

Surgery Presentations for Dihedral Covering Links

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Setting

Let M be a compact connected oriented 3-manifold.

We can present M :

1. As an n -fold **dihedral covering space** of S^3 branched over $K \subset S^3$ with monodromy given by $\rho: \pi_1 \left(\overline{S^3 - N(K)} \right) \twoheadrightarrow D_{2n}$.

Good for classical topology.

2. Via **surgery** on a framed link $L \subset S^3$.

Good for quantum topology.

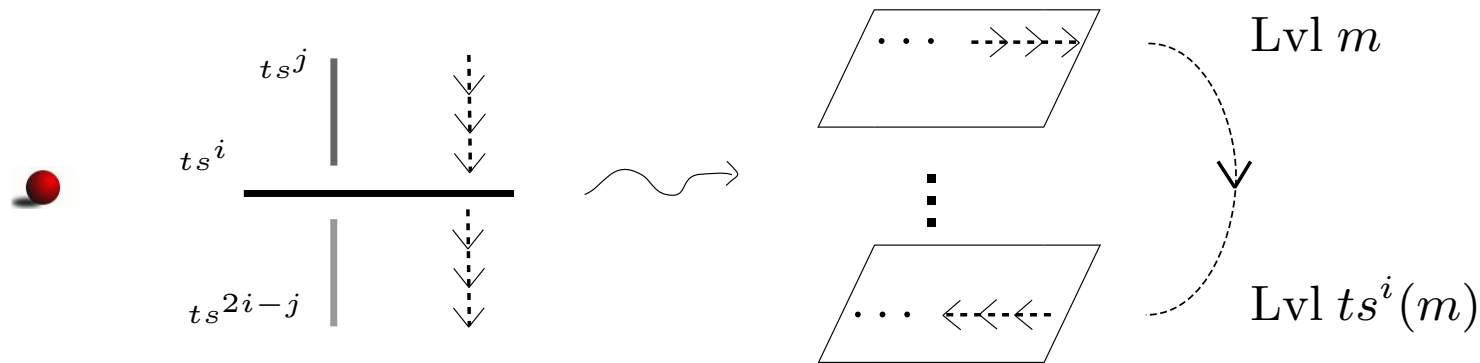
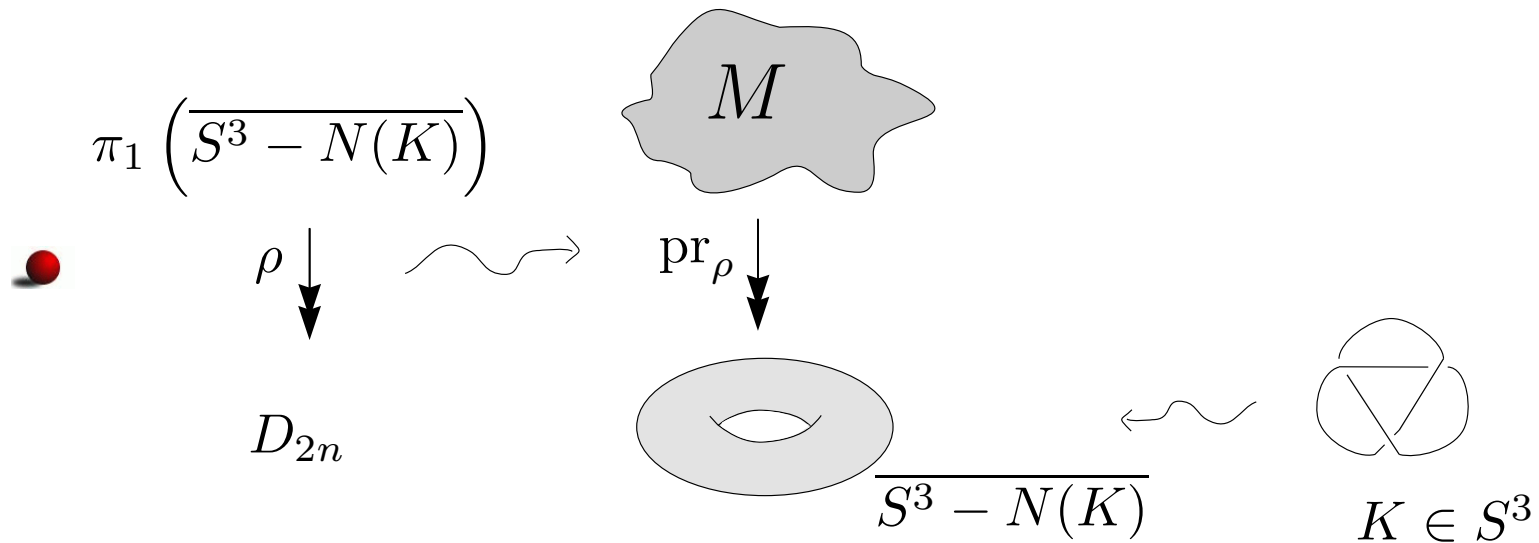
Motivations

Why quantum topology for dihedral covering spaces?

