

Surgery description of colored knots

R A LITHERLAND
STEVEN D WALLACE

The pair (K, ρ) consisting of a knot $K \subset S^3$ and a surjective map ρ from the knot group onto a dihedral group of order $2p$ for p an odd integer is said to be a p -colored knot. In [14], D Moskovich conjectures that there are exactly p equivalence classes of p -colored knots up to surgery along unknots in the kernel of the coloring. He shows that for $p = 3$ and 5 the conjecture holds and that for any odd p there are at least p distinct classes, but gives no general upper bound. We show that there are at most $2p$ equivalence classes for any odd p . T Cochran, A Gerges and K Orr, in [3], define invariants of the surgery equivalence class of a closed 3-manifold M in the context of bordism. By taking M to be 0-framed surgery of S^3 along K we may define Moskovich's colored untying invariant in the same way as the Cochran–Gerges–Orr invariants. This bordism definition of the colored untying invariant will be then used to establish the upper bound as well as to obtain a complete invariant of p -colored knot surgery equivalence.

[57M25](#); [57M27](#), [55N22](#), [57M12](#)

1 Introduction

It is well known that any knot $K \subset S^3$ may be unknotted by a sequence of crossing changes. A crossing change may be obtained by performing ± 1 -framed surgery on S^3 along an unknot, in the complement of the knot, which loops around both strands of the crossing. The framing is determined by the sign of the crossing (see [Figure 1](#)). The result of the surgery is once again the 3-sphere, however the knot K has changed. By the same token any knot may be obtained from an unknot in the 3-sphere by ± 1 -framed surgery along null-homotopic circles in the complement of the unknot. This idea is called the *surgery description* of a knot. For two knots K_1 , and K_2 in S^3 we have an equivalence relation defined by $K_1 \sim K_2$ if K_2 may be obtained from K_1 via a sequence of ± 1 surgeries along unknots. Since every knot may be unknotted via this type of surgery we have that $K \sim U$ where $K \in S^3$ is any knot and $U \in S^3$ is the unknot.

Let p be an odd integer. A p -colored knot (K, ρ) is a knot together with a surjection $\rho: \pi_1(S^3 - K) \rightarrow D_{2p}$ from the knot group onto the dihedral group of order $2p$. An

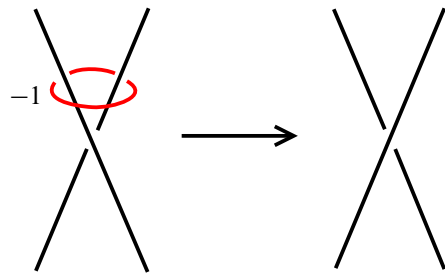


Figure 1: Crossing change due to surgery.

analog of the surgery description of knots for p -colored knots is given by restricting the surgeries to those which preserve the existence of a *coloring* ρ . It is natural, then, to ask what the equivalence classes are of p -colored knots modulo this surgery relation. This relation will be referred to as *surgery equivalence in the kernel of ρ* , or *surgery equivalence of p -colored knots*.

In [14], D Moskovich proves that for $p = 3, 5$ there are exactly p equivalence classes. Moskovich conjectures that this holds for all odd integers p and although he has shown that p is a lower bound on the number of equivalence classes in general, no upper bound is given. In this paper, we will show that the number of surgery equivalence classes of p -colored knots is at most $2p$. More precisely, we will prove the following theorem.

Theorem 1.1 (Main Theorem) *There are at most $2p$ surgery equivalence classes of p -colored knots. Moreover, if K_p denotes the left-handed $(p, 2)$ -torus knot and ρ is any coloring for K_p then*

$$(K_p, \rho), (K_p, \rho) \# (K_p, \rho), \dots, \#_{i=1}^p (K_p, \rho)$$

are p distinct surgery classes.

Note that the list of distinct classes is given in [14] but we will use a new definition for his “colored untying invariant”, denoted $cu(K, \rho)$, to obtain the same result. Of course, for the statement of Theorem 1.1 to make sense we must have that the connected sums of (K_p, ρ) to be well-defined, which is the case by [14, Lemma 4]. Later, in Section 2 we will show that, up to equivalence of p -colorings, the connected sum of any two p -colored knots is well-defined.

One way to attempt to establish an upper bound on the number of surgery equivalence classes is by using some basic moves on diagrams which preserve colorability and thereby perhaps reducing the crossing number of the diagram or knot. This is a direct

analog to the classical unknotting result where the basic move is a simple crossing change. It was in this way that Moskvovich proved his result for $p = 3, 5$ [14].

Another interesting question arises: Is there always a finite list of basic moves which are sufficient to describe surgery equivalence of colored knots as Reidemeister moves do for isotopy of knots? Although it is not proven directly in [14], Moskvovich's result for $p = 3, 5$ gives a sufficient list of moves which may be used to untie a colored knot consisting of the RR and $R2G$ -moves, along with the "unlinking of bands." It is unclear whether unlinking of bands may be done via a finite set of basic moves so the answer is unknown even for the first two cases. The following example shows a non-trivial relation between 3-colored knots.

Example 1.2 The right-handed trefoil knot (3_1) and the 7_4 -knot are surgery equivalent p -colored knots.

Proof Performing a single surgery or "RR-move" (see [14]) changes 7_4 into the trefoil as in Figure 2. Note that the colorings are described by labeling the arcs of the diagrams as in a "Fox coloring" [5]. \square

We will not attempt a direct proof of Theorem 1.1 for $p > 5$ as Moskvovich does for the first two cases. Instead we will show some basic bordism theory suffices to show that there are no more than $2p$ classes. The Lickorish–Wallace Theorem states that any closed, oriented, connected 3-manifold may be obtained by performing Dehn surgery on a link in S^3 with ± 1 -framings on each component. Furthermore, each component may be assumed to be unknotted. That is, every 3-manifold is "surgery equivalent" to the three-sphere. In [3], T Cochran, A Gerges and K Orr ask what the equivalence classes of 3-manifolds would be if we restrict the surgeries to a smaller class of links. Surgery equivalence of p -colored knots may be described in a similar way.

In particular, a surgery equivalence between two p -colored knots defines bordisms between their double-branched covers, 0-surgery of S^3 along the knots and their knot complements. Indeed, from this construction we may obtain invariants of p -colored knot surgery equivalence as invariants of the bordism classes of these 3-manifolds over certain Eilenberg–MacLane spaces denoted $\omega_2(K, \rho)$, $\omega_0(K, \rho)$ and $\omega(K, \rho)$. The first two of these "bordism invariants" called the *closed bordism invariants* are constructed in the same way as the Cochran–Gerges–Orr invariants [3] and the last one called the *relative bordism invariant* is a slight modification of this Cochran–Gerges–Orr theory. It turns out that all of these invariants give the same information as the colored untying invariant.

The proof of the Main Theorem then is outlined in four steps. Step 1 is to establish the equivalence of colored knot surgery equivalence invariants. Step 2 is to show that if

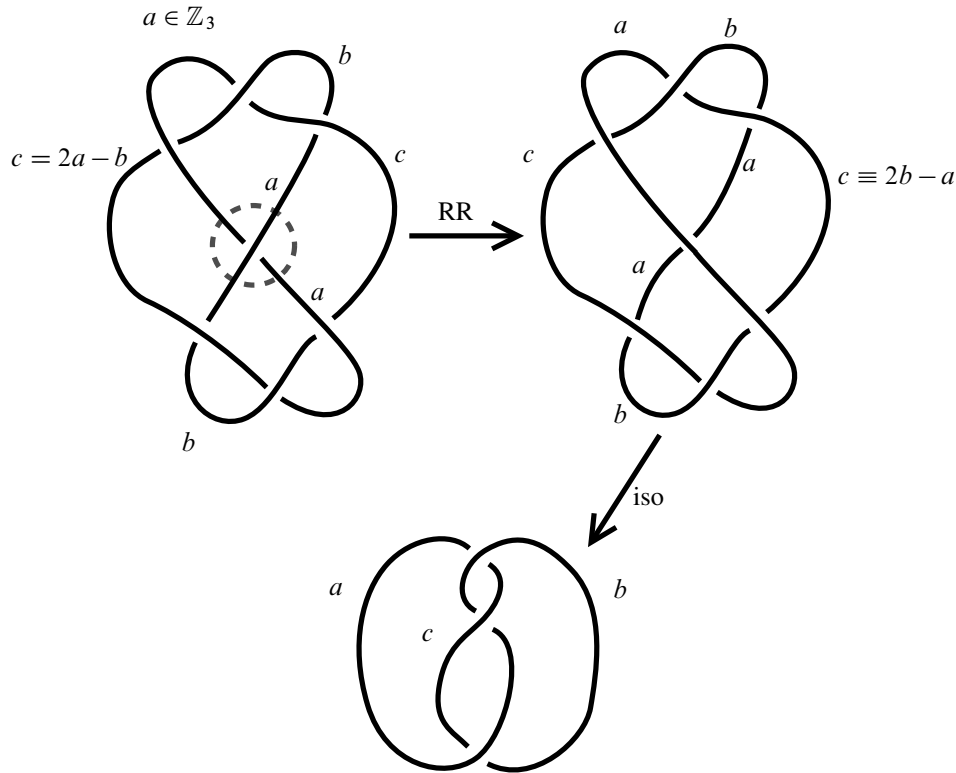


Figure 2: The 7_4 knot is surgery equivalent to the trefoil knot.

two colored knots (K_i, ρ_i) for $i = 1, 2$ have bordant knot exteriors with the property that the boundary of the bordism 4-manifold W is

$$\partial W = (S^3 - K_1) \sqcup (S^3 - K_2) \cup_{T^2 \sqcup T^2} (T^2 \times [0, 1]),$$

then the colored knots are surgery equivalent. That is, under these conditions, the bordism may be obtained by adding 2-handles to the 4-manifold $(S^3 - K_1) \times [0, 1]$. We may then “fill in” the boundary of the bordism 4-manifold by gluing in a solid torus crossed with $[0, 1]$. This new 4-manifold is a bordism between two copies of S^3 which corresponds to some surgery description for the 3-sphere. So Step 3 is to apply Kirby’s Theorem to unknot and unlink the surgery curves which may be done by only *handle slides* and *blow-ups* (see Gompf–Stipsicz [8]). This establishes a surgery equivalence for the knots that are “taken along for the ride” during the handle slides and are unchanged (up to surgery equivalence) by blow-ups. The final step is to show that if any three colored knots have bordant knot complements, then at least two of the colored knots must be surgery equivalent. We do this by defining a \mathbb{Z}_2 -valued

obstruction denoted $\eta(K_1, K_2)$ assigned to a pair of p -colored knots with the same value of ω .

It can be shown that the main conjecture [14, Conjecture 1] for any odd number p is equivalent to the property that η is identically zero. Incidentally, η satisfies a “triangle equality” property

$$\eta(K_1, K_3) = \eta(K_1, K_2) + \eta(K_2, K_3) \pmod{2}$$

whenever $\omega(K_i, \rho_i) = \omega(K_j, \rho_j)$ for $1 \leq i < j \leq 3$ which establishes the upper bound in [Theorem 1.1](#). Indeed, this shows that the pair (ω, η) is a complete invariant of p -colored knot surgery equivalence.

The paper is organized as follows. First we will precisely state what is meant by p -colored knots and surgery equivalence. Then we will define some invariants of p -colored knot surgery equivalence in [Section 3](#). The colored untying invariant may be computed using the Seifert matrix as in [14], but we show in [Section 3.2.2](#) that it may be defined using the *Goeritz matrix* which allows for a simple and geometric proof of invariance under surgery. Then, in [Section 3.2.4](#), we compute some examples using the Goeritz definition of the colored untying invariant and hence establishing the lower bound for the number of surgery equivalence classes which was previously done in [14] using the Seifert matrix. In [Section 3.3](#) we show that every one of the colored knot surgery invariants give the same information and thus they are all computable given a diagram for the colored knot. The bordism invariant $\omega_2(K, \rho)$ from [Section 3.3.1](#) is used to relate the colored untying invariant to ω_0 which in turn relates the relative bordism invariant ω . In [Section 4.3](#), we will show that a relative bordism over the Eilenberg–MacLane space pair $(K(D_{2p}, 1), K(\mathbb{Z}_2, 1))$ between two colored knot exteriors establishes a surgery equivalence between the colored knots (K_i, ρ_i) at least half of the time. This gives an upper bound on the number of equivalence classes for any p which is the main result of the paper.

