

On loose Legendrian knots in rational homology spheres

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Abstract

We prove that loose Legendrian knots in a rational homology contact 3-sphere, satisfying some additional hypothesis, are Legendrian isotopic if and only if they have the same classical invariants. The proof requires a result of Dymara on loose Legendrian knots and Eliashberg's classification of overtwisted contact structures on 3-manifolds.

1 Introduction

Knot theory in contact 3-manifolds turned out to be a very interesting field to study. In this setting, an oriented knot is called Legendrian if it is everywhere tangent to the contact structure and two such knots are said to be equivalent if they are Legendrian isotopic; that is, there is an isotopy between them such that they are Legendrian at any step. In the last twenty years much work has been done in order to find some criteria to determine whether two Legendrian knots are Legendrian isotopic or not. Three invariants can be immediately defined from the definition of Legendrian knot. For this reason they are usually called classical invariants.

The first one is the knot type, that is the smooth isotopy class of our oriented Legendrian knot K . The knot type of K is a Legendrian invariant; in fact it is known that two Legendrian knots are Legendrian isotopic if and only if there is an ambient contact isotopy of the 3-manifold sending the first knot into the second one as shown in [7].

The other two classical invariants are the Thurston-Bennequin number, which is defined as the linking number of the contact framing of K respect to a Seifert framing of K , and the rotation number; the latter being the numerical obstruction to extending a non-zero vector field, everywhere tangent to the knot, to a Seifert surface of K (see [7]). These two invariants are usually well-defined only for null-homologous knots in a rational homology 3-sphere, but a generalization exists for every Legendrian knot in such a manifold. See [1] for details.

Legendrian knots in overtwisted contact 3-manifolds come in two types: loose and non-loose. A Legendrian knot is loose if also its complement is overtwisted, while it is non-loose if the complement is tight. More explicitly, a Legendrian knot is loose if and only if we can find an overtwisted disk that is disjoint from the knot. While it was known that non-loose Legendrian knots are not classified by their classical invariants [11], in the case of loose knots such example was found only recently by Vogel [12]. Conversely, there were some results that go in the opposite direction.

Etnyre's coarse classification of loose Legendrian knots [9] is probably the most important one. It says that loose knots are completely determined by their classical invariants, but only up to contactomorphism, which is a weaker relation than Legendrian isotopy. Another result was proved by Dymara in [3] and it states that two Legendrian knots, with same classical invariants, such that the complement of their union contains an overtwisted disk are Legendrian isotopic (Theorem 2.4). This result holds only in rational homology spheres.

In this paper we show that Dymara's result can be strengthened. In fact we prove the following theorem.

Theorem 1.1. *Consider a rational homology contact 3-sphere (M, ξ) . Suppose that there are two loose Legendrian knots K_1 and K_2 in (M, ξ) such that there exists a pair of disjoint overtwisted disks (E_1, E_2) , where E_i is contained in the complement of K_i for $i = 1, 2$. Then K_1 and K_2 are Legendrian isotopic if and only if they have the same classical invariants.*

Though we still need an assumption on the overtwisted disks, this version can be applied in many interesting cases like disjoint unions of Legendrian knots. We say that a Legendrian 2-component link L is split if (M, ξ) can be decomposed into $(M_1 \# M_2, \xi_1 \# \xi_2)$ and $K_i \hookrightarrow (M_i, \xi_i)$ for $i = 1, 2$. In other words, if L is the disjoint union of K_1 and K_2 .

Corollary 1.2. *Suppose K_1 and K_2 are two loose Legendrian knots in the rational homology contact sphere (M, ξ) such that $K_1 \cup K_2$ is a split Legendrian link. Then they are Legendrian isotopic if and only if they have the same classical invariants.*

This paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we define connected sums for contact 3-manifolds and Legendrian links and we prove Theorem 1.1. In Section 3 we explain what is the disjoint union of Legendrian knots and give a precise definition of split Legendrian links. Moreover, we apply our main result to this kind of loose knots.

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2 A classification theorem for loose Legendrian knots

2.1 Contact and Legendrian connected sum

The definition of the connected sum of two 3-manifolds can be easily given also in the contact setting. Let us take two connected contact manifolds (M_1, ξ_1) and (M_2, ξ_2) ; we call M'_i (for $i = 1, 2$) the manifolds obtained from M_i by removing an open Darboux ball, that is a 3-ball with the standard contact structure, and we define $(M_1 \# M_2, \xi_1 \# \xi_2)$ the contact manifold which is gotten by gluing together M'_1 and M'_2 . The structure $\xi_1 \# \xi_2$ is well-defined because it is always possible to glue two contact structures on the boundary of a Darboux ball. Moreover, the result is independent of the choice of the balls themselves and we have the following proposition.