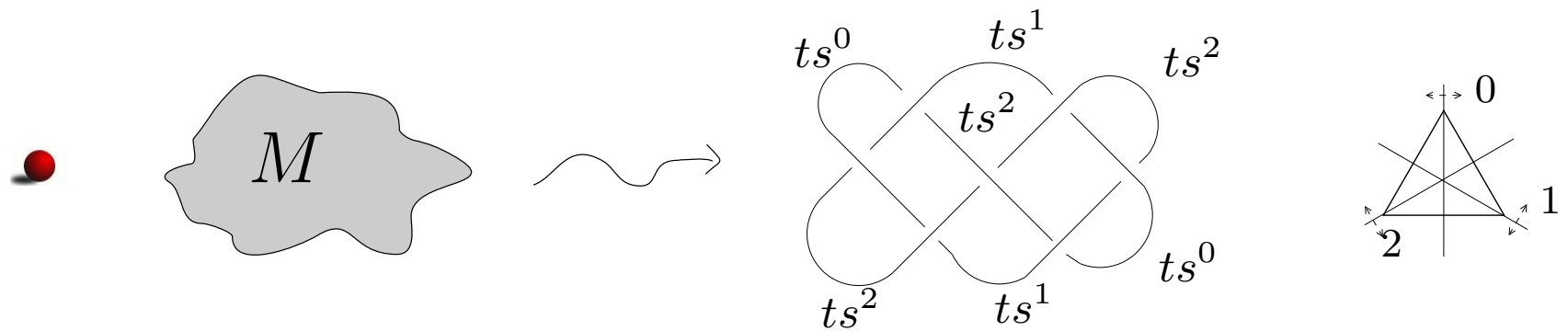
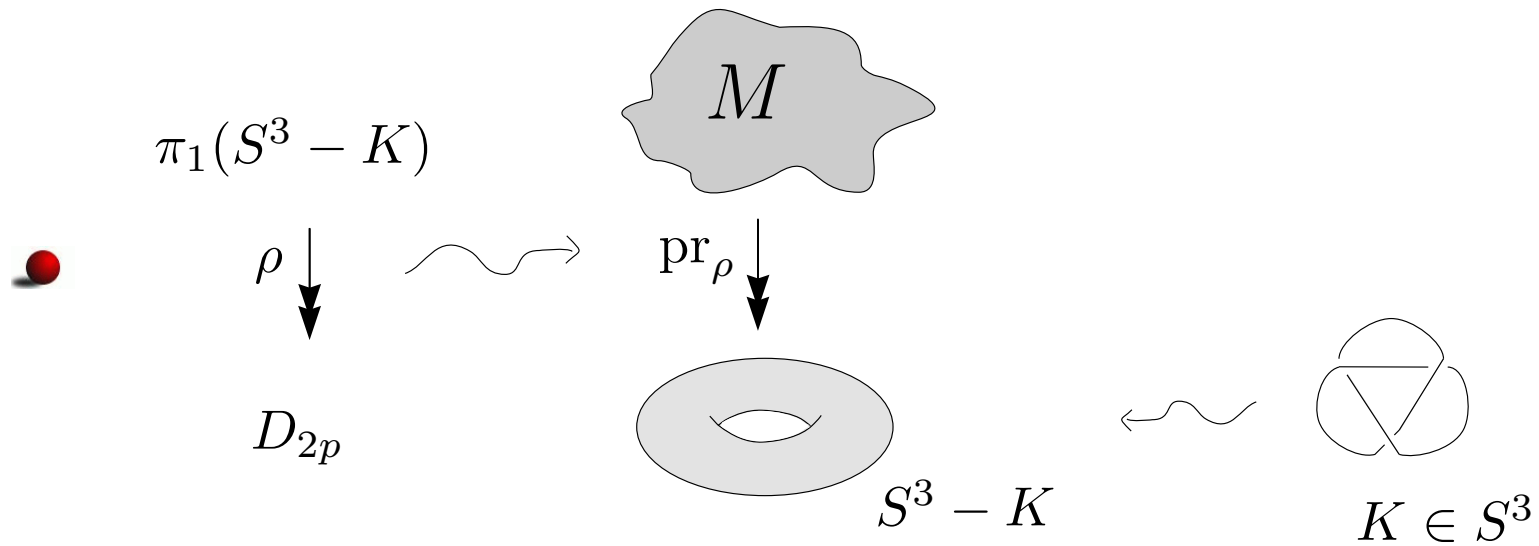
- Non-commutative Alexander polynomial, 2-loop polynomial, rational Kontsevich invariant, . . .
- Apply quantum topology to covering linkage invariants, knot concordance, Casson–Walker–Lescop invariant, . . .