2 Colored knots

We will first introduce what is meant by a p -colored knot and surgery equivalence of p -colored knots.

Throughout, let p denote an odd number.

Definition 2.1 The pair (K, ρ) consisting of a knot $K \subset S^3$ and a surjective homomorphism, $\rho: \pi_1(S^3 - K, x_0) \rightarrow D_{2p}$, from the knot group with basepoint x_0 onto the dihedral group of order $2p$, up to an inner automorphism of D_{2p} , is said to be a p -colored knot. The knot K is said to be p -colorable with coloring given by ρ .

In particular, this means that two p -colored knots (K_1, ρ_1) and (K_2, ρ_2) are in the same *coloring class* if K_1 is ambient isotopic to K_2 and that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi_1(S^3 - K_1, x_1) & \xrightarrow{\rho_1} & D_{2p} \\ \downarrow \epsilon & & \downarrow \sigma \\ \pi_1(S^3 - K_2, x_2) & \xrightarrow{\rho_2} & D_{2p} \end{array}$$

where, $\sigma: D_{2p} \rightarrow D_{2p}$ is an inner automorphism and $\epsilon: \pi_1(S^3 - K_1, x_1) \rightarrow \pi_1(S^3 - K_2, x_2)$ is the isomorphism given by

$$[\alpha] \in \pi_1(S^3 - K_1, x_1) \mapsto [h^{-1}\alpha h] = [h]^{-1}[\alpha][h] \in \pi_1(S^3 - K_2, x_2)$$

where h is any fixed path from x_2 to x_1 in $S^3 - K_1$.

If we let $K_1 = K_2$ we see that the choice of a different basepoint results in an inner automorphism of the knot group and thus results in an inner automorphism of the dihedral group. So the definition is well-defined for any choice of basepoint. We will then ignore basepoints from now on and denote a coloring simply by a surjection

$$\rho: \pi_1(S^3 - K) \rightarrow D_{2p}$$

from the knot group onto the dihedral group.

Remark 2.2 Colorability is an invariant of the ambient isotopy class of a knot if and only if colorings are taken up to inner automorphism. So [Definition 2.1](#) may be restated by replacing “up to inner automorphism of D_{2p} ” with “up to ambient isotopy,” and “equivalent colorings” may be referred to as “ambient isotopic colorings.”

Definition 2.3 Two p -colored knots (K_1, ρ_1) and (K_2, ρ_2) are *surgery equivalent in the kernel of ρ* (or simply *surgery equivalent*) if $K_2 \in S^3$ may be obtained from K_1 via a sequence of ± 1 -framed surgeries of S^3 along unknots in the kernel of ρ_1 . Furthermore, ρ_2 must be compatible with the result on ρ_1 after the surgeries. That is, if $K(D_{2p}, 1)$ denotes an Eilenberg–Maclane space over the dihedral group then

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S^3 - K_1 & & \\ \nu \downarrow & \searrow f_1 & \\ S^3 - K_2 & \xrightarrow{f_2} & K(D_{2p}, 1) \end{array}$$

is a commutative diagram where ρ_i are the induced maps of the f_i on π_1 and ν is the map resulting from surgery restricted to $S^3 - K_1$.

So there are two conditions for surgery equivalence of p -colored knots: (1) the knots must be surgery equivalent in the classical sense with the restriction that the surgery curves are in the kernel of the coloring and (2) the coloring of the second knot arises from the coloring of the first knot via surgery. Notice that (1) assumes that the surgery curves are unknotted with ± 1 -framings.

We will now define what we mean by a *based p -colored knot*.

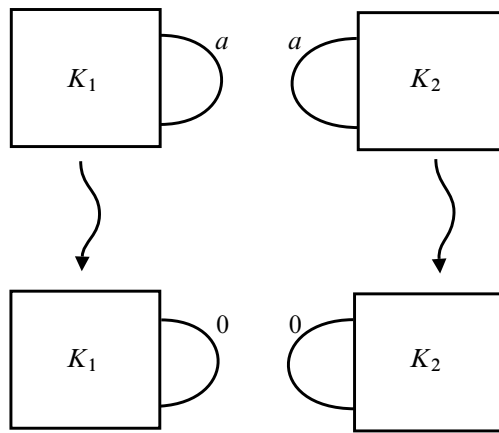
To do this first recall that a *Fox coloring* is classically described by a labeling of the arcs in a diagram for K with the “colors” $\{0, \dots, p-1\}$ (see Crowell–Fox [5, Chapter IV, Exercise 6]). At each crossing, the labeling must satisfy the *coloring condition* which requires that the sum of the labels of the underarcs must equal twice the label of the overarc modulo p . We also require that the coloring be *nontrivial*, that is, we require that more than one color is used. If such a labeling exists, the knot is said to be *p -colorable*. Note that *p -colorability* is detected by the determinant of the knot if p is prime (Livingston [13]), but not necessarily otherwise (Burde–Zieschang [2, Chapter 14]).

If K is p -colorable, then a labeling defines a surjection $\rho: \pi_1(S^3 - K) \rightarrow D_{2p} = \langle s, t \mid s^2 = t^p = stst = 1 \rangle$ by the rule $\rho([\mu]) = ts^l$ where l is the label given to the arc corresponding to the meridian μ . Conversely, in a coloring meridians are necessarily mapped to elements of order two in the dihedral group since all meridians are conjugate in the knot group and the coloring is a surjection. That is a coloring map determines a labeling of any diagram for the knot.

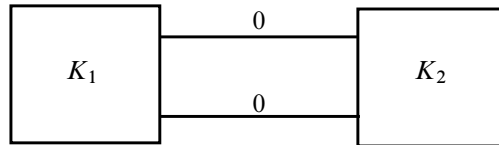
Since we may alter any coloring by an inner automorphism of D_{2p} we may assume that any one arc we choose in a diagram for K be labeled with the color 0. We may assume, then, that for any meridian m of K there is an equivalent coloring ρ which maps m to $ts^0 \in D_{2p}$. We call the triple (K, ρ, m) a *based p -colored knot*. Therefore, given (K_1, ρ_1) and (K_2, ρ_2) where the ρ_i are defined by a nontrivial labeling of a diagram for (oriented) knots K_i we may take $(K_1 \# K_2, \rho_3)$ to be the usual connected sum of oriented knots with $\rho_3 = \tilde{\rho}_1 \# \tilde{\rho}_2$ (see Figure 3). Part (a) of the Figure illustrates that we may assume that the (K_i, ρ_i) are actually the based p -colored knots¹ (K_i, ρ_i, m_i) where m_i is the meridian that corresponds to the chosen arc of the diagram for K_i .

It is well-known that a Fox coloring defined by labeling a diagram is independent of the choice of diagram. Hence defining the connected sum of *based p -colored knots* in this way is also well-defined. However, since colorings are only unique up to inner automorphism, we have that the connected sum of p -colored knots is well-defined only up to equivalence of colorings.

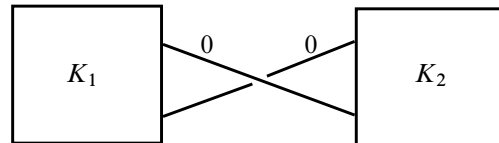
¹Because p -colorings are only unique up to inner automorphism, p -colored knots and based p -colored knots are the same when thought of up to equivalence.



(a) Relabeling colored knots



or (depending on orientation)



(b) Connected sum of colored knots after relabeling

Figure 3: Connected sum of colored knots.

3 Surgery equivalence invariants

As we have seen in [Example 1.2](#), it is possible to show that two p -colored knots are surgery equivalent directly in some cases. However, much like trying to distinguish knots by using Reidemeister moves, it is impossible to prove that two p -colored knots are not surgery equivalent by simply using a collection of moves on diagrams. In fact, it is often difficult to show that two knots are the same using Reidemeister moves and surgery equivalence of p -colored knots faces the same type of difficulty. It is useful

then to define algebraic invariants to help distinguish between knot types and the same is true for surgery equivalence.

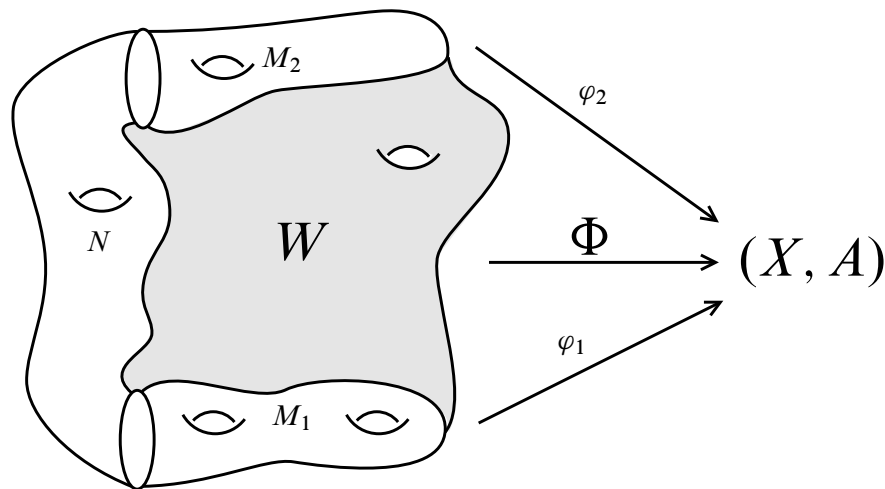
We do not have a complete list of moves to determine surgery equivalence of p -colored knots so we may not simply check an analog to the Reidemeister moves. Instead, first we must show that the value is unchanged under the choice of p -colored knot representative and then we must show that it is invariant under ± 1 -surgery. Then we will show that the three types of p -colored knot invariants are in fact three different ways to define the same thing.

3.1 Preliminaries

In this section we will introduce some of the background that will be needed in defining the three types of invariants for p -colored knots. The colored untying invariant, *cu* [14], will arise from the cup product of a certain element $a \in H^1(M; \mathbb{Z}_p)$ (depending only on the *coloring class*) with its image under the Bockstein homomorphism, $\beta^1(a)$ (see Munkres [15] for a discussion on Bockstein homomorphisms). In this way we obtain a \mathbb{Z}_p -valued invariant. Now we will give a brief overview of the bordism theory needed to define the *closed* bordism invariants ω_2 , ω_0 , as well as the *relative* bordism invariant ω . It will also be useful to recall the definition of the *Goeritz matrix* using the *Gordon–Litherland form* [9].

Definition 3.1 Let (X, A) be a pair of topological spaces $A \subseteq X$. The n -dimensional oriented relative bordism group of the pair, denoted $\Omega_n(X, A)$, is defined to be the set of bordism classes of triples $(M, \partial M, \varphi)$ consisting of a compact, oriented n -manifold M with boundary ∂M and a continuous map $\varphi: (M, \partial M) \rightarrow (X, A)$. The triples $(M_1, \partial M_1, \varphi_1)$ and $(M_2, \partial M_2, \varphi_2)$ are in the same bordism class if there exists an n -manifold N and a triple $(W, \partial W, \Phi)$ consisting of a compact, oriented $(n + 1)$ -manifold W with boundary $\partial W = (M_1 \sqcup M_2) \cup_{\partial N} N$ and a continuous map $\Phi: W \rightarrow X$ satisfying $\Phi|_{M_i} = \varphi_i$ and $\Phi(N) \subseteq A$. We also require that M_1 and M_2 are disjoint and $M_i \cap N = \partial M_i$ for $i = 1, 2$. In this case, we say that $(M_1, \partial M_1, \varphi_1)$ and $(M_2, \partial M_2, \varphi_2)$ are *bordant over* (X, A) denoted $(M_1, \partial M_1, \varphi_1) \sim_{(X, A)} (M_2, \partial M_2, \varphi_2)$ (see Figure 4).