Proposition 2.1. *For every Darboux ball B in the overtwisted manifold (M, ξ) there exists at least one overtwisted disk disjoint from B . In particular, if $(M, \xi) = (M_1 \# M_2, \xi_1 \# \xi_2)$ and a summand M_i is overtwisted then we can always find overtwisted disks which are contained entirely in $M'_i \subset M_1 \# M_2$.*

Clearly if (M_1, ξ_1) is overtwisted then the connected sum is still overtwisted, but if both the summands are tight then it is important to cite the following result of Colin [2].

Theorem 2.2. *The connected sum of two contact 3-manifolds $(M_1 \# M_2, \xi_1 \# \xi_2)$ is tight if and only if (M_1, ξ_1) and (M_2, ξ_2) are both tight.*

If a sphere S separates a contact manifold (M, ξ) into two components M_1 and M_2 such that smoothly it is $M = M_1 \# M_2$ then we can ask whether ξ also splits accordingly. We need to recall the definition of the dividing set of a convex surface in a contact 3-manifold. If v is a contact vector field in (M, ξ) transverse to S then the set

$$\Gamma_S = \{x \in S \mid v(x) \in \xi_x\}$$

is a collection of curves and arcs in S and is called the dividing set of S in (M, ξ) . More details can be found in [8]. Now we can state the following lemma.

Lemma 2.3. *A convex separating sphere S in (M, ξ) gives a connected sum decomposition $(M, \xi) = (M_1 \#_S M_2, \xi_1 \#_S \xi_2)$ if and only if the dividing set Γ_S is trivial, which means that consists of a single closed curve.*

Proof. The claim follows from the fact that a contact manifold, whose boundary is a convex sphere, can be glued together with a Darboux ball if and only if its dividing set is trivial as shown in [8]. \square

Etnyre and Honda in [10] extended the definition of connected sum to Legendrian links. In order to describe the construction we need to recall that Legendrian links in the standard contact 3-sphere can be represented with their front projection. This is the map

$$\begin{aligned} S^1 &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \theta &\longmapsto (x(\theta), y(\theta)) \end{aligned}$$

where $(x(\theta), y(\theta), z(\theta))$ is the parametrization of L . The front projection of a Legendrian link L is a special diagram for L with no vertical tangencies, that are replaced by cusps, and at each crossing, the slope of the overcrossing is smaller than the one of the undercrossing.

Suppose now that we have two Legendrian links L_1 and L_2 in (M_1, ξ_1) and (M_2, ξ_2) respectively. We take two Darboux balls D_1 and D_2 as before, but with the condition that

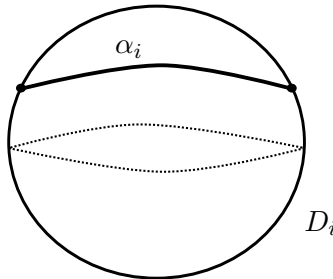


Figure 1: Front projection of α_i in a Darboux ball.

$D_i \cap L_i$ is a Legendrian arc α_i where $\alpha_i \cap \partial D_i$ consists of two points and its front projection is isotopic to the one in Figure 1; we call this the standard Legendrian tangle. In this way, the link $L_1 \# L_2$ in $(M_1 \# M_2, \xi_1 \# \xi_2)$ is Legendrian and it does not depend of the choice of the Darboux balls D_i , but only of which component of L_i contains the arc α_i .

Let us consider the case of Legendrian links in overtwisted structures. We observe that if L_1 is loose then $L_1 \# L_2$ is also loose, but the connected sum of two non-loose Legendrian links can be loose. In fact from [6] we have that in (S^3, ξ_{-1}) , where ξ_i is the overtwisted structure on S^3 with Hopf invariant equals to $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, there is a non-loose Legendrian unknot K . Then the knot $K \# K$ is a loose Legendrian unknot in (S^3, ξ_{-2}) , because in [6] it is also proved that non-loose unknots in S^3 only appear in the structure ξ_{-1} .

2.2 Proof of the main result

In this subsection we prove Theorem 1.1. We only have to show that loose Legendrian knots with same classical invariants are Legendrian isotopic. We need the following result, proved by Dymara in [3].