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{K} \subset M & \xleftarrow{\text{surg}(\tilde{L})} & S^3 \supset \tilde{L} \cup \tilde{\mathcal{O}} \\ \text{pr}_\rho \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{pr}_{\rho'} \\ K \subset S^3 & \xleftarrow{\text{surg}(L)} & S^3 \supset L \cup \mathcal{O} \end{array}$$

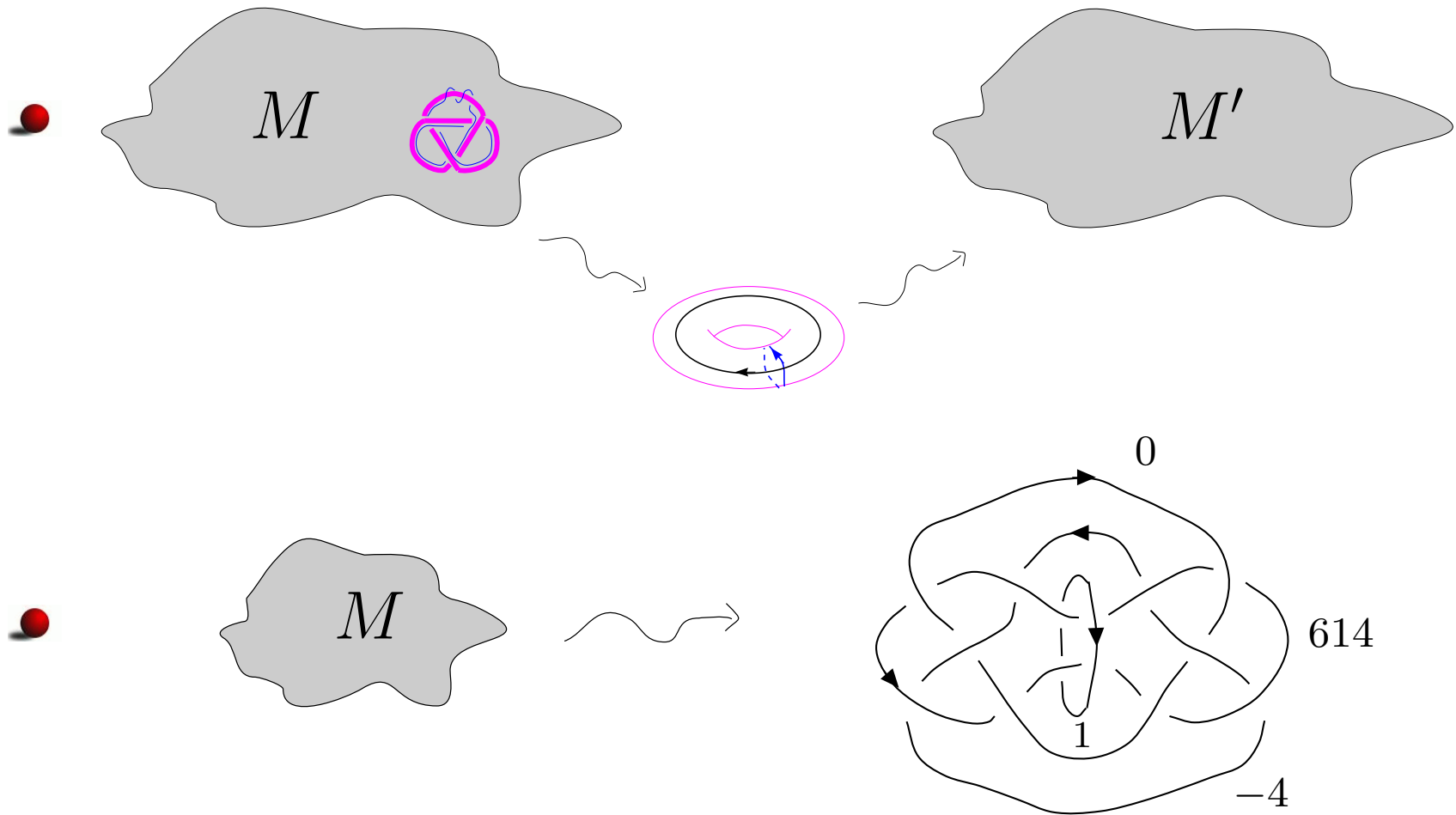
Dihedral Covering Presentation



Dihedral Covering Presentation

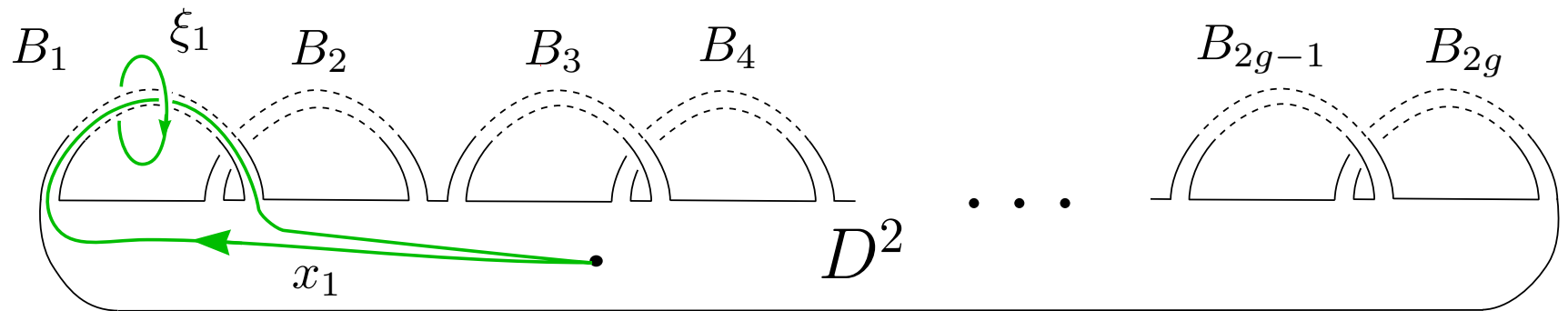


Surgery Presentation



Algebraic approach

- Choose bases for homology:



- Surgery in $\ker \rho$ and S -equivalence induce an equivalence relation on the Seifert matrix S and $\vec{v} := (\rho(\xi_1) \dots, \rho(\xi_{2g}))$.

Algebraic approach

- Surgery in $\ker \rho$ and S -equivalence induce an equivalence relation on the Seifert matrix S and $\vec{v} := (\rho(\xi_1) \dots, \rho(\xi_{2g}))$.
- Modulo this equivalence relation:

$$(S, \vec{v}) \sim \left(\begin{pmatrix} (kn + \frac{n+1}{2}) & 0 \\ 1 & \frac{1-n}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

Algebraic approach

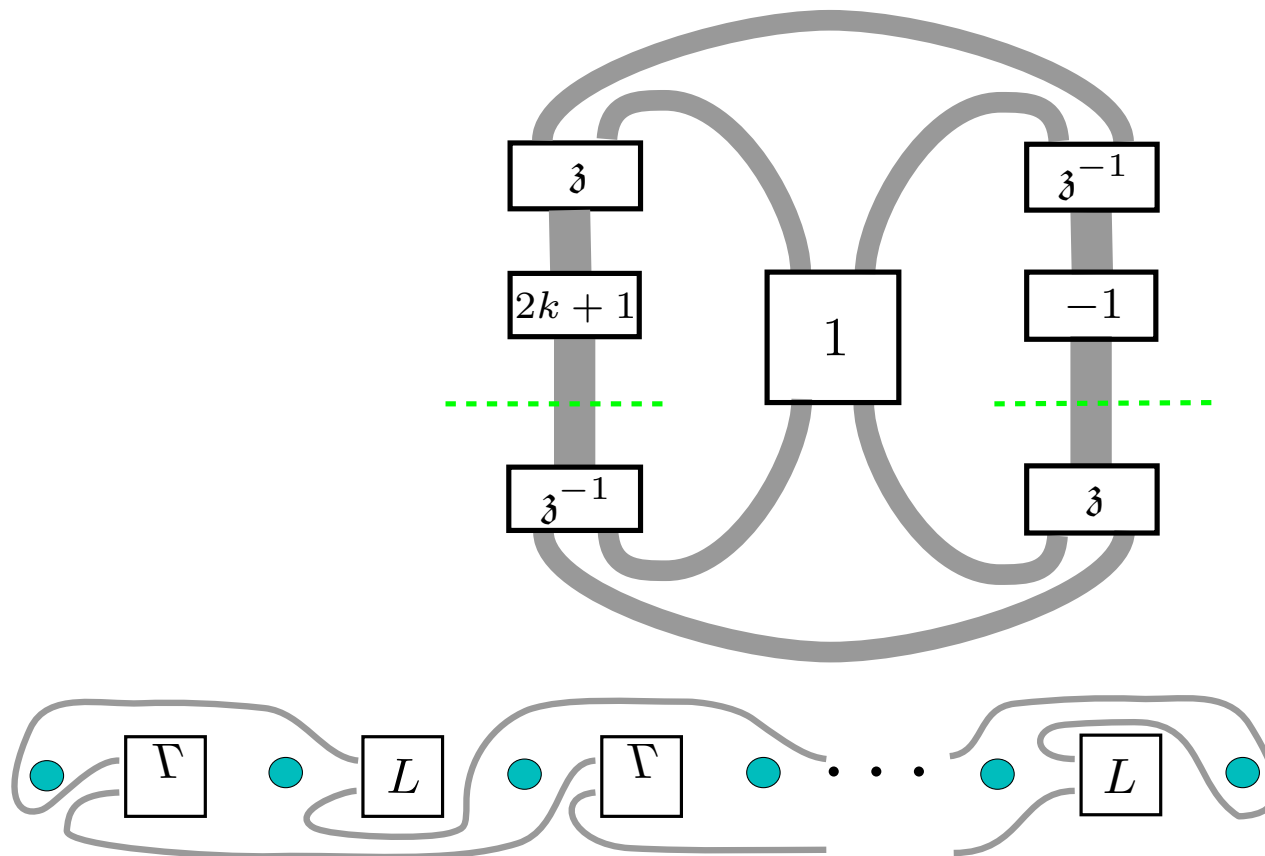
- Modulo this equivalence relation:

$$(S, \vec{v}) \sim \left(\begin{pmatrix} (kn + \frac{n+1}{2}) & 0 \\ 1 & \frac{1-n}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$(K, \rho) \iff \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} ts \\ \left. \begin{array}{c} t \quad t \\ \vdots \\ \left. \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \right\} -n \end{array} \right\} (2k+1)n \\ \text{---} \\ L \end{array} \end{array}$$

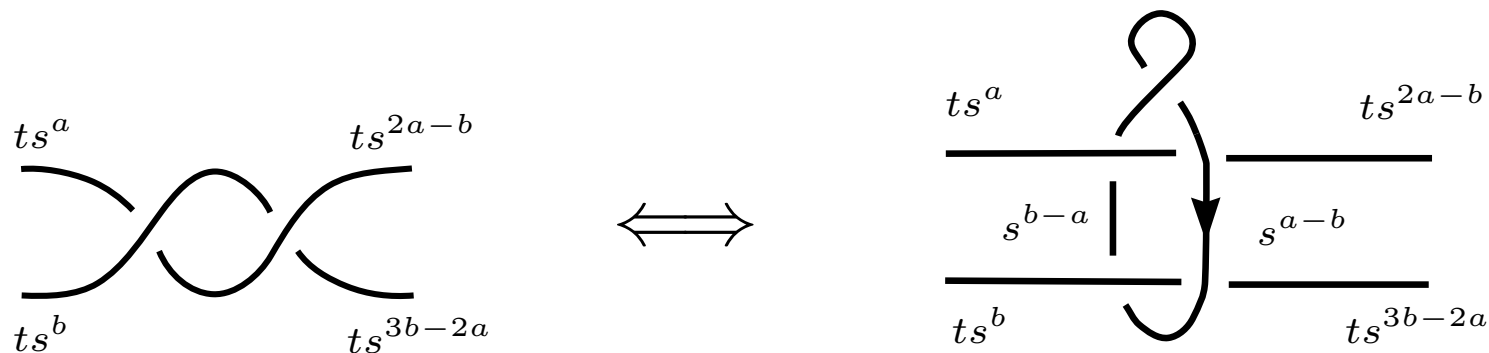
Algebraic approach

- Lift to the covering space:

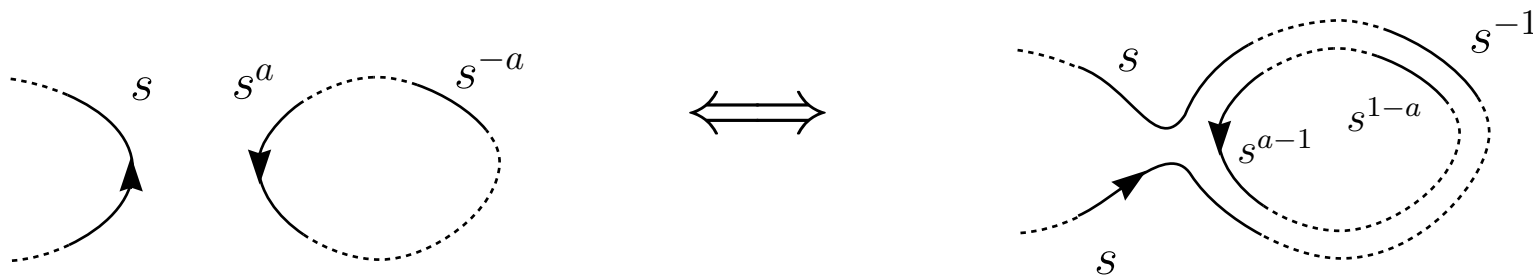


Untying approach

- Untie the knot by surgery.