A triple $(M, \partial M, \varphi)$ is *null-bordant*, or *bords*, over (X, A) if it bounds $(W, \partial W, \Phi)$. That is, it bords if it is bordant to the empty set \emptyset . The set $\Omega_n(X, A)$ forms a group with the operation of disjoint union and identity element \emptyset . We will denote $\Omega_n(X, \emptyset)$ by $\Omega_n(X)$ and so our definition makes sense for pairs $(M, \varphi) = (M, \emptyset, \varphi)$ with M a closed n -manifold.

Figure 4: Relative bordism over (X, A) .

We will only be interested in the case when $n = 3$. In this case, the *Atiyah–Hirzebruch spectral sequence* (see Whitehead [17] for the extraordinary homology theory made up of the bordism groups $\Omega_n(X, A)$) implies that $\Omega_3(X, A) \cong H_3(X, A; \Omega_0) \cong H_3(X, A)$ where $\Omega_0 \cong \mathbb{Z}$ is the 0–dimensional bordism group of a single point. The isomorphism is given by $(M, \partial M, \varphi) \mapsto \varphi_*([M, \partial M])$ where $[M, \partial M]$ is the fundamental class in $H_3(M, \partial M)$. Furthermore, if we assume that X is an Eilenberg–MacLane space $K(G, 1)$ and A is the subspace corresponding to a subgroup $H \subset G$, then the bordism group is isomorphic to the homology of the group G relative the subgroup H , that is $\Omega_3(X, A) \cong H_3(G, H)$. When $K(H, 1)$ is a subspace of $K(G, 1)$ we will denote $\Omega_3(K(G, 1), K(H, 1))$ by $\Omega_3(G, H)$.

Now for a brief discussion on the Goeritz matrix. Given a spanning surface F for a link K and a basis x_i for its homology, the *Goeritz matrix* is given by evaluating the *Gordon–Litherland form*, $\mathfrak{G}_F: H_1(F) \times H_1(F) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$, on the basis elements (see Gordon–Litherland [9]). That is, $G = (g_{ij})$ is defined by

$$g_{ij} = \mathfrak{G}_F(x_i, x_j) = lk(x_i, \tau^{-1}(x_j))$$

where $\tau^{-1}(y)$ is y pushed off in “both directions.” Precisely, $\tau: \tilde{F} \rightarrow F$ is the *orientable double covering space* of F (see Lickorish [12, Chapter 7]). Note that \tilde{F} is a connected, orientable surface regardless of the orientability of F .

If y is an orientation preserving loop in F then $\tau^{-1}(y)$ is comprised of two loops, the *positive* y_+ and *negative* y_- push offs on either side of F . Figure 5 illustrates the non-orientable case. If rather y is orientation reversing then $\tau^{-1}(y)$ is a single loop

which doubly covers y . In this case you can think of $\tau^{-1}(y)$ to be the loop that arises from pushing y off to one side which then comes back around on the other side and vice versa.

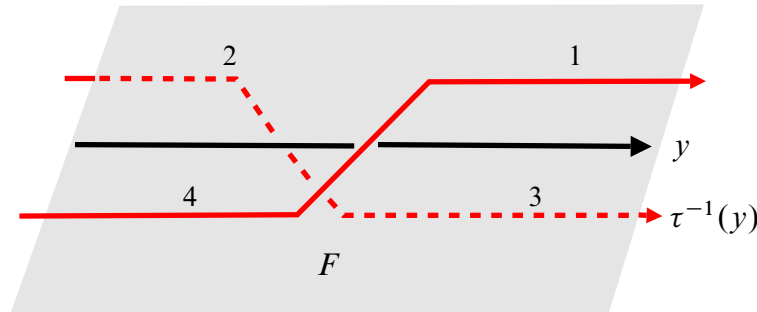


Figure 5: “Double push off” of an orientation reversing curve y .

Note that the Goeritz matrix for a knot K may also be calculated from a checkerboard coloring for a diagram for the knot (see [12, Chapter 9]). First we must pick a white region, the so-called *infinite region* R_0 and then we number the other white regions R_1, \dots, R_n . We then define an incidence number $\iota(c) = \pm 1$ assigned to any crossing c by the rule in Figure 6. We define a $(n+1) \times (n+1)$ matrix (g_{ij}) for $i \neq j$ by

$$g_{ij} = \sum \iota(c),$$

where the sum is over all crossings which are incident with both R_i and R_j . The diagonal terms are chosen so that the rows and columns sum to 0, namely

$$g_{ii} = - \sum_{l \neq k} g_{lk}.$$

The Goeritz matrix is then obtained from the “pre-Goeritz matrix” (g_{ij}) by deleting the row and column corresponding to the infinite region. The group that this matrix presents is independent of the choice of infinite region.

We will use this diagrammatic way to calculate the Goeritz matrix in Section 3.2.4.

3.2 The colored untying invariant

We will now define precisely the p -colored knot invariant cu and later define the bordism invariants ω_2 , ω_0 and ω .

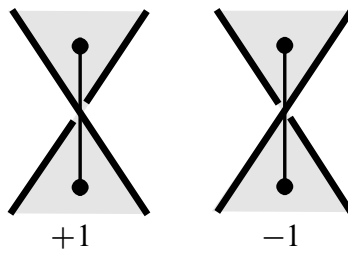


Figure 6: Incidence number at a crossing.

3.2.1 Moskovich’s definition Throughout, let (K, ρ) be a p -colored knot with coloring $\rho: \pi_1(S^3 - K) \rightarrow D_{2p}$ where $D_{2p} = \langle s, t \mid t^2 = s^p = t s t s = 1 \rangle$ is the dihedral group with $2p$ elements. Also let \tilde{X} denote the 2-fold cover of S^3 branched over K . Let X_0 denote the manifold obtained from S^3 by performing 0-framed surgery along K .

Consider the following diagram:

$$(3-1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} H_1(S^3 - F) & & \\ \uparrow & \searrow \bar{\rho} & \\ \pi_1(S^3 - F) & \xrightarrow{\rho|_{S^3 - F}} & \mathbb{Z}_p \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \pi_1(S^3 - K) & \xrightarrow{\rho} & D_{2p} \\ & \searrow l & \downarrow \\ & & \mathbb{Z}_2 \end{array}$$

with the map l defined by $l(x) = lk(x, K) \pmod{2}$. Note that the coloring map sends meridians to elements of order 2, in particular, $\rho(\mu_i) = t s^k$ for some $k \in 0, \dots, p - 1$ where μ_i are Wirtinger generators for $\pi_1(S^3 - K)$. Then the lower triangle of Diagram (3-1) commutes by construction. Furthermore, we see that if x is a loop in $(S^3 - F)$ then $lk(x, K) \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$ which is enough to establish the commutativity of the rest of Diagram (3-1). Indeed, since x is in the complement of the Seifert surface F we may assume that $lk(x, K) = 0$. Notice that the commutativity of the upper triangle of the diagram is immediate since the image of $\rho|_{S^3 - F}$ is abelian.

Therefore we have established the existence of a map $f: (S^3 - F) \rightarrow K(\mathbb{Z}_p, 1)$ from the complement of the surface to an Eilenberg–Maclane space over \mathbb{Z}_p . The map f may be extended to the unbranched 2-fold cyclic cover of $S^3 - K$ denoted \tilde{Y} which

is obtained by gluing two copies of $S^3 - F$ together along two copies of a bicollar $(F - K) \times (-1, 1)$ of the interior of the surface. Call this “new” map $f: \tilde{Y} \rightarrow K(\mathbb{Z}_p, 1)$. Now we can form the 2-fold branched cover \tilde{X} by gluing in a solid torus so that the meridian of the solid torus maps to twice the meridian of the torus boundary of \tilde{Y} (see Rolfsen [16, Chapters 5 and 10]). Since twice a meridian is mapped trivially by f we may extend this map to the 2-fold branched cover. Thus we have a map $f: \tilde{X} \rightarrow K(\mathbb{Z}_p, 1)$ which will be used to associate ω_2 with cu later in Section 4.1.

We have shown that

$$(3-2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} & H_1(\tilde{X}) & \\ \uparrow & \nearrow \rho' & \\ \pi_1(\tilde{X}) & \xrightarrow{f_*} & \mathbb{Z}_p \\ \uparrow & \nearrow f_* & \\ \pi_1(\tilde{Y}) & \xrightarrow{f_*} & \mathbb{Z}_p \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \pi_1(S^3 - K) & \xrightarrow{\rho} & D_{2p} \\ & \searrow l & \downarrow \\ & & \mathbb{Z}_2 \end{array}$$

is a commutative diagram. So the coloring map ρ restricts in the double covering to a map

$$\rho': H_1(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p$$

which corresponds to a cohomology class

$$a \in H^1(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Z}_p) \cong \text{Hom}(H_1(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{Z}_p)$$

by the Universal Coefficient Theorem for Cohomology. The colored untying invariant is defined to be the cup product of a with its image under the Bockstein homomorphism $\beta^1: H^1(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Z}_p) \rightarrow H^2(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Z})$.

Definition 3.2 Given a p -colored knot (K, ρ) the colored untying invariant of (K, ρ) is

$$cu(K, \rho) := a \cup \beta^1 a \in H^3(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Z}_p)$$

which we may think of as an element of $\mathbb{Z}_p \cong H^3(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Z}_p)$.

Note that the isomorphism $\mathbb{Z}_p \cong H^3(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Z}_p)$ is given by evaluation on the fundamental class.

To show that this is actually an invariant of p -colored knots we must assert that it is well-defined for any choice of equivalent coloring. Invariance of the choice of coloring is clear since cu is defined using homology and cohomology groups which are independent of basepoint and conjugacy class in $\pi_1(S^3 - K)$. To show that cu is a non-trivial invariant we will introduce a way to compute cu by using the Seifert matrix for a given Seifert surface. It turns out that there is a way to determine the invariant for any spanning surface (including perhaps a non-orientable surface) by using the *Goeritz* matrix. We will use this definition to establish non-triviality and invariance under ± 1 -framed surgery in the kernel of ρ . Note that Moskovich [14] gives an alternate proof of the surgery invariance and does not mention the Goeritz definition.

Let F be a Seifert surface for K with Seifert matrix S with respect to a basis x_1, \dots, x_{2k} of $H_1(F)$. Let ξ_1, \dots, ξ_{2k} be a basis for $H_1(S^3 - F)$ with orientations such that $lk(x_i, \xi_j) = \delta_{ij}$. The proof of the following lemma can be found in [14] and will be omitted here.

Lemma 3.3 Let $v := (v_1, \dots, v_{2k})^T \in \mathbb{Z}^{2k}$ be a column vector such that

$$v_i \pmod{p} = \bar{\rho}(\xi_i)$$

for all $i \in 1, \dots, 2k$. Then

$$cu(K, \rho) = 2 \frac{v^T \cdot S \cdot v}{p} \pmod{p}.$$

The vector v is called a p -coloring vector².

If K is the $(p, 2)$ -torus knot, then, for a certain choice of p -colorings ρ_1 and ρ_2 , the lemma may be used to show that $cu(K, \rho_1) \neq cu(K, \rho_2)$. We will show this later in Section 3.2.4 using the Goeritz definition of the colored untying invariant defined below.

3.2.2 Goeritz definition We will now extend Lemma 3.3 to any spanning surface for the knot K including perhaps non-orientable surfaces. We will use this definition for the colored untying invariant to give a geometric proof that it is a surgery equivalence invariant.

²By Proposition 3.4 below we may take this to be the definition of a p -coloring vector even though it is different than the one found in [14, Lemma 18].

