus the number of negative crossings in the knot diagram. Hence

$$w(K_n) = 7 - (2n + 5) = -2n + 2.$$

We conclude that

$$s(K_n) = -2n + 2 - 2 = -2n.$$

□

2.4. The τ invariant of K_n.

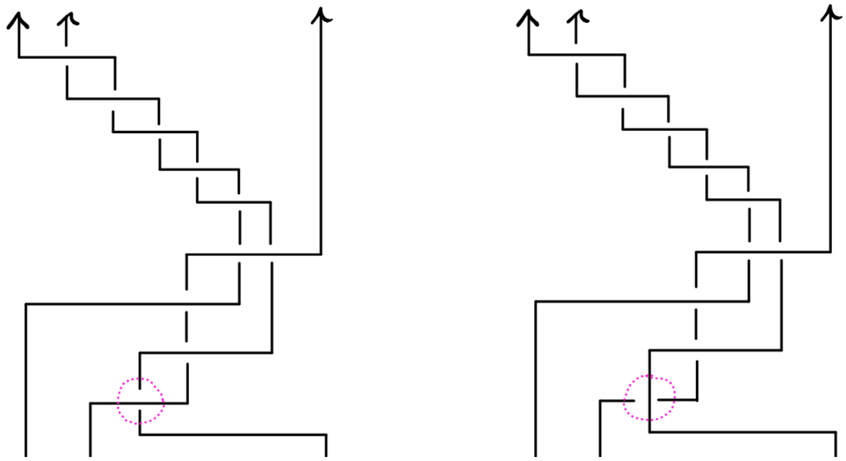
We will show that the τ-defect δ_τ vanishes for each knot K_n.

Proposition 2.10. For $n = 1, 2, \ldots$, the τ invariant of K_n is $\tau(K_n) = -n$.

Proof. We perform a crossing change on the rightmost crossing of K_n to obtain a knot P_n, as shown in Figure 10 for $n = 1$. After doing a Reidemeister I move, and two Reidemeister II moves, we see that the knot P_n is the $(2, -(2n+1))$–torus knot $T_{2,-(2n+1)}$. This sequence of isotopies is illustrated in Figure 11. Recall that τ invariant satisfies the crossing change inequality [OS03, Corollary 1.5]

$$0 \leq \tau(K_n) - \tau(T_{2,-(2n+1)}) \leq 1.$$

Since $\tau(T_{2,-(2n+1)}) = -n$, we have $-n \leq \tau(K_n) \leq -n + 1$.



K_1 P_1

FIGURE 10. The knot K_1 is the closure of the braid shown on the left. After a crossing change, we obtain the knot P_1 as the closure of the braid shown on the right.

Next, we may change a negative crossing in K_n to a positive crossing to get a knot R_n satisfying

$$\tau(K_n) \leq \tau(R_n)$$

by the crossing change inequality. We may then change a positive crossing in R_n to a negative crossing to obtain the torus knot $T_{2,-(2n+3)}$. This process is illustrated in Figure 12. We have

$$\tau(R_n) \leq \tau(T_{2,-(2n+3)}) + 1 = -n.$$

Thus, we have $\tau(K_n) \leq -n$. Together with the first step, we find that $\tau(K_n) = -n$ for each positive integer n. □

2.5. The transverse and contact invariants of K_n. This section is dedicated to exploring invariants in the literature that can be used to detect if a knot is non-quasipositive. We study the Ozsváth-Szabó-Thurston transverse invariant $\hat{\theta}(K)$ from knot Floer homology [OST08] and Plamenevskaya's transverse invariant $\psi(K)$ from Khovanov homology [Pla06]. Recall that for quasipositive knots, the transverse invariants $\psi(K)$ and $\hat{\theta}(K)$ are both nonzero by [Pla18]. Each knot K_n is non-quasipositive by Corollary 2.7. However, the propositions below show that the non-quasipositive property of the knots K_n is not detected by $\hat{\theta}(K)$ and $\psi(K)$.

Proposition 2.11. For all $n \geq 1$, the invariant $\psi(K_n)$ is nonzero.

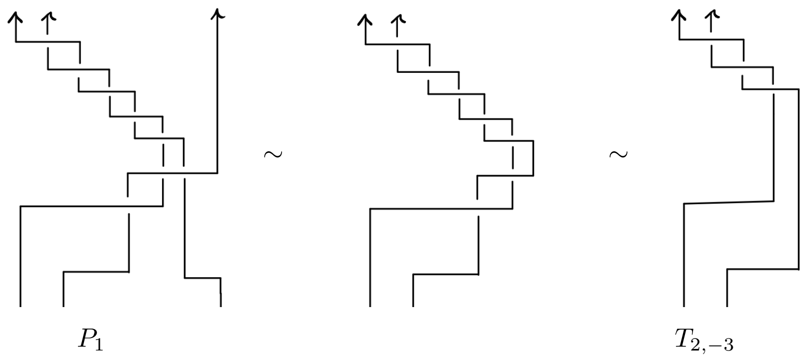


FIGURE 11. The knot P_1 is isotopic to the torus knot $T_{2,-3}$. The leftmost picture shows the knot P_1 after a Reidemeister II move. Perform a Reidemeister I move to obtain the knot in the center picture. Finally, perform two Reidemeister II moves to obtain $T_{2,-3}$ shown in the rightmost picture.

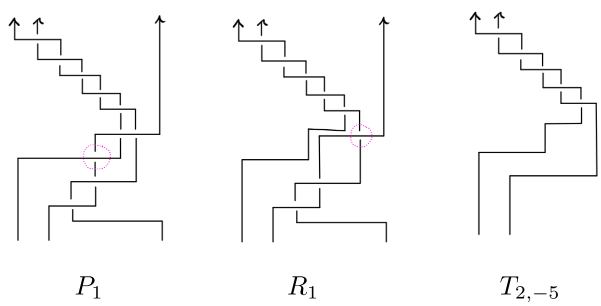


FIGURE 12. The knot P_n is a single crossing change away from the knot R_n. The knot R_n is a single crossing change away from the torus knot $T_{2,-(2n+3)}$. The illustrations are shown for $n = 1$. Note that the crossing changes and Reidemeister moves occur away from the twisting region specified by n.

Proof. In [Mar19, Proposition 2.10], Martin proved that for any m-braid β, if $s(\hat{\beta}) - 1 = w(\beta) - m$ then $\psi(\hat{\beta}) \neq 0$. In the proof of Proposition 2.9, we showed that $s(K_n) = w(K_n) - 2$, which satisfies Martin's condition. Therefore, $\psi(K_n) \neq 0$. □

Proposition 2.12. For all $n \geq 1$, the invariant $\hat{\theta}(K_n)$ is nonzero.

Proof. By Proposition 2.9, we know that $sl(K_n) = s(K_n) - 1$. By [Pla18, Proposition 3.2] the knot K_n is right-veering for all n. Furthermore, by [Pla18, Theorem 1.2], $\hat{\theta}(K_n) \neq 0$ for all n. □

Recall that the double cover of S^3 branched over a transverse link L carries a natural contact structure ξ_L lifted from (S^3, ξ_{std}).

Corollary 2.13. Let $(\Sigma(K_n), \xi_{K_n})$ be the double cover of (S^3, ξ_{std}) branched over the transverse knot K_n. For $n = 1, 2, \dots$, the Heegaard Floer contact invariant $c(\xi_{K_n})$ does not vanish.

Proof. By [Pla18, Corollary 4.2], since $\hat{\theta}(K_n) \neq 0$, the Heegaard Floer contact invariant $c(\xi_{K_n}) \neq 0$. □

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