

Some Seifert surgeries along A'Campo's divide knots and 4-manifolds

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Dedicated to Professor Yukio Matsumoto for his 60th birthday.

We study Dehn surgeries along A'Campo's *divide knots* ([A1, A2] and [H, GHY]: Under "divide" theory, a plane curve represents a knot in S^3). In [Y1], the author pointed out that every knot in the subfamily of J. Berge's lens surgery [Bg]

$$(k(a, b); a^2 + ab + b^2) = L(a^2 + ab + b^2, -(a/b)^2)$$

is a divide knot and that the corresponding divide (the plane curve) can be obtained by cutting out from the 45° lattice X as $X \cap \mathcal{R}$ such that the area of \mathcal{R} equals to the surgery coefficient $a^2 + ab + b^2$, see the example $(a = 2, b = 3)$ in Figure 1, where (a, b) is a pair of coprime positive integers and (a/b) is a solution of $bx = a$ in $\mathbf{Z}/(a^2 + ab + b^2)\mathbf{Z}$.

In fact, we ([Y1, Y2, Y3]) have studied such a phenomenon

$\text{exceptional surgery coefficient} \doteq \text{area of the region of the curve}$

for many known examples of *finite surgery*, by which we mean Dehn surgery along a knot yielding a 3-manifold whose π_1 is finite.

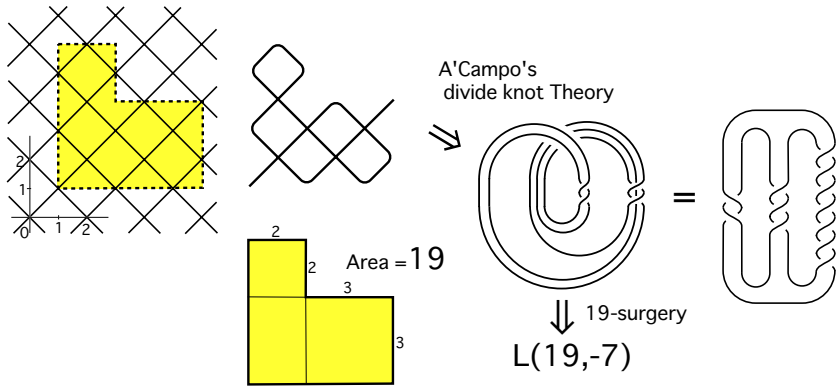


Figure 1: 19-surgery along $k(2, 3) (= Pr(-2, 3, 7))$

⁰9 November 2004, 「多様体のトポロジーの未来へ」 東京大学大学院 数理科学研究科

¹This work is partially supported by Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research No.15740034, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science.