Proposition 3.4 *The colored untying invariant cu may be calculated using the Goeritz matrix for a diagram for K . That is*

$$(3-3) \quad cu(K, \rho) = \frac{v^T \cdot G \cdot v}{p} \pmod{p}$$

where v is any p -coloring vector and G is the Goeritz matrix.

Remark Given a spanning surface F for K , the coloring vector v as well as Goeritz matrix G depend on a choice of basis for $H_1(F; \mathbb{Z})$. However, since it is clear from [Definition 3.2](#) that $cu(K, \rho)$ is a well-defined invariant of p -colored knots, the fact that this also holds for the Goeritz definition is a corollary to [Proposition 3.4](#). In particular, $\frac{v^T \cdot G \cdot v}{p} \pmod{p}$ is independent of the choice of basis for $H_1(F; \mathbb{Z})$ as well as the choice of coloring vector and so for brevity, we will not give a direct proof of well-definedness under these choices or discuss them further. Furthermore, [Proposition 3.4](#) implies that the colored untying invariant is independent of the choice of spanning surface including non-orientable spanning surfaces.

The only remaining point left to show for well-definedness is a technical lemma to prove that dividing by p in the right hand side of the above equation makes sense.

Lemma 3.5 *If v is a coloring vector, then $v^T G w \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ for any vector $w = (w_1, \dots, w_n)^T$.*

Proof Let F be a spanning surface for K . Consider again the “pushoff function” $\tau^{-1}(y) \in H_1(S^3 - F)$. We must treat the case when y is orientation preserving separately from the orientation reversing case.

If y is an orientation preserving curve, $\tau^{-1}(y)$ is represented by two loops y_+ and y_- in the complement of the surface. Take the basepoint for the fundamental group of the complement of F to be on y_+ (the positive pushoff). Then $[y_+]$ and $[y_-]$ when thought of as homotopy classes are represented by the loops y_+ and $\zeta y_- \zeta^{-1}$ where ζ is a path from the basepoint to y_- which misses the surface. Now consider $[y_+ y_-]$ as an element of the fundamental group of the knot complement (with the same choice of basepoint). Then $y_+ y_- \in S^3 - K$ is homotopic to $y_+ \zeta_1 y_+ \zeta_1^{-1}$ where ζ_1 is the loop arising from ζ during the homotopy from y_- to y_+ in $S^3 - K$ as in [Figure 7](#). Then $\rho([y_+ y_-])$ is trivial in D_{2p} .

In the case when y is an orientation reversing curve, let us choose the basepoint for $\pi_1(S^3 - K)$, call it \star , to coincide with the basepoint for $\pi_1(F)$ and let y be a loop in F based at \star . Now $\tau^{-1}(y)$ is a single loop that double covers y which is homotopic

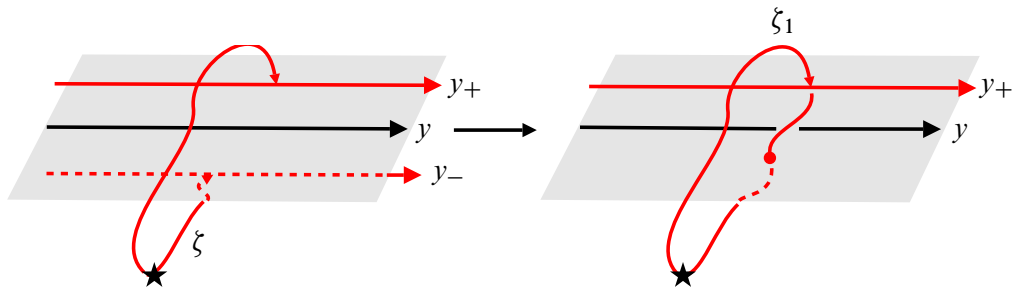


Figure 7: The loop ζ_1 .

to the element $[y^2] \in \pi_1(S^3 - K)$. Furthermore $\tau^{-1}(y)$ must intersect the surface once (mod 2) because we can push it slightly off the surface everywhere except at \star suggested by the local picture in Figure 8. Therefore $\rho(\tau^{-1}(y))$ is the square of an element of order two and so it is trivial in D_{2p} .

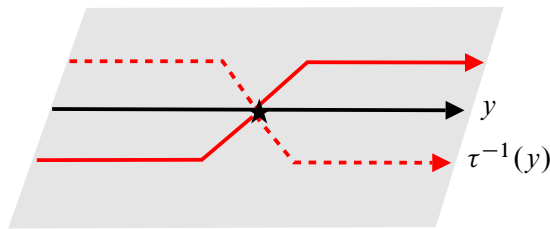


Figure 8: “Double pushoff” basepoint choice.

We have shown that in both the orientable and non-orientable cases the Gordon–Litherland form has the property

$$\mathfrak{G}_F(\kappa, \tau(y)) \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

for

$$\kappa = \sum_i v_i x_i$$

and y is any homology class in $H_1(F; \mathbb{Z})$. In particular we have

$$v^T G w \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

for a coloring vector v and any vector w . □

The next lemma will be used exclusively in the proof of Theorem 3.7 below.

Lemma 3.6 *If $L \subset S^3 - K$ is a link such that its homotopy class $[L]$ is in $\ker(\rho)$ then $L \subset S^3 - F$ for some spanning surface F for K . Notice that we do not need to assume that L is an unlink.*

Proof From Diagram (3–1) we have seen that if $[L]$ is in the kernel of ρ then $lk(L, K) \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$. Then L intersects F an even number of times however two adjacent (innermost) intersections can have opposite signs or the same sign. In either case then we may resolve them by “tubing off” these intersections, however, if the intersections have the same sign then the tube may change the orientability of the surface. This is not a problem since the Goeritz definition for the colored untying invariant is independent under the choice of any spanning surface orientable or not. \square

3.2.3 Surgery equivalence First we will prove Proposition 3.4, then we will show, via the Goeritz definition, that the colored untying invariant is an invariant of ± 1 -framed surgery in the kernel of ρ .

Proof of Proposition 3.4 The authors would like to thank Pat Gilmer for suggesting this method of proof.

We wish to relate $cu(K, \rho) = a \cup \beta^1(a) \in \mathbb{Z}_p$ to $cu(K, \rho)' = \frac{v^T G v}{p} \pmod{p}$. We will show that the “Bockstein definition” $cu(K, \rho)$ is given by the linking pairing on $H^1(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$ where \tilde{X} is the double-branched cover along K of the 3-sphere. On the other hand the Goeritz matrix gives an linking pairing which is equivalent on $\text{Hom}(H_1(\tilde{X}), \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$. Moreover, given a presentation of the first homology of the double-branched cover, the two pairings give the same element of $\mathbb{Z}_p \subset \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$.

Consider the following commutative diagram consisting of coefficient groups.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{\times p} & \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{(\text{mod } p)} & \mathbb{Z}_p & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
 & & \downarrow = & & \downarrow \times 1/p & & \downarrow j & & \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Q} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} & \longrightarrow & 0
 \end{array}$$

where j is the natural inclusion of \mathbb{Z}_p into \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} , more precisely $\mathbb{Z}_p \cong (1/p)\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$. In particular, if \hat{a} is the element of $H^1(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$ corresponding to $a \in H^1(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Z}_p)$ from the Bockstein definition of the colored untying invariant then \hat{a} is determined by the vector $\hat{v} = \frac{v}{p}$ with respect to a choice of basis for $H_1(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Z})$. That is v is the coloring vector which describes where the “coloring” ρ' sends a generating set of $H_1(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Z})$.

Under the isomorphisms

$$\text{Hom}(H_1(\tilde{X}), \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\cong} H^1(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\cong} H^2(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_1(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Z})$$

arising from the universal coefficient theorem, the definition of the Bockstein homomorphism β^1 and Poincaré duality there is a correspondence between the bilinear pairing on $H^1(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$ defined by $(a, b) \mapsto [\tilde{X}] \cap (a \cup \beta^1(b))$ and the linking form on $H_1(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Z})$. Here $[\tilde{X}] \in H_3(\tilde{X})$ denotes the fundamental class. Furthermore, under the isomorphism Γ , the pairing corresponds to the form λ given in Gilmer [7, page 8] on $\text{Hom}(H_1(\tilde{X}), \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$ relative to the generators $\{x_i\}$ for $H_1(F)$, for some spanning surface F and their duals $\{\xi_i\}$ which generate $H_1(S^3 - F)$. Now by Gordon–Litherland [9], this matrix is the Goeritz matrix G . Thus

$$\begin{aligned} p \cdot \lambda(\Gamma^{-1}(\hat{a}), \Gamma^{-1}(\hat{a})) &= \hat{a} \cup \beta(\hat{a}) \\ &= j(\text{cu}(K, \rho)) \in \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}. \end{aligned}$$

And so

$$j(\text{cu}(K, \rho)) = \frac{v^t G v}{p^2} = j(\text{cu}(K\rho'))$$

as desired. □

We will now show that the colored untying invariant is a surgery equivalence invariant for p -colored knots. Note that Moskovich gives an alternate algebraic proof in [14].

Theorem 3.7 *The colored untying invariant is invariant under ± 1 -framed surgery in the kernel of ρ .*

Proof From Proposition 3.4 we may assume that $\text{cu}(K, \rho) = \frac{v^t \cdot G \cdot v}{p} \pmod{p}$ for some coloring vector $v = (v_1, \dots, v_n)^T$ and Goeritz matrix G corresponding to a spanning surface for K . Let $[L]$ be in the kernel of the coloring for K represented by an unlink L in the complement of the knot. From Lemma 3.6 we may choose a spanning surface so that L and the surface are disjoint. Furthermore, let K be in *disk-band form* (see Burde–Zieschang [2, Chapter 8]).

Under these conditions, ± 1 -surgery along one component of L adds a single full twist in k parallel bands of K corresponding to generators (after renumbering perhaps) x_1, \dots, x_k for $H_1(F)$ with $v_1 + \dots + v_k \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$. Then the pair (G, v) changes as follows:

$$G \mapsto G + \begin{bmatrix} N & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = G' \text{ and } v \mapsto v$$

where N is a $k \times k$ matrix whose entries are all 2. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} v^T G' v &= p \cdot cu(K, \rho) + v^T \begin{bmatrix} N & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} v \\ &= p \cdot cu(K, \rho) + (v_1 \cdots v_k \ 0 \cdots 0) \begin{bmatrix} N & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_k \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= p \cdot cu(K, \rho) + 2(v_1 + \cdots + v_k)^2 \\ &\equiv p \cdot cu(K, \rho) \pmod{p^2} \end{aligned}$$

and so the colored untying invariant is unchanged by ± 1 -surgery along L . \square

We will now show by explicit example that cu is non-trivial for all p . We will also show that there are at least p surgery classes of p -colored knots and that connected sums of $(p, 2)$ -torus knots give a representative of each of these p classes. Note that once again an alternate proof of these results is in [14].

3.2.4 Examples Since we may pick any spanning surface for the knot regardless of orientation, we shall always use the spanning surface corresponding to a checkerboard coloring for a diagram for K .

Example 3.8 *7-colorable knots of genus 1 with at most 12 crossings and the 7_1 knot.*

From the table of knots given by *KnotInfo* [11], the only 7-colorable knots of genus 1 with at most 12 crossings are 5_2 , 11_{n141} and 12_{a0803} . The 7_1 knot is not of genus 1 but is an interesting example with a similar calculation. We will show that the colors of two arcs at any crossing in the diagrams given in Figure 9 determine the coloring as well as the colored untying invariants. Note that Figure 9 (a) shows the coloring which is forced by the choice of a and b in \mathbb{Z}_p as well as the choice of generators $\{x_i\}$ and $\{\xi_i\}$ for $H_1(F; \mathbb{Z})$ and $H_1(S^3 - F; \mathbb{Z})$ respectively. However, in (b)–(d), the redundant labels are omitted. The infinite region is labeled by $*$ and the other white regions are understood to be numbered to coincide with the numbering of the ξ 's.

