

Determinants of Simple Theta Curves

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Theta Curves

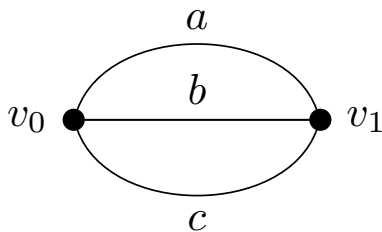
Definition – Theta Curve

A *theta curve* ϑ is an embedding of a θ -graph in the three-sphere, up to equivalence by ambient isotopy.

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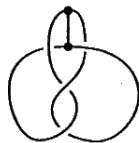
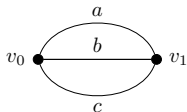
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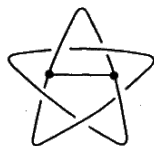
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Moriuchi, 2009. Table 1.

Theta Curves

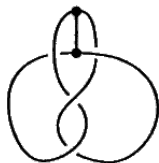
Definition – Constituent Knot

Every theta curve contains three *constituent knots* K_{ij} formed by taking pairs of edges $i, j \in \{a, b, c\}$.

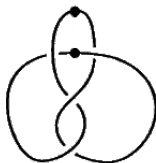
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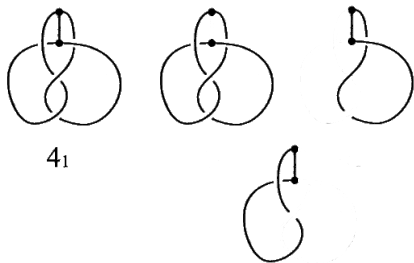
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Simple Theta

A theta curve with a constituent unknot is called *simple*.

Strongly Invertible Knots

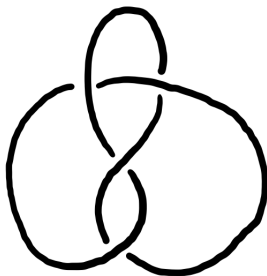
SIK (Sakuma, 1985)

A knot K in S^3 is *strongly invertible* if there is an orientation-preserving involution h on S^3 such that $h(K) = K$ and $\text{Fix}(h)$ is a circle intersecting K in two points.

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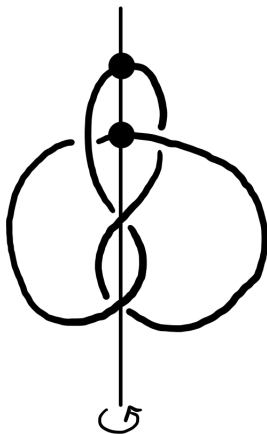
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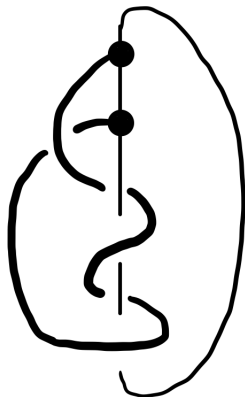


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A knot K in S^3 is *strongly invertible* if there is an orientation-preserving involution h on S^3 such that $h(K) = K$ and $\text{Fix}(h)$ is a circle intersecting K in two points.

*There is a correspondence between simple ϑ and (K, h) , in particular $\vartheta = K/h \cup \text{Fix}(h)$



The Determinant

Determinant of a Knot

Let K be a knot in S^3 .

$$\det(K) = \Delta_K(-1) = \det(V + V^T) = |H_1(\Sigma_2(S^3, K))|$$

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How do we define a determinant for ϑ ?

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Let Σ_ϑ denote the Klein cover of a theta curve in S^3 . Then $\det(\vartheta) = |H_1(\Sigma_\vartheta)|$.

Σ_ϑ can be visualized by iterating a branched double cover construction.

$$\Sigma_\vartheta \cong \Sigma_2(\Sigma_2(S^3, K_{ac}), \tilde{e}_b).$$

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$$\Sigma_\vartheta \cong \Sigma_2(\overbrace{\Sigma_2(S^3, K_{ac})}^{S^3}, \underbrace{\tilde{e}_b}_{\text{SIK}}).$$

For ϑ with corresponding strongly invertible knot (K, h) , $\det(\vartheta) = \det((K, h))$.

Main Theorem

Theorem (EIM, 2022)

If ϑ is a simple theta curve with constituent knots K_{ab}, K_{ac}, K_{bc} then

$$\det(\vartheta) = \det(K_{ab}) \cdot \det(K_{ac}) \cdot \det(K_{bc}).$$

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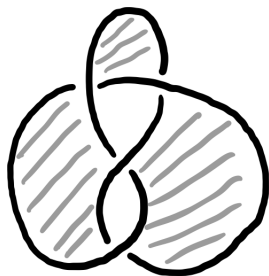
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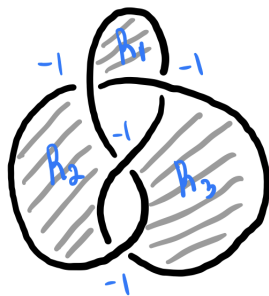
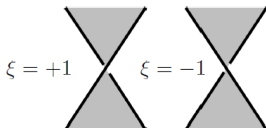
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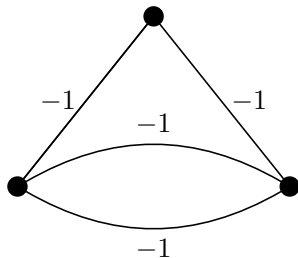
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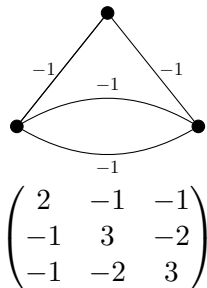
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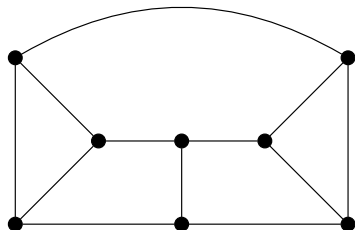
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Ciucu, Yan, Zhang 2005
Yan, Zhang, 2009

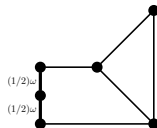
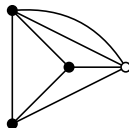
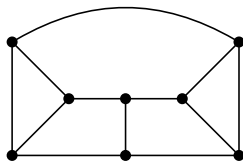
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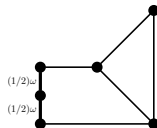
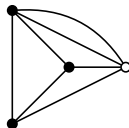
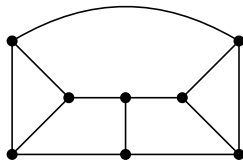
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Open Questions

- Do other definitions of the determinant that come from other strategies agree with the definition presented here?
- Can a spanning tree enumeration strategy can be used to calculate $\det(\vartheta)$ for non-simple theta curves or other Klein graphs (3-Hamiltonian, trivalent)?

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Thank you!

M. Elpers, R. Ibrahim, A. H. Moore, Determinants of simple theta curves and symmetric graphs, 2022. arXiv.2211.00626.

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Extra

- $\Sigma_2: \pi_1(X, x) \rightarrow H_1(X; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$
- $\Sigma_{\vartheta}: \pi_1(Y, x) \rightarrow H_1(Y; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$