Theorem 2.4. *Consider a rational homology overtwisted 3-sphere (M, ξ) . Then two loose Legendrian knots K_1 and K_2 in (M, ξ) with the same classical invariants and such that $K_1 \cup K_2$ is loose are Legendrian isotopic.*

Proof of Theorem 1.1. The idea of the proof is to find another Legendrian knot K , with the same classical invariants as K_1 and K_2 , and to show that there are overtwisted disks in the complement of both $K_1 \cup K$ and $K_2 \cup K$. Then Theorem 2.4 gives that K_1 and K_2 are both Legendrian isotopic to K .

If there is an overtwisted disk in the complement of $K_1 \cup K_2$ then the claim follows immediately from Theorem 2.4. Then we suppose that this is not the case.

Since E_1 and E_2 are disjoint disks we can find two closed balls B_1 and B_2 such that $E_i \subset B_i$ for $i = 1, 2$. Moreover, we can suppose that each B_i is disjoint from K_i ; this is because we start from the assumption that each E_i is in the complement of K_i .

Now we have that the contact manifold $(B_i, \xi|_{B_i})$ is an overtwisted D^3 . Then from Eliashberg's classification of overtwisted structures [4, 5] we know that $(B_i, \xi|_{B_i}) \# (S^3, \xi_0)$ is contact isotopic to $(B_i, \xi|_{B_i})$. This holds since the contact connected sum with (S^3, ξ_0)

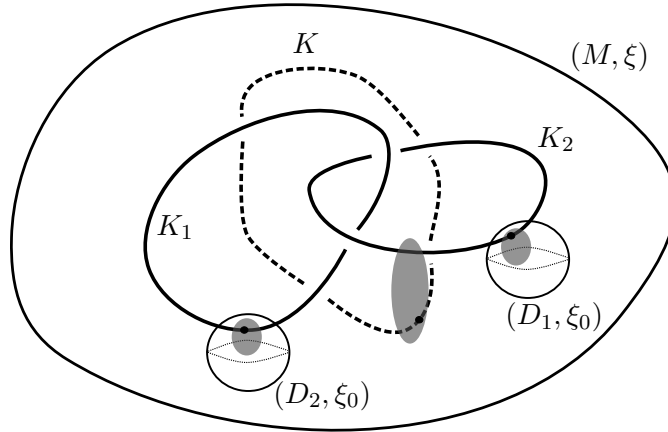


Figure 2: Three overtwisted disks are drawn in grey.

does not change the isotopy class of the 2-plane field given by ξ . From this we have that inside $(B_i, \xi|_{B_i})$ there is a sphere with trivial dividing set which bounds a closed ball D_i such that $\xi|_{D_i}$ is contact isotopic to ξ_0 . Moreover, both \bar{D}_i and $B_i \setminus D_i$ contains some overtwisted disks by Proposition 2.1.

At this point, we have found two closed balls D_1 and D_2 in (M, ξ) such that each D_i is in the complement of K_i and $\xi|_{D_i}$ is contact isotopic to the overtwisted structure ξ_0 ; furthermore, the contact manifold $M \setminus (D_1 \cup D_2)$ is also overtwisted. This situation is pictured in Figure 2. Let us denote with M' the overtwisted manifold $M \setminus D_2$; the boundary of D_1 gives a contact connected sum decomposition of M' where the components are $M \setminus (D_1 \cup D_2)$ and D_1 . Then the same argument that we applied before tells us that $(M \setminus (D_1 \cup D_2), \xi)$ is contact isotopic to (M', ξ) without a Darboux ball.

Since K_2 is a Legendrian knot in M' and we can suppose that a Darboux ball is missed by it, we can identify K_2 with a Legendrian knot K inside $M \setminus (D_1 \cup D_2)$ with the same classical invariants as K_2 , which are assumed to coincide with the ones of K_1 . The Legendrian knot K is disjoint from both the overtwisted balls D_i and then we find overtwisted disks in the complement of both $K_i \cup K$. This concludes the proof. \square

The condition on the overtwisted disks in Theorem 1.1 cannot be removed. Vogel in [12] gives an example of two loose Legendrian unknots, both with Thurston-Bennequin number equal to zero and rotation number equal to one, that are not Legendrian isotopic. In fact, although we can find overtwisted disks in the complement of both knots such disks always intersect themselves.

3 Disjoint union of Legendrian knots

An important case where the situation described in Theorem 1.1 appears is when we have a disjoint union of two Legendrian knots. In order to explain this application we need to define what is a disjoint union in the Legendrian setting, and to show that is strictly related to the concept of split Legendrian links.