Proposition 3.9 *The colored untying invariants for the 7-colorable knots 5_2 , 11_{n141} , 12_{a0803} and 7_1 are non-zero multiples of squares for any non-trivial coloring. In*

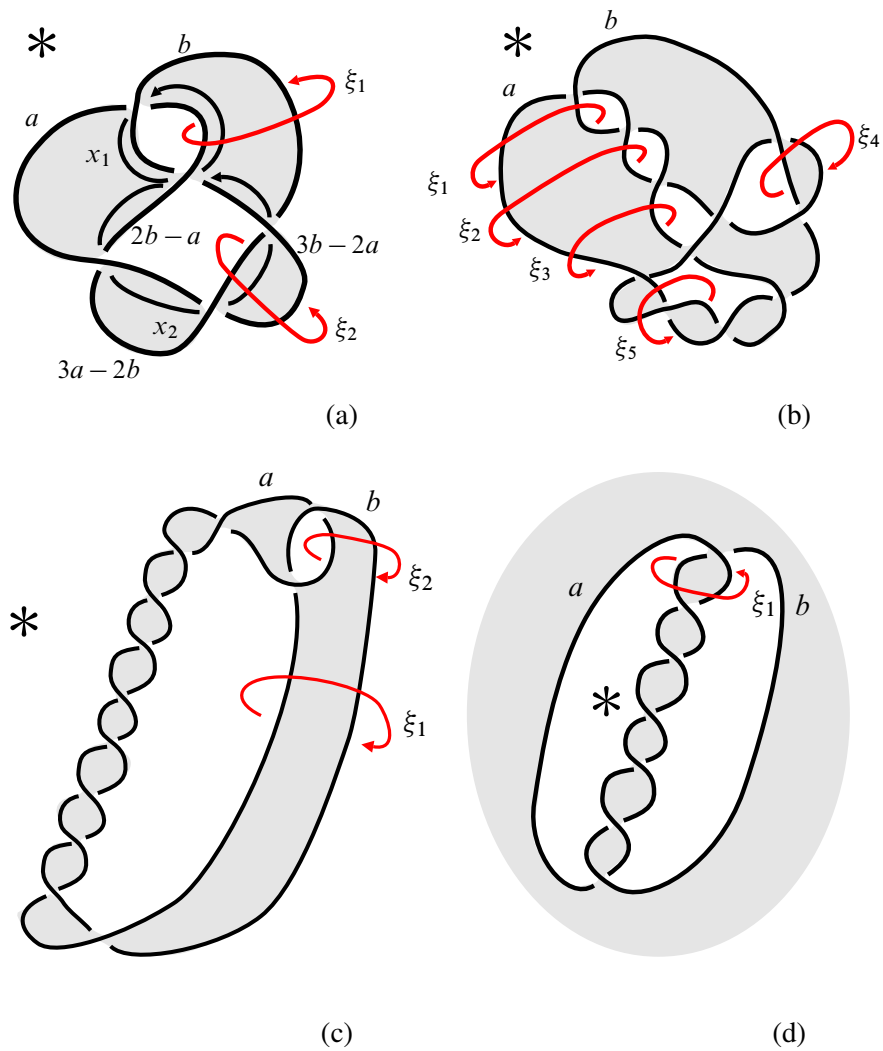


Figure 9: The (a) 5_2 , (b) 11_{n141} , (c) 12_{a0803} and (d) 7_1 knots.

particular, there are three distinct values of cu , one for each square modulo 7, for each of the four knots depending on the coloring class.

Proof First we must pick a white region in a checkerboard coloring for the diagram to be the so-called *infinite region*. If F is the spanning surface described by the black regions of the checkerboard coloring, then a basis for $H_1(F)$ is represented by loops $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ which are parallel to the boundary of each white region excluding the

infinite region. Then, the coloring vector is

$$v = (\bar{\rho}(\xi_1), \dots, \bar{\rho}(\xi_n))^T$$

where $\bar{\rho}: H_1(S^3 - F) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p$ is the map at the top of Diagram (3-1) and $q: \mathbb{Z}_p \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is the forgetful map as in Proposition 3.4. Here $\{\xi_i\}$ is a basis for $H_1(S^3 - F)$ represented by loops in the complement of the surface that pass through the infinite region and the i th white region exactly once each so that $lk(x_i, \xi_i) = \delta_{ij}$.

Then the Goeritz matrices in question are:

$$G(5_2) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$G(11_{n141}) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$G(12_{a0803}) = \begin{pmatrix} -11 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix},$$

and

$$G(7_1) = (-7).$$

And so the colored untying invariants are: $cu(5_2) = 5(b-a)^2$, $cu(11_{n141}) = 5(b-a)^2$, $cu(12_{a0803}) = (b-a)^2$ and $cu(7_1) = 6(b-a)^2$ where each is understood to be modulo 7. \square

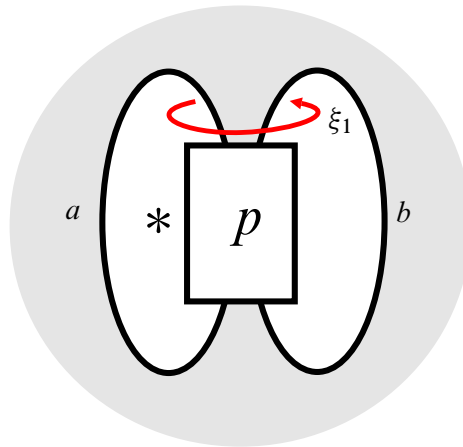
Notice that the above construction for $cu(7_1)$ easily generalizes for all odd integers p .

Example 3.10 The $(p, 2)$ -torus knots for any p .

The 7_1 knot is also known as the $(7, 2)$ -torus knot. As an extension of the construction used to calculate $cu(7_1)$, Figure 10 gives the general result. Note that the p in the figure denotes p positive half twists.

So $cu((p, 2)) = -(b-a)^2$ which implies that there is one colored untying class for each square modulo p for the $(p, 2)$ -torus knot.

We will now show that the colored untying invariant is additive under the operation of the connected sum of p -colored knots. As an immediate corollary of this we see that the connected sum of $k(p, 2)$ -torus knots for $k = 1, \dots, p$, with the appropriate choices of colorings, give a complete list of representatives of the colored untying

Figure 10: The $(p, 2)$ -torus knot.

invariant classes. Of course this is not a new result as this list of representatives was known to Moskovich.

Note that, as Figure 11 suggests, if we pick an appropriate checkerboard coloring the proof of the following proposition is clear. Namely, we wish to pick the infinite regions for the checkerboard colorings for the summands so that the checkerboard coloring for the connected sum is determined.

Proposition 3.11 *The colored untying invariant is additive under the operation of the connected sum of p -colored knot.*

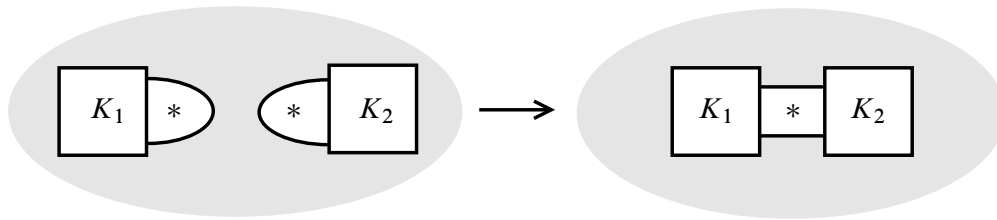


Figure 11: Checkerboard coloring for a connected sum.

We have shown that $cu(K, \rho)$ is a non-trivial, additive, surgery equivalence invariant of p -colored knots. We will now define the *bordism invariants* which exhibit the same properties. They are all, in fact, the same invariant. We used the Goeritz definition of the colored untying invariant to obtain a “new” proof for a lower bound on the number of surgery equivalence classes which was originally done in [14]. To obtain an upper bound we will need a definition of cu in the context of bordism theory.

3.3 The bordism invariants

Once again, let (K, ρ) be a p -colored knot and let \tilde{X}_0 and X_0 be the manifolds obtained by performing 0-framed surgery along K to the manifolds \tilde{X} (the 2-fold branched cover of S^3) and S^3 itself respectively. If we have a map $f: M^3 \rightarrow K(G)$ where $K(G)$ denotes the Eilenberg–Maclane space $K(G, 1)$ then the image of the fundamental class under the induced map $f_*: H_3(M; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_3(K(G); \mathbb{Z})$ is an invariant of the 3-manifold M . The construction is exactly the same as the invariants described by T Cochran, A Gerges and K Orr in [3]. We will divide the bordism invariants into two categories *closed* and *relative*.

Incidentally, we will see that all these invariants give the same information as the colored untying invariant. Even so, the relative bordism invariant ω is crucial to the proof of the upper bound in [Theorem 1.1](#) and the closed bordism invariants ω_2 and ω_0 will be used to relate cu to ω . In particular, we would then have that ω is easily computable using the Goeritz matrix. On the other hand, the auxiliary invariants, ω_2 and ω_0 , are also of interest because they may be used to give a complete list of representative classes for the bordism groups $\Omega_3(K(\mathbb{Z}_p, 1))$ and $\Omega_3(K(D_{2p}, 1))$.

3.3.1 The closed bordism invariants As mentioned earlier in the “Preliminaries”

$$H_3(K(G); \mathbb{Z}) \cong \Omega_3(G)$$

and it is in this context that the *bordism invariants* arise. So to define ω_2 and ω_0 we must find maps from \tilde{X}_0 and X_0 to Eilenberg–Maclane spaces over the appropriate groups.

We wish to have maps which arise naturally from the coloring ρ . Recall that the second derived group of G , denoted $G^{(2)}$, is defined to be the commutator subgroup of the commutator subgroup of G . That is $G^{(2)} = [G_2, G_2]$ where $G_2 = [G, G]$. Since a preferred longitude of the knot K is in the second derived group of $\pi_1(S^3 - K)$ it must be mapped trivially by ρ . Hence the map ρ' from [Diagram \(3–1\)](#) factors through

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \pi_1(\tilde{X}_0) & \\
 & \uparrow & \searrow \\
 \pi_1(\tilde{X} - \tilde{K}) & & \mathbb{Z}_p \\
 & \uparrow & \\
 \pi_1(\tilde{X}) & \xrightarrow{\rho'} & \mathbb{Z}_p
 \end{array}$$

which establishes the existence of a map $\tilde{f}: \tilde{X}_0 \rightarrow K(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ as desired. Likewise and perhaps even easier to see, we have that ρ factors through

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \pi_1(X_0) & \\ & \uparrow & \searrow \\ \pi_1(S^3 - K) & \xrightarrow{\rho} & D_{2p} \end{array}$$

which gives a natural map

$$f: X_0 \rightarrow K\left(\frac{\pi_1(S^3 - K)}{\ker \rho} \cong D_{2p}, 1\right).$$

We will show that the induced maps on homology of \tilde{f} and f define invariants of not only the 3-manifolds \tilde{X}_0 and X_0 but they are also surgery equivalence invariants for the p -colored knot (K, ρ) .

Definition 3.12 Suppose $\tilde{f}: \tilde{X}_0 \rightarrow K(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ and $f: X_0 \rightarrow K(D_{2p})$ are the maps obtained via the coloring ρ as above. Then define the *closed bordism invariants* to be

$$\omega_2(K, \rho) := \tilde{f}_*([\tilde{X}_0]) \in H_3(\mathbb{Z}_p; \mathbb{Z})$$

and

$$\omega_0(K, \rho) := f_*([X_0]) \in H_3(D_{2p}; \mathbb{Z})$$

where $[M] \in H_3(M; \mathbb{Z})$ denotes the fundamental class of M .

Notice that the invariants depend only on the bordism classes of the (closed) 3-manifolds over \mathbb{Z}_p and D_{2p} respectively which is the motivation for the names. It is also clear that \tilde{X} and \tilde{X}_0 are in the same bordism class over \mathbb{Z}_p . The bordism is constructed from $\tilde{X} \times [0, 1]$ by attaching a 2-handle along the lift of the preferred longitude.