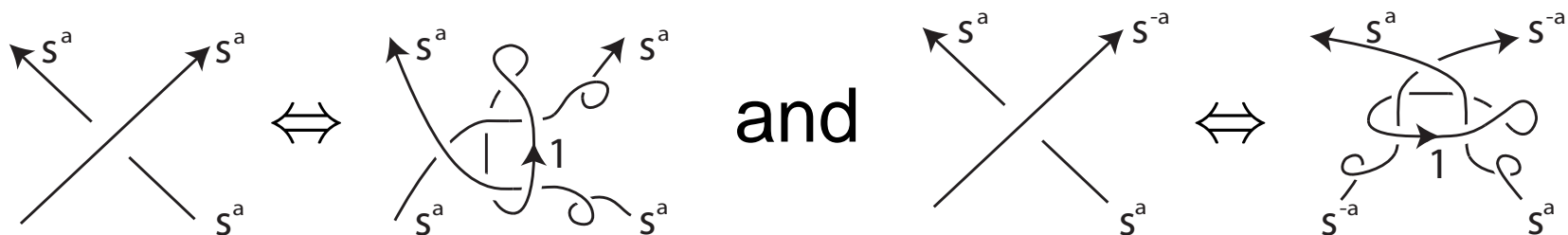


- Slide to get a distinguished component.

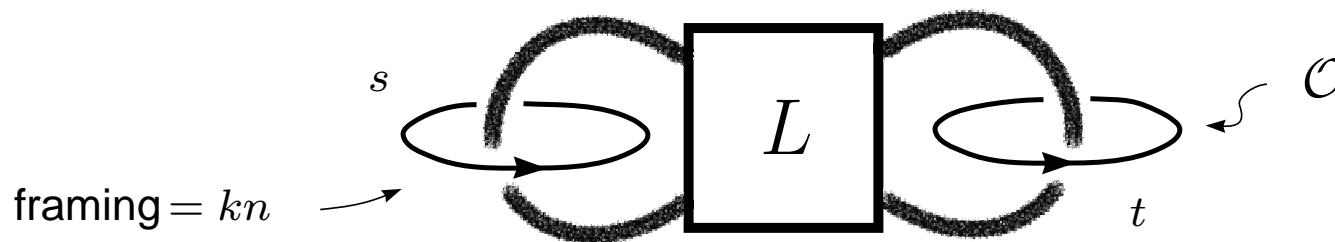


Untying approach

- Unlink the distinguished component from the unknot.