Take L_i Legendrian links in (M_i, ξ_i) for $i = 1, 2$. We define the disjoint union $L_1 \sqcup L_2$ in $(M_1 \# M_2, \xi_1 \# \xi_2)$ as the Legendrian link given by a particular connected sum $L_1 \# \mathcal{O}_2 \# L_2$; where \mathcal{O}_2 is the standard Legendrian unlink with 2 components in (S^3, ξ_{st}) . The connected sum is such that one component of \mathcal{O}_2 is summed to L_1 and the other one to L_2 as shown in Figure 3. Note that L_1 and L_2 are Legendrian links in $(M_1 \# M_2, \xi_1 \# \xi_2)$.

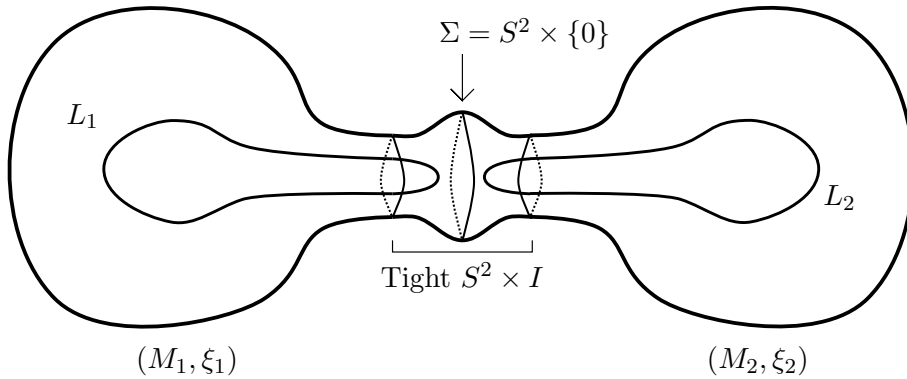


Figure 3

In the same way, we say that a Legendrian link L , in a contact 3-manifold (M, ξ) , is split if there exist $L_i \hookrightarrow (M_i, \xi_i)$ for $i = 1, 2$ such that $(M, \xi) = (M_1, \xi_1) \# (M_2, \xi_2)$ and L is Legendrian isotopic to the disjoint union of L_1 and L_2 . Otherwise, we say that L is non-split. From this definition we have the following proposition.

Proposition 3.1. *A Legendrian link L in (M, ξ) is split if and only if there are two Legendrian links $L_i \hookrightarrow (M, \xi)$ and a separating, convex sphere $\Sigma \hookrightarrow (M, \xi)$, whose dividing set is trivial, such that*

- *The surface Σ determines a contact connected sum decomposition of (M, ξ) ; where the summands are (M_1, ξ_1) and (M_2, ξ_2) .*
- *Each L_i is embedded in (M_i, ξ_i) .*
- *The Legendrian link L is the union of L_1 and L_2 .*

Proof. The only if implication is trivial. For the other one we take B_1 to be a Darboux ball in (M_1, ξ_1) such that $(B_1, B_1 \cap L_1)$ is the standard Legendrian tangle as in Figure 1.

In B_1 we find a standard Legendrian unknot K , disjoint from L_1 . We denote by L'_1 the new Legendrian link obtained from L_1 by adding the unlinked component K . Since $(B_1, B_1 \cap L_1)$ is the standard Legendrian tangle, we can find another convex sphere in B_1 which gives that $L'_1 = L_1 \# \mathcal{O}_2$.

At this point, it is clear that $L_1 \sqcup L_2 = L'_1 \# L_2$, where this connected sum is performed between K and L_2 , is a Legendrian link which is Legendrian isotopic to L . \square

From Theorem 2.2 we observe that if ξ is tight then L is a split Legendrian link if and only if its smooth link type is split.

Proof of Corollary 1.2. We have that $(M, \xi) = (M_1 \# M_2, \xi_1 \# \xi_2)$ and $K_i \hookrightarrow (M_i, \xi_i)$. Hence, if K_1 is loose in (M_1, ξ_1) then clearly we can apply Theorem 2.4; on the other hand, if (M_1, ξ_1) is tight then Theorem 2.2 gives that K_2 is loose in (M_2, ξ_2) and then we can use the same argument. We only have to consider the case when both K_i are non-loose in (M_i, ξ_i) . Then we apply Theorem 1.1, since we can find overtwisted disks in both summands using Proposition 2.1. \square

We conclude with the following observation. Let us consider two loose Legendrian knots K_1 and K_2 in (M, ξ) with same classical invariants and such that $L = K_1 \cup K_2$ is a topologically split 2-component Legendrian link. Corollary 1.2 says that if K_1 is not Legendrian isotopic to K_2 then L is not split as Legendrian link. The example of Vogel that was mentioned at the end of Section 2 falls into this case.

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