The final bordism invariant, denoted simply by ω , arises from the manifold $M = S^3 - K$ which is not closed so it will be defined separately. Also note that since ± 1 -framed surgery along links in the kernel of the coloring ρ defines a bordism between the resulting manifolds then ω_2 and ω_0 are actually surgery equivalence invariants. The bordism is obtained by attaching a 2-handle along each component of the surgery link to $M \times [0, 1]$ (for $M = \tilde{X}_0, X_0$).

3.3.2 The relative bordism invariant Recall the definition of a *based p -colored knot* which is a p -colored knot with a chosen meridian m so that $\rho(m) = ts^0$. That is, if the coloring ρ is defined by a labeling of a diagram for K then the arc corresponding to m would have the label 0. We may assume this because p -colored knots are only defined up to an inner automorphism of the dihedral group. This allows, in particular, for any chosen arc to have the label 0. We will now define the last of the three bordism invariants.

Definition 3.13 Let (K, ρ, m) be a based p -colored knot. If $K(\mathbb{Z}_2)$ is the subspace of $K(D_{2p})$ corresponding to the image of m under the coloring, then the *relative bordism invariant* ω is defined by

$$\omega(K, \rho) := \rho([M, \partial M]) \in H_3(K(D_{2p}), K(\mathbb{Z}_2); \mathbb{Z})$$

where $[M, \partial M]$ denotes the fundamental class of $M = (S^3 - K)$ relative to the boundary and $f: (M, \partial M) \rightarrow (D_{2p}, \mathbb{Z}_2)$ arises directly from the coloring.

Indeed, we may think of $K(\mathbb{Z}_2)$ as a subspace of $K(D_{2p})$ because we may construct a $K(D_{2p})$ from a $K(\mathbb{Z}_2)$ by adding k -cells, $k = 1, 2, \dots$, to obtain the correct homotopy groups. Furthermore, since we can assume that the fundamental group of the boundary torus is generated by the classes represented by the preferred longitude and our chosen meridian m , it is clear that ∂M is mapped into the correct subspace.

We will now prove a few special properties of the bordism invariants.

3.3.3 Properties Consider the *Bordism Long Exact Sequence of the pair* (X, A)

$$(3-4) \quad \cdots \longrightarrow \Omega_n(A) \xrightarrow{i_*} \Omega_n(X) \xrightarrow{j_*} \Omega_n(X, A) \longrightarrow \Omega_{n-1}(A) \longrightarrow \cdots$$

for i_* and j_* induced by inclusion (see Conner–Floyd [4, Section 5]). We will be concerned with the pairs $(X, A) = (K(D_{2p}), K(\mathbb{Z}_p))$ and $(X, A) = (K(D_{2p}), K(\mathbb{Z}_2))$ which will relate ω_2 to ω_0 and ω_0 to ω respectively.

In these cases, we may compute the bordism groups using the fact that $\Omega_n(K(G, 1)) \cong H_n(G; \mathbb{Z})$. The cohomology groups of cyclic groups are well-known and may be computed using a spectral sequence for the *fibration*

$$K(\mathbb{Z}, 1) \rightarrow K(\mathbb{Z}_p, 1) \rightarrow K(\mathbb{Z}, 2)$$

with fiber $K(\mathbb{Z}, 1)$ being a circle (see Davis–Kirk [6, Chapter 9]). The homology groups are then obtained from the cohomology groups by using the Universal Coefficient

Theorem. We have

$$H_n(\mathbb{Z}_p) \cong \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} & \text{if } n = 0, \\ \mathbb{Z}_p & \text{if } n \text{ is odd, and} \\ 0 & \text{if } n > 0 \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

for p odd.

The following proposition follows from a spectral sequence found in Adem–Milgram [1] and is well-known.

Proposition 3.14 *The homology groups of the dihedral group D_{2p} are as follows*

$$H_n(D_{2p}) \cong \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}_2 & \text{if } n \equiv 1 \pmod{4}, \\ \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_p & \text{if } n \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

if p is odd.

So the closed bordism invariants ω_2 and ω_0 may be thought of as elements of \mathbb{Z}_p and \mathbb{Z}_{2p} respectively.

We will use the bordism long exact sequence (3–4) to determine the group in which the relative bordism invariant ω resides. Consider

$$\begin{aligned} \cdots \longrightarrow \Omega_3(K(\mathbb{Z}_2)) &\xrightarrow{i_*} \Omega_3(K(D_{2p})) \xrightarrow{j_*} \Omega_3(K(D_{2p}), K(\mathbb{Z}_2)) \\ &\longrightarrow \Omega_2(K(\mathbb{Z}_2)) \longrightarrow \cdots \end{aligned}$$

where the Eilenberg–Maclane space $K(\mathbb{Z}_2)$ is the subspace of $K(D_{2p})$ arising from the subgroup $\mathbb{Z}_2 \cong \langle t \rangle \in D_{2p}$. In this case i_* is injective since any *singular manifold* (M, φ) that is null-bordant over D_{2p} is null-bordant over \mathbb{Z}_2 via the same 4–manifold. As $\Omega_2(K(\mathbb{Z}_2))$ is trivial we have

$$0 \rightarrow \Omega_3(K(\mathbb{Z}_2)) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \hookrightarrow \Omega_3(K(D_{2p})) \cong \mathbb{Z}_{2p} \rightarrow \Omega_3(K(D_{2p}), K(\mathbb{Z}_2)) \rightarrow 0$$

is exact. In particular $\Omega_3(K(D_{2p}), K(\mathbb{Z}_2)) \cong \mathbb{Z}_p$. So the relative bordism invariant ω may be regarded as an element of \mathbb{Z}_p . We will later show, in the proof of [Theorem 4.3](#), that the closed bordism invariant $\omega_0 \in \Omega_3(K(D_{2p})) \cong \mathbb{Z}_{2p}$ only takes values in the \mathbb{Z}_p part of \mathbb{Z}_{2p} which will establish an equivalence between all three bordism invariants.

We have already seen that the colored untying invariant is additive under the operation of the connected sum of p –colored knots. The same is true for the bordism invariants.

Of course, once we have established the equivalence of all the invariants, then the additivity of cu is enough to show this and a direct proof will be omitted.

As a corollary to the additivity of the closed bordism invariants we can see that if $\omega_0 \in \Omega_3(K(D_{2p})) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_p$ is a \mathbb{Z}_p -valued invariant of p -colored knots, then $\omega_0(K, \rho) = (0, n)$ for any colored knot (K, ρ) . This is because if ω_0 is \mathbb{Z}_p -valued then every p -colored knot must have the same value in the first coordinate of $\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_p \cong \mathbb{Z}_{2p}$. And since $\omega_0(K\#K, \rho\#\rho) = (0, 2n)$, the first coordinate value must be 0. We will show that $\omega_2(K, \rho) = 2\omega_0(K, \rho)$ which will establish an equivalence between ω_0 and ω_2 once we show that ω_0 is \mathbb{Z}_p -valued.

4 Proof of equivalence

We will now show that all of the p -colored knot invariants defined above are equivalent. For the proof of [Theorem 1.1](#), we will also define a new invariant, $\eta(K_1, K_2)$, which is a measure of how close two p -colored knots (K_1, ρ) and (K_2, ρ_2) are to being surgery equivalent if they have the same value of cu .

4.1 Equivalence of cu and ω_2

Proposition 4.1 *The colored untying invariant $cu(K, \rho)$ is equivalent to the (2-fold branched cover) closed bordism invariant $\omega_2(K, \rho)$ for any p -colored knot (K, ρ) .*

Proof Again, denote by \tilde{X} the 2-fold branched cover of S^3 . Then by the commutativity of [Diagram \(3-1\)](#), there is a map $\tilde{f}: \tilde{X} \rightarrow K(\mathbb{Z}_p, 1)$ which corresponds to the coloring ρ . Let $\beta^1: H^1(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Z}_p) \rightarrow H^2(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Z})$ be the Bockstein homomorphism associated with the coefficient sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\times p} \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\text{mod } p} \mathbb{Z}_p \longrightarrow 0.$$

Recall that if $a \in H^1(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Z}_p)$ is the cohomology class corresponding to $\rho': H_1(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p$ then

$$cu(K, \rho) = a \cup \beta^1(a) \in H^3(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Z}_p) \cong \mathbb{Z}_p$$

by Moskovich's definition of the colored untying invariant. Notice that the identification of $cu(K, \rho)$ with an element of \mathbb{Z}_p is via evaluation on the fundamental class.

Consider the maps $\tilde{X} \xrightarrow{\tilde{f}} K(\mathbb{Z}_p) \xrightarrow{\text{id}} K(\mathbb{Z}_p)$. Thus we have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_1(\tilde{X}) & & \\ \tilde{f}_{*,1} \downarrow & \searrow \rho' & \\ H_1(\tilde{X}) & \xrightarrow{i} & \mathbb{Z}_p = H_1(K(\mathbb{Z}_p)) \end{array}$$

where $i: H_1(K(\mathbb{Z}_p)) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p$ corresponds to the cohomology class in $H^1(K(\mathbb{Z}_p); \mathbb{Z}_p)$ induced by the identity $\text{id}: K(\mathbb{Z}_p) \rightarrow K(\mathbb{Z}_p)$. Notice that a corresponds with the homomorphism ρ' by construction, while ρ' corresponds with the cohomology class $\tilde{f}^{*,1} \in H^1(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Z}_p)$. The correspondence of $\tilde{f}^{*,1}$ and a is exactly $\tilde{f}^{*,1}(i) = a$.

Then, by the properties of cup products we have

$$\tilde{f}^{*,3}(i \cup \beta^1(i)) = a \cup \beta^1(a)$$

which gives the element of $\mathbb{Z}_p \left[\tilde{X} \right] \cap (a \cup \beta^1(a))$. On the other hand, if we think of $(i \cup \beta^1(i))$ as a closed fixed generator of $H^3(K(\mathbb{Z}_p); \mathbb{Z}_p)$, then this is the same as

$$\tilde{f}_{*,3} \left(\left[\tilde{X} \right] \right) \cap (i \cup \beta^1(i))$$

which is the identification of $\omega_2(K, \rho)$ with an element of \mathbb{Z}_p . Note that the non-triviality of the colored untying invariant implies that $(i \cup \beta^1(i))$ is a generator of $H^3(K(\mathbb{Z}_p); \mathbb{Z}_p)$.

Hence, with these identifications of $H^3(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Z}_p)$ and $H_3(K(\mathbb{Z}_p); \mathbb{Z})$ with \mathbb{Z}_p , the elements $cu(K, \rho) \in H^3(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Z}_p)$ and $\omega(K, \rho) \in H_3(K(\mathbb{Z}_p); \mathbb{Z})$ are the same as elements of \mathbb{Z}_p . \square

4.2 Equivalence of the bordism invariants

To show that the closed bordism invariants ω_0 and ω_2 are equivalent it suffices to show two facts. First we must show that $\omega_2(K, \rho)$ is roughly speaking “twice” $\omega_0(K, \rho)$. Then we must show that ω_0 is a \mathbb{Z}_p -valued invariant. This, in turn, will show that all of the bordism invariants are equivalent to each other and to the colored untying invariant.