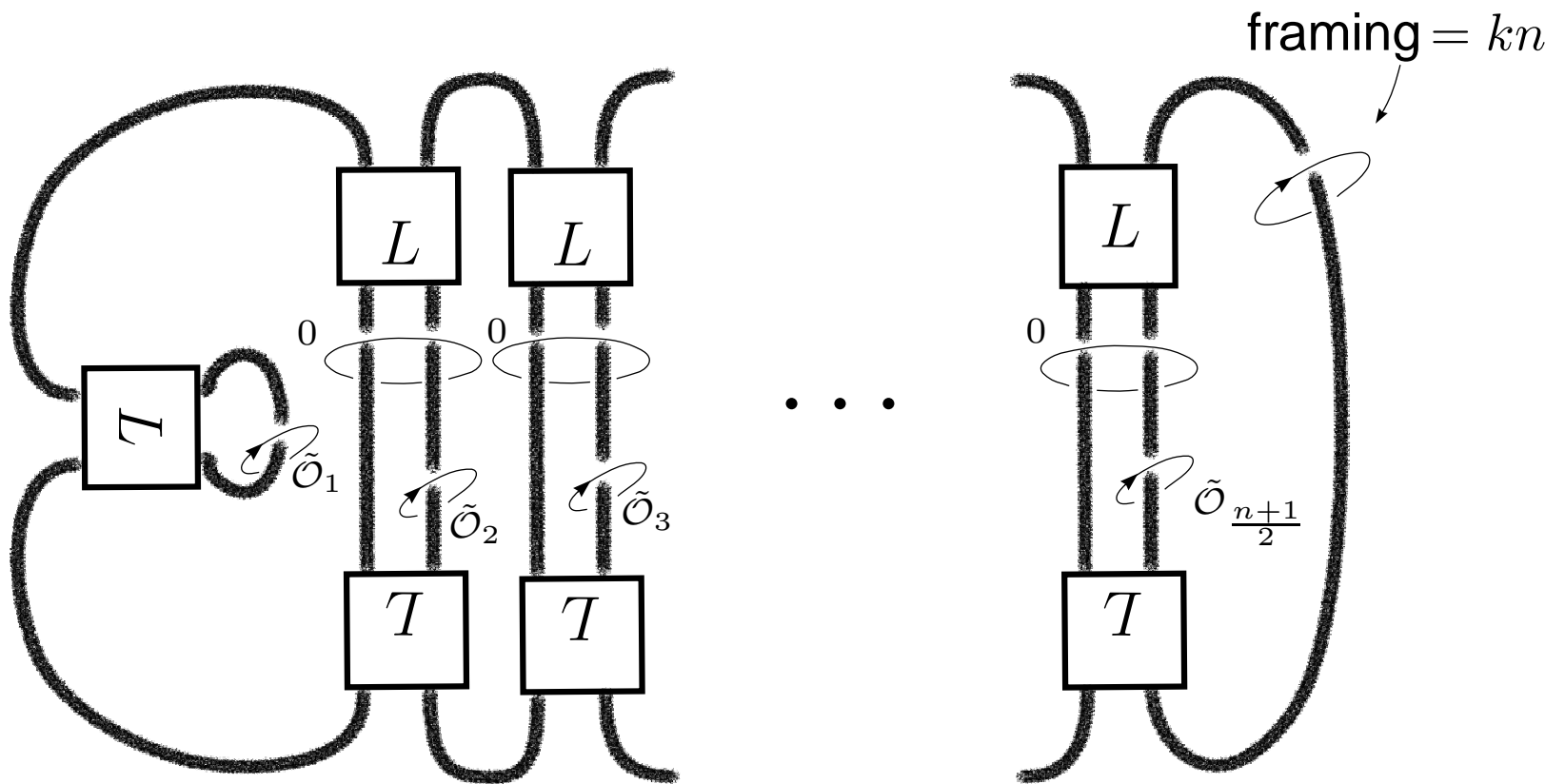


- Get a separated dihedral surgery presentation:

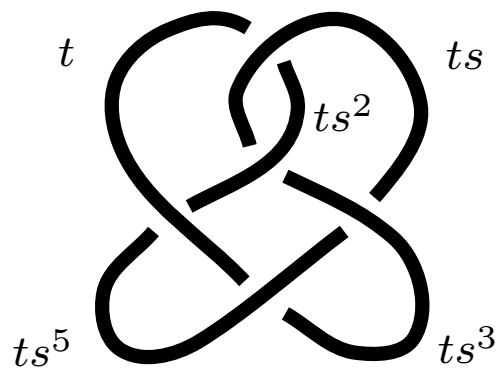


Untying approach

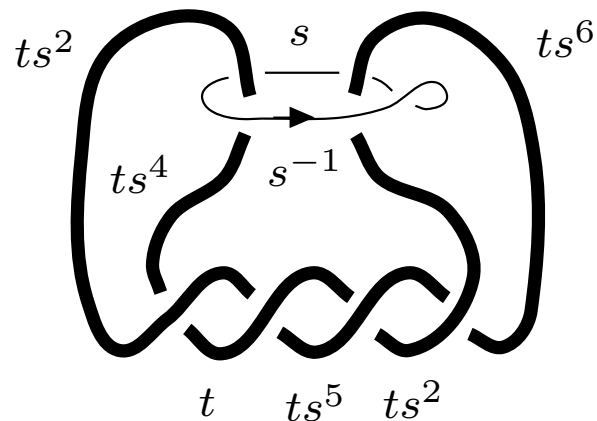
- Lift to the covering space:



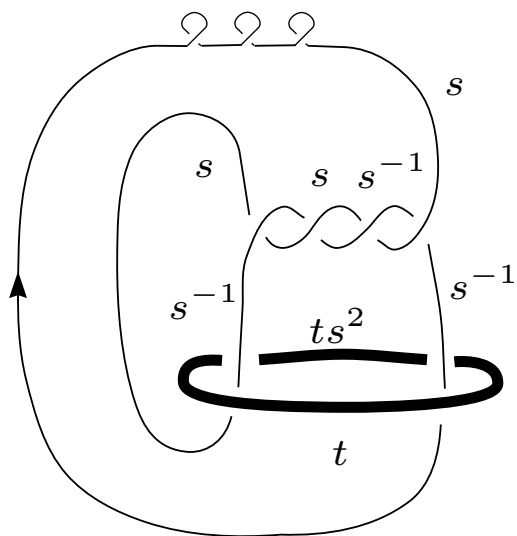
Example



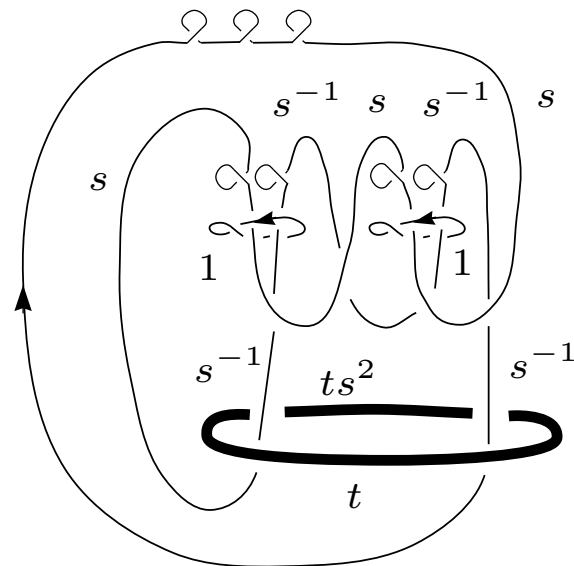
Surgery \rightsquigarrow



Isotopy \rightsquigarrow

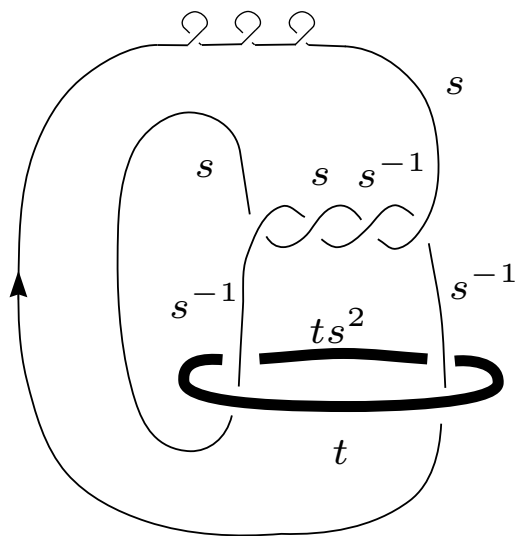


Surgery \rightsquigarrow

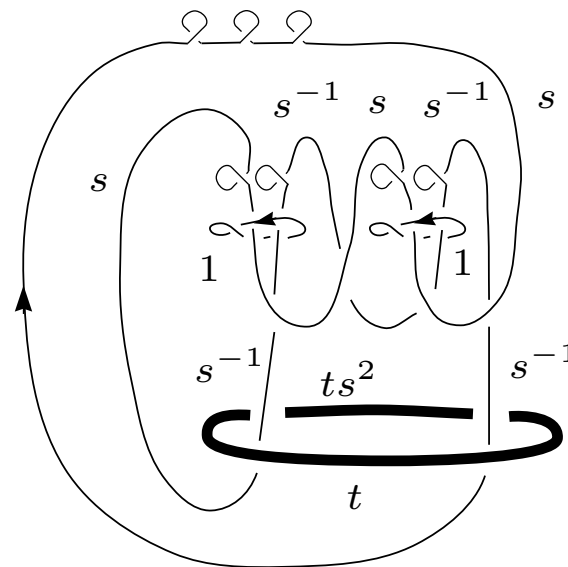


Example

Isotopy



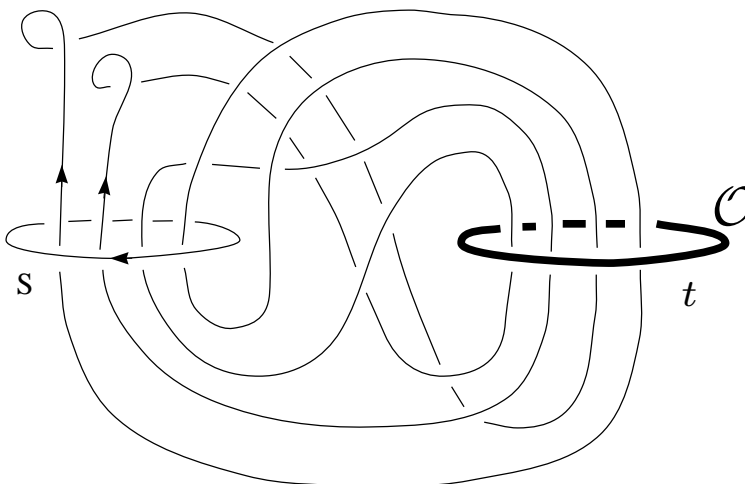
Surgery



Isotopy



framing = -7



Example