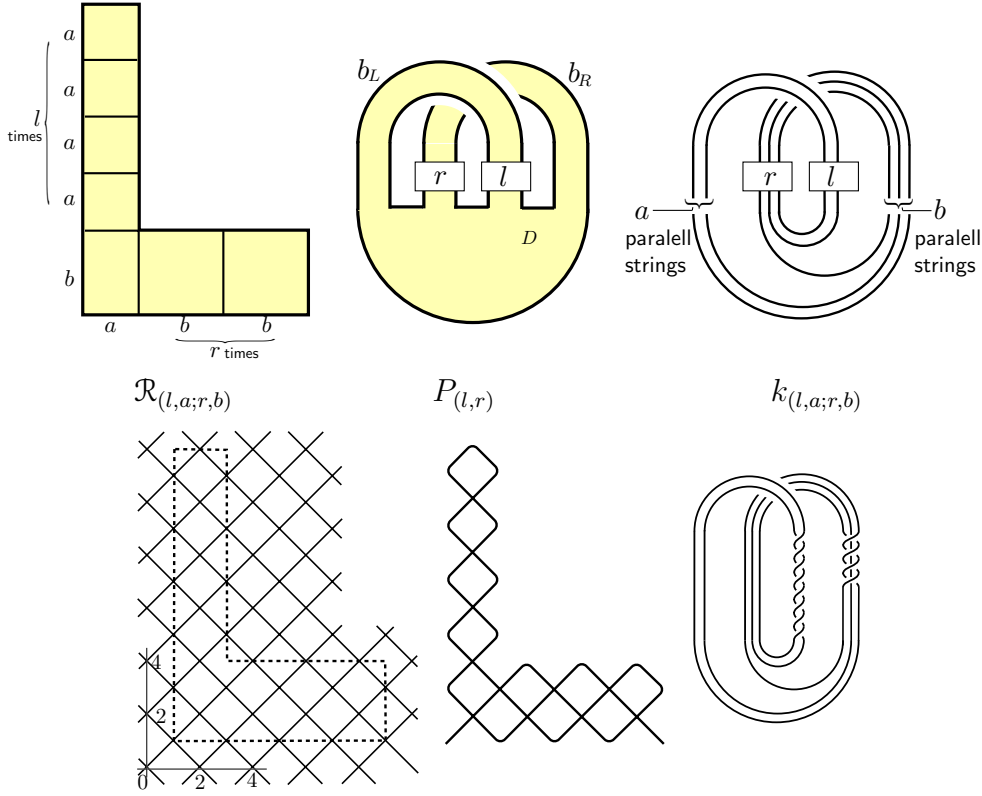


Figure 2: $k_{(l,a;r,b)}$ ex. $k_{(4,2;2,3)}$

Now, we extend such a study, see Figure 2: The area of the region $\mathcal{R}_{(l,a;r,b)}$ is $p_{(l,a;r,b)} := la^2 + ab + rb^2$, where (a, b) is a coprime pair of integers with $1 < a < b$ and l, r are non-negative integers. The plane curve $X \cap \mathcal{R}_{(l,a;r,b)}$ represents the divide knot $k_{(l,a;r,b)}$, which is in the embedded once-punctured torus $P_{(l,r)}$ in S^3 . Our main theorem is the following:

Theorem 1 For each $(l, a; r, b)$ above, the resulting manifold $(k_{(l,a;r,b)}; p_{(l,a;r,b)})$ of $p_{(l,a;r,b)}$ -surgery along the knot $k_{(l,a;r,b)}$ is “at most” a graph manifold obtained by splicing two Seifert manifolds over S^2 .

In fact, $(k_{(l,a;r,b)}; p_{(l,a;r,b)})$ bounds a plumbing manifold ([O, p.22]) described by the framed link in Figure 3. The integers n_L, n_R and the framings, $\{a_j\}$ ($a_{-(n_R+1)}$ is always -1) are decided from (a, b) , independent from l, r . An algorithm to decide them is given in the author’s talk ([Y4]). It is related to the resolution of the singularity of the complex curve of $z^a - w^b = 0$, i.e., Euclidean algorithm.

Theorem 1 includes the following Dehn-surgeries, which has been discovered one by one in the history:

- (1) ([Mo]) ab -surgery along $T(a, b)$ is $-(L(a, b) \# L(b, a))$ as the cases $(l, a; r, b) = (0, a; 0, b)$.

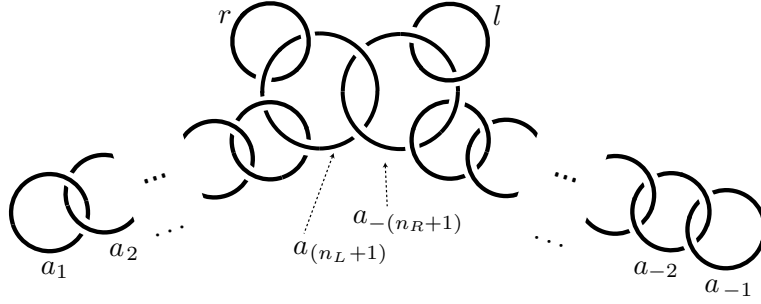


Figure 3: $(k_{(l,a;r,b)}, p_{(l,a;r,b)})$

- (2) A subfamily of Berge's lens surgery [Bg] (denoted by $k^+(a, b)$ in [Y1]) as the cases $(l, a; r, b) = (1, a; 1, b)$, including 19-surgery along the pretzel $(-2, 3, 7)$ discovered by R. Fintushel and R. Stern [FS].
- (3) $(4l + 15)$ -surgery on the pretzel knot $Pr(-2, 3, 2l + 5)$ is a Seifert manifold ([BH, Proposition 16]) as the case $(l, a; r, b) = (l, 2; 1, 3)$ with $l \geq 3$.

If $l = 1$ (or $r = 1$) the resulting manifold is a Seifert manifold and bounds a negative definite manifold by Kirby calculus ([K, GS]) in Figure 4.

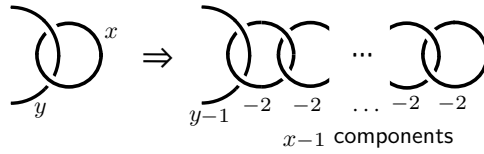


Figure 4: A Kirby calculus

We also study the following question in the 4-dimensional topology, which was the motivation of this study.

Question. (by Masaaki Ue [U1, Remark 1]) Suppose that a (Seifert) 3-manifold S

- bounds a *negative* smooth 1-connected 4-manifold N^4 and
- also bounds a *positive* smooth 1-connected 4-manifold P^4 .

Then the union $N \cup_{\partial} -P$ along the boundary S is homeomorphic to the connected sum $\#_{\beta_2} \overline{\mathbf{C}P^2}$ of some copies of $\overline{\mathbf{C}P^2}$ by the great works by S. Donaldson and M. Freedman in '80. Is $N \cup_{\partial} -P$ diffeomorphic to $\#_{\beta_2} \overline{\mathbf{C}P^2}$?

How about the case that N is the plumbing manifold and P is the one from an Seifert surgery $(B^4 \cup \text{a 2-handle})$?

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