Lemma 4.2 *The closed bordism invariants have the property that $\omega_2(K, \rho) = 2n$ when $\omega_0(K, \rho) = (m, n) \in \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_p$.*

Proof Recall the bordism long exact sequence (3–4)

$$\cdots \longrightarrow \Omega_n(A) \xrightarrow{i_*} \Omega_n(X) \xrightarrow{j_*} \Omega_n(X, A) \longrightarrow \Omega_{n-1}(A) \longrightarrow \cdots$$

with X and A the Eilenberg–Maclane spaces over D_{2p} , \mathbb{Z}_p and \mathbb{Z}_2 where appropriate. We have

$$0 \longrightarrow \Omega_3(\mathbb{Z}_p) \xrightarrow{i_*} \Omega_3(D_{2p}) \longrightarrow \Omega_3(D_{2p}, \mathbb{Z}_p) \longrightarrow 0$$

so we must show that $i_*[\tilde{X}_0] = 2[X_0]$. But \tilde{X}_0 is a double branched cover of X_0 so the result follows. \square

We will now show that all of the p -colored knot invariants give the same information. In particular, this shows that computation of the bordism invariants may be done by computing the colored untying invariant using the Goeritz matrix.

Theorem 4.3 *All of the p -colored knot invariants are equivalent.*

Proof By Proposition 4.1 we have that for an appropriate choice of generator for \mathbb{Z}_p the elements $\omega_2(K, \rho)$ and $cu(K, \rho)$ are equal. By Lemma 4.2 above we need only show that $\omega_0(K, \rho)$ lies in the \mathbb{Z}_p part of \mathbb{Z}_{2p} to show that both of the closed bordism invariants are the same. The final equivalence between ω and ω_0 will follow from the Bordism Long Exact Sequence.

There is a canonical short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p = \langle s \rangle \xrightarrow{\Phi} D_{2p} = \langle s, t \mid t^2 = s^p = tsts = 1 \rangle \xrightarrow{\Psi} \mathbb{Z}_2 \rightarrow 0$$

where \mathbb{Z}_2 is the cokernel of the map Φ . As a result, we may construct the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & \mathbb{Z}_p \\ & & \downarrow \Phi \\ \pi_1(X_0) & \xrightarrow{\rho} & D_{2p} \\ \alpha \downarrow & \searrow l & \downarrow \Psi \\ \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{(\text{mod } 2)} & \mathbb{Z}_2 \end{array}$$

where ρ is the coloring applied to the 0-surgered manifold, α is abelianization and $l(x) = lk(x, K)(\text{mod } 2)$. Hence, we have a commutative diagram of the corresponding

spaces

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & & K(\mathbb{Z}_p) \\
 & & \downarrow \\
 X_0 & \xrightarrow{f} & K(D_{2p}) \\
 \downarrow A & \searrow & \downarrow g \\
 S^1 = K(\mathbb{Z}) & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{R}P^\infty = K(\mathbb{Z}_2)
 \end{array}$$

which induces

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & & \mathbb{Z}_p \\
 & & \downarrow \\
 \mathbb{Z} = \langle \Lambda \rangle & \xrightarrow{f_*} & \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_p \\
 \downarrow A_* & \searrow & \downarrow g_* \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}_2
 \end{array}$$

on the third homology groups. From this, we see that $\omega_0(K, \rho) = f_*(\Lambda) = (0, n) \in \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_p$ for some $n \in \mathbb{Z}_p$ since $A_* = 0$. Note that $g_* \neq 0$ since

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathbb{Z}_2 & \longrightarrow & D_{2p} \\
 & \searrow \text{id} & \downarrow \Psi \\
 & & \mathbb{Z}_2
 \end{array}$$

commutes. So the closed bordism invariants are equivalent \mathbb{Z}_p -valued invariants of p -colored knots. This also implies, in particular, that ω_0 and the relative bordism invariant ω must be the same.

For any based p -colored knot, the Bordism Long Exact Sequence gives the exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dots &\longrightarrow \Omega_3(K(\mathbb{Z}_2)) \xrightarrow{i_*} \Omega_3(K(D_{2p})) \\
 &\xrightarrow{j_*} \Omega_3(K(D_{2p}), K(\mathbb{Z}_2)) \longrightarrow \Omega_2(K(\mathbb{Z}_2)) \longrightarrow \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

that is, we have the short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2 \xrightarrow{i_*} \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_p \xrightarrow{j_*} \mathbb{Z}_p \longrightarrow 0$$

which gives an isomorphism between the \mathbb{Z}_p -part of $\Omega_3(D_{2p})$ and $\Omega_3(K(D_{2p}), K(\mathbb{Z}_2))$ and the result follows. \square

Incidentally, as a corollary to the proof of the Theorem we have the following result. A detailed proof will not be given here but the result follows from the bordism long exact sequence and the fact that $[\mathbb{R}P^3, \varphi] \neq 0 \in \mathbb{Z}_2 \cong \Omega_3(K(\mathbb{Z}_2))$.

Theorem 4.4 *The bordism group $\Omega_3(D_{2p}) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_p$ is generated by the bordism class represented by the disjoint union of the singular manifolds $(\mathbb{R}P^3, \varphi)$ and (X_0, f) where X_0 is the manifold obtained via 0–surgery along some p –colored knot (K, ρ) with non-zero bordism invariant (a $(p, 2)$ –torus knot for example). The maps f and φ correspond to the coloring*

$$\rho: \pi_1(X_0) \rightarrow D_{2p},$$

and the inclusion

$$\phi: \pi_1(\mathbb{R}P^3) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \rightarrow D_{2p}$$

on the fundamental groups respectively.

Note that it is also clear that ω_2 gives a complete list of representatives for $\Omega_3(K(\mathbb{Z}_p, 1))$.

We have shown that there are at least p surgery equivalence classes of p –colored knots, we will now show that twice that is an upper bound on the number of equivalence classes.

4.3 Main result

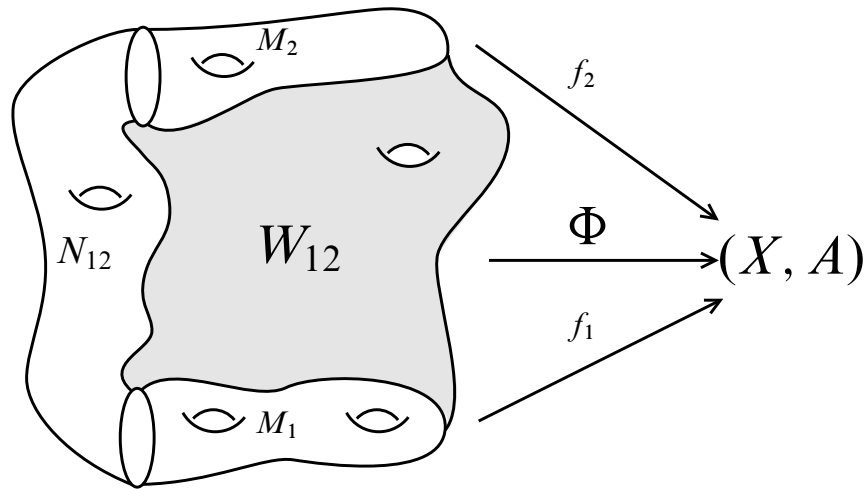
We would like to show that the colored untying invariant is a complete invariant for p –colored knot surgery type. This is Moskovich’s conjecture, since as we have seen, $cu(K, \rho)$ is \mathbb{Z}_p –valued. To show that cu is complete we must show that if $cu(K_1, \rho_1) = cu(K_2, \rho_2)$ then (K_1, ρ_1) and (K_2, ρ_2) are surgery equivalent. The main result of this paper is that this indeed is the case at least half of the time.

Let P_a denote the set of all based p –colored knots (K, ρ) with $\omega(K, \rho) = a \in \mathbb{Z}_p$. If (K_1, ρ_1) and (K_2, ρ_2) are in the set P_a and $M_i = S^3 - K_i$ then $(M_1, \partial M_1, f_1)$ is bordant to $(M_2, \partial M_2, f_2)$ over $(K(D_{2p}, 1), K(\mathbb{Z}_2, 1)) = (X, A)$ by the definition of the bordism invariant ω . Here, the $f_i: (M_i, \partial M_i) \rightarrow (K(D_{2p}, 1), K(\mathbb{Z}_2, 1))$ are maps which induce the colorings on π_1 . We have the existence of a 4–manifold W_{12} and a map

$$\Phi: (W_{12}, \partial W_{12}) \rightarrow (K(D_{2p}, 1), K(\mathbb{Z}_2, 1))$$

such that $\partial W_{12} = (M_1 \sqcup -M_2) \cup_{\partial N_{12}} N_{12}$ and $\Phi|_{M_i} = f_i$ as in Figure 12. The “connecting” 3–manifold in the boundary of the bordism W_{12} between M_1 and M_2 is denoted by N_{12} .

Note that the boundary of N_{12} consists of two disjoint copies of the torus T^2 , one for each boundary torus of the M_i ’s. We would like to show that N_{12} is the product

Figure 12: The “connecting” manifold N_{12} .

space $T^2 \times [0, 1]$. We will show that this is necessarily the case at least half of the time. More precisely, we will construct a map $\eta: P_a \times P_a \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$ that satisfies a certain “triangle equality” (Proposition 4.7 below). Let $[N_{12} \cup_{T^2 \times \{0,1\}} (T^2 \times [0, 1])] = [\overline{N_{12}}]$ denote the fundamental class of $\overline{N_{12}}$ and let Φ_{12} be the obvious extension of the map $\Phi|_{N_{12}}: N_{12} \rightarrow K(\mathbb{Z}_2, 1)$ coming from the bordism and $\Phi_{12,*}$ denote the induced map on homology. Define

$$\eta(K_1, K_2) = \Phi_{12,*}([N_{12} \cup_{T^2 \times \{0,1\}} (T^2 \times [0, 1])])$$

which is an element of the bordism group $\Omega_3(\mathbb{Z}_2) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$.

Proposition 4.5 *The function $\eta(K_1, K_2) = 0$ if and only if there is a 4–dimensional bordism $(W', \partial W', \Phi')$ between $(S^3 - K_1, f_1)$ and $(S^3 - K_2, f_2)$ with the connecting manifold consisting of the product space $T^2 \times [0, 1]$.*

Proof Assume that $\eta(K_1, K_2) = 0$, note that we must also assume that both knots lie in the set P_a in order for the function η to make sense. Then we have bordisms (W_0, Φ_0) over \mathbb{Z}_2 with boundary $\overline{N_{12}}$ and $(W, \partial W, \Phi)$ over (D_{2p}, \mathbb{Z}_2) with boundary $(S^3 - K_1) \cup N_{12} \cup (S^3 - K_2)$. So sufficiency is seen by gluing the bordism (W_0, Φ_0) to the bordism $(W, \partial W, \Phi)$ along the 3–manifold N_{ij} . The result is a new bordism $(W', \partial W', \Phi')$ over (D_{2p}, \mathbb{Z}_2) defined by

$$W' = W \cup_{\psi} W_0$$

where $\psi: N_{ij} \rightarrow N_{ij}$ is an orientation reversing diffeomorphism. The map Φ' is defined by

$$\Phi'(x) = \begin{cases} \Phi_0(x) & \text{if } x \in W_0, \\ \Phi(x) & \text{if } x \in W \end{cases}$$

and since the manifolds are glued by a diffeomorphism, it follows that

$$\Phi': (W', \partial W') \rightarrow (D_{2p}, \mathbb{Z}_2)$$

is a differentiable map as required. We have shown that if $\eta(K_i, K_j)$ is trivial then there is a bordism $(W', \partial W', \varphi')$ over (D_{2p}, \mathbb{Z}_2) with $\partial W' = (M_i \sqcup -M_j) \cup_{T^2 \times \{0,1\}} (T^2 \times [0, 1])$. And so we may assume that $N_{ij} = T^2 \times [0, 1]$ only in the case that η is trivial. Necessity of this condition follows from the fact that $T^2 \times [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ has boundary homeomorphic to $(T^2 \times [0, 1]) \cup_{T^2 \times \{0,1\}} (T^2 \times [0, 1])$. \square

Appealing to the proof of [Theorem 1.1](#) below, we have that the colored surgery untying conjecture in [\[14, Conjecture 1\]](#) is equivalent to the property that η is always trivial.

Corollary 4.6 *The function η vanishes for all pairs of colored knots in P_a for all $a \in \mathbb{Z}_p$ if and only if there are exactly p surgery equivalence classes of p -colored knots.*

We will now show that the map η is well-defined and satisfies the “triangle equality” property mentioned above.

Proposition 4.7 *The map $\eta: P_a \times P_a \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$ is well-defined and satisfies*

$$(4-1) \quad \eta(K_1, K_2) = \eta(K_1, K_3) + \eta(K_3, K_2)$$

for any $(K_3, \rho_3) \in P_a$.

Proof

Let W_{ij} and N_{ij} denote the bordism and connecting 3-manifolds between $S^3 - K_i$ and $S^3 - K_j$ for $1 \leq i, j \leq 3$ as above. Also let $\overline{N_{ij}}$ and Φ_{ij} be as in the definition of $\eta(K_i, K_j)$.

To prove well-definedness we must show that $\eta(K_1, K_2)$ is unchanged by any choice of connecting manifold. Suppose there are two bordisms over (D_{2p}, \mathbb{Z}_2) denoted by $(W_{12}, \partial W_{12}, \Phi)$ and $(W'_{12}, \partial W'_{12}, \Phi')$ with connecting manifolds N_{12} and N'_{12} respectively. Gluing W_{12} together with W'_{12} along their common boundaries $M_1 = S^3 - K_1$ and $M_2 = S^3 - K_2$ we see that $N_{12} \cup_{T^2 \times \{0,1\}} N'_{12}$ bords over \mathbb{Z}_2 . Call this bordism W . Up to bordism over \mathbb{Z}_2 we may assume that $\partial W = N_{12} \sqcup N'_{12} \cup_{T^2 \times \{0,1\} \times \{0,1\}} [(T^2 \times$

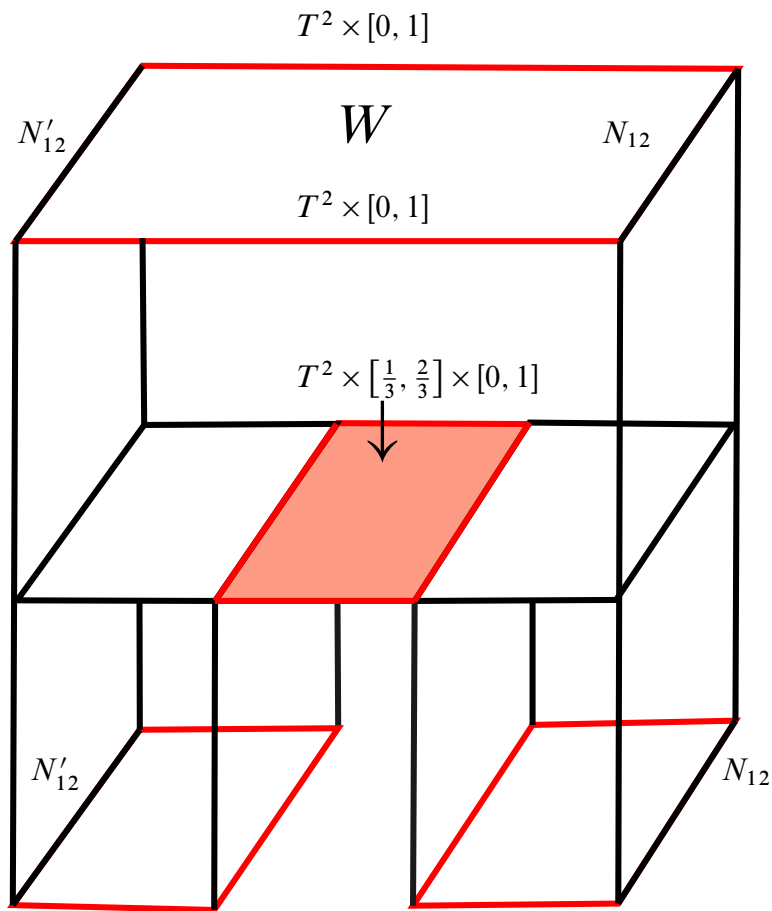
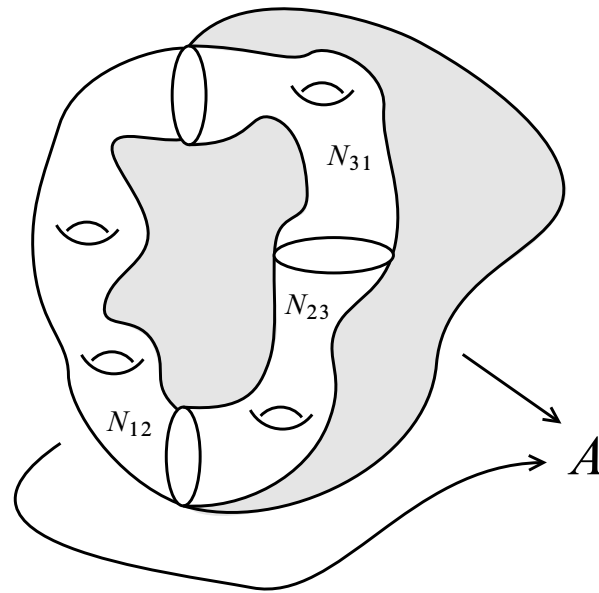


Figure 13: “Triangle equality” and well-definedness of η .

$[0, 1] \times \{0, 1\}$ (see the top of Figure 13). We may glue in a copy of $T^2 \times [\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}] \times [0, 1]$ which shows that the disjoint union of $(\overline{N_{12}}, \Phi_{12})$ and $(\overline{N'_{21}}, \Phi_{21})$ must also bord over \mathbb{Z}_2 . Of course Figure 13 is just a rough diagram of this construction when thought of as a 5-manifold. That is $\Phi_{12,*}([\overline{N_{12}}]) + \Phi'_{21,*}([\overline{N'_{21}}])$. Notice that $\overline{N_{21}}$ is just $\overline{N_{12}}$ with the reverse orientation but since we are working over \mathbb{Z}_2 the order does not matter. That is,

$$\Phi'_{21,*}([\overline{N_{21}}]) = -\Phi'_{12,*}([\overline{N_{12}}]) = \Phi'_{12,*}([\overline{N_{12}}]) \text{ mod } 2$$

and thus η is invariant under the choice of bordism class W_{12} .

Figure 14: N_{ij} glued together bord over \mathbb{Z}_2 .

For the proof of the “triangle equality” we first obtain a bordism W as in Figure 14 by gluing all three W_{ij} ’s along their common knot exterior boundaries. In particular, the 3–manifold obtained by gluing N_{12} , N_{23} and N_{31} together along their torus boundaries must bord over \mathbb{Z}_2 . But with a slight modification to the proof of well-definedness we obtain the relation

$$\eta(K_1, K_2) + \eta(K_2, K_3) + \eta(K_3, K_1) = 0$$

in $\Omega_3(\mathbb{Z}_2) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$ as desired. \square

So the bordism invariant $\omega(K, \rho)$ which is \mathbb{Z}_p –valued may not be a complete invariant for surgery equivalence classes of p –colored knots. However, if (K_1, ρ_1) and (K_2, ρ_2) are surgery equivalent based p –colored knots, then it is clear that $\omega(K_1, \rho_1) = \omega(K_2, \rho_2)$. Recall that two p –colored knots are surgery equivalent if one may be obtained from the other by ± 1 –framed surgery on S^3 along an unlink $L = L_1 \cup L_2$ with $[L_i] \in \ker(\rho_i)$ for $i = 1, 2$. So the bordism over (D_{2p}, \mathbb{Z}_2) is constructed by attaching 2–handles along the components of L_1 and dual 2–handles along the components of L_2 to the 4–manifold $(S^3 - K_1) \times [0, 1]$. Notice that the connecting manifold for this bordism is $T^2 \times [0, 1]$. We have shown that surgery equivalent p –colored knots have the same bordism invariant. The difficulty with the converse is indeed the connecting manifold.

We will now prove the main result.

Proof of Theorem 1.1 By the discussion above, we have that two surgery equivalent based p -colored knots have bordant exteriors over $(K(D_{2p}), K(\mathbb{Z}_2))$ where the $\mathbb{Z}_2 = \langle t \rangle \subset D_{2p} = \langle s, t \mid s^p = t^2 = stst = 1 \rangle$. If we assume that two p -colored knot exteriors are bordant such that the connecting manifold is just the product space $T^2 \times [0, 1]$ then the converse is true.

Assume that

$$(M_1 = S^3 - K_1, f_1) \sim_{(D_{2p}, \mathbb{Z}_2)} (M_2 = S^3 - K_2, f_2)$$

where the f_i correspond to the coloring maps $\rho_i: \pi_1(S^3 - K_i) \rightarrow D_{2p}$ with bordism (W^4, Ω) . Suppose further that $\partial W = (M_1 \sqcup -M_2) \cup_{\partial T^2 \times [0, 1]} (T^2 \times [0, 1])$. Take a smooth handle decomposition of W relative to the boundary with no 0 or 4-handles and proceed in a similar way to the proof of [3, Theorem 4.2].

We may “trade” 1-handles for 2-handles (see Kirby [10, pages 6–7] or Gompf–Stipsicz [8, Section 5.4]). Since $(f_1)_*: \pi_1(S^3 - K_1) \rightarrow D_{2p}$ is an epimorphism we may alter the attaching maps c_i of the 2-handles so that $\Phi_*(c_i) = 1$. Thus the map Φ extends to the “new” 4-manifold W with no 1-handles. Since the 3-handles may be thought of as upside down 1-handles we may assume that W is obtained from $(S^3 - K_1) \times [0, 1]$ by attaching 2-handles. This implies that M_1 and M_2 are related by surgery along links in the kernel of ρ_i . Now we must show that these links have ± 1 -framing and are unknotted.

Assume $\eta(K_1, K_2) = 0$. Then the connecting manifold is the product space $T^2 \times [0, 1]$. So we may glue in a solid torus crossed with an interval to the boundary tori of W and “fill in” the M_i and the connecting manifold. The result is a bordism between $S^3 = (S^3 - K_1) \cup (S^1 \times D^2)$ and $S^3 = (S^3 - K_2) \cup (S^1 \times D^2)$. That is we have a surgery description of $S^3 = (S^3 - K_2) \cup (S^1 \times D^2)$ consisting of a link L in the complement of K_1 . We now appeal to Kirby’s Theorem to obtain a surgery description for S^3 consisting an unlink with unit-framed unknotted components by using only blow ups and handle slides and no blow downs, consisting of a ± 1 -framed unlink. Notice that by taking $K_1 \subset S^3$ “along for the ride” when we do a handle slide we have only changed K_1 by an isotopy and so the resulting knot is surgery equivalent vacuously. By a blow up we mean the addition of a single ± 1 -framed unknot away from the rest of the surgery diagram. Since this unknot may be assumed to be in the kernel of ρ_1 and so this move is a surgery equivalence. Hence we have shown that (K_1, ρ_1) is surgery equivalent to (K_2, ρ_2) if we assume that $\eta(K_1, K_2) = 0$.

If $\eta(K_1, K_2) \neq 0$, then Proposition 4.7 implies that there are at most 2 surgery classes of p -colored knots which have the same value of ω . As ω is \mathbb{Z}_p -valued we have

that there are no more than $2p$ possible equivalence classes. Note that we have already seen that the connected sums of k $(p, 2)$ -torus knots for $k = 1, \dots, p$ give a complete list of representatives for the \mathbb{Z}_p -valued invariant ω and so the second statement of the proof follows from this. \square

As a corollary to [Theorem 1.1](#) and [Proposition 4.5](#) we have the following result.

Corollary 4.8 *The pair (ω, η) consisting of the relative bordism and the η invariants is a complete invariant of p -colored surgery equivalence for any odd integer p .*

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*Department of Mathematics, Louisiana State University,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803*

lither@math.lsu.edu, wallace@math.lsu.edu

<http://www.math.lsu.edu/~lither>, <http://www.math.lsu.edu/~wallace>

Received: 7 October 2007 Revised: 29 May 2008