

On Composite Twisted Torus Knots

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Dedicated to Professor Akio Kawauchi for his 60th birthday

Abstract. In the present note, we will show that there are infinitely many composite twisted torus knots.

1. Introduction

Let K be a knot in the 3-sphere S^3 . Suppose K is the connected sum of two non-trivial knots K_1 and K_2 . Then we say that K is a composite knot, and denote it by $K = K_1 \# K_2$. Otherwise we say that K is a prime knot.

Let p, q, r, s be integers such that $p > r > 1, q > 0, \gcd(p, q) = 1$ and let $T(p, q)$ be the torus knot of type (p, q) in S^3 . For the definition of torus knots $T(p, q)$ we refer to [7]. Add s times full twists on mutually parallel r strands in $T(p, q)$. Then according as [1], we call the knot obtained by this operation a twisted torus knot of type $(p, q; r, s)$ and denote it by $T(p, q; r, s)$ as illustrated in Figure 1.

Twisted torus knots are deeply related to unexpected Dehn surgeries. In fact, the famous hyperbolic pretzel knot $P(-2, 3, 7)$ found by Fintushel–Stern in [2] is the twisted torus knot $T(5, 3; 2, 1)$. In addition, many similar hyperbolic twisted torus knots have been found in [1]. Moreover, twisted torus knots have interesting properties in the additivity of tunnel numbers of knots as in [4]. Therefore, the family of twisted torus knots has been considered as an important class in studying of knot theory.

By a little observation, we see that $T(p, q; 2, s)$ has tunnel number one for any choice of p, q, s , and is prime by [6]. Moreover, J. H. Lee has recently shown in [3] that $T(p, q; 3, s)$ has also tunnel number one for any choice of p, q, s , and is prime by [6] again. In fact, so far, no composite twisted torus knot has been known. Therefore, we need to ask if there are composite twisted torus knots. In the present note, we will answer to this question as follows:

THEOREM 1. *Suppose $p = (a + 1)(k_1 + k_2) + 1, q = a(k_1 + k_2) + 1, r = p - k_1$ and $s = -1$ for some integers $a > 0, k_1 > 1$ and $k_2 > 1$. Then $T(p, q; r, s)$ is the connected sum of $T(k_1, ak_1 + 1)$ and $T(k_2, -(a + 1)k_2 - 1)$.*

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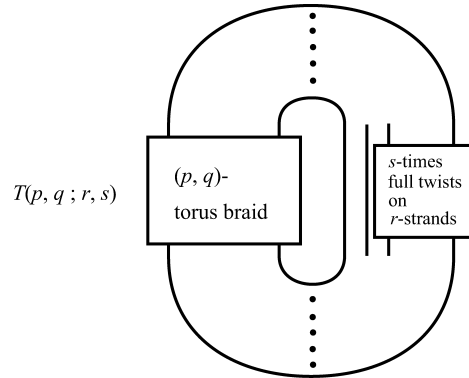


FIGURE 1

EXAMPLES. (1) Put $a = 1$, $k_1 = k_2 = 2$, then $p = 9$, $q = 5$, $r = 7$ and $T(9, 5; 7, -1) \cong T(2, 3) \# T(2, -5)$.

(2) Put $a = 2$, $k_1 = 4$, $k_2 = 2$, then $p = 19$, $q = 13$, $r = 15$ and $T(19, 13; 15, -1) \cong T(4, 9) \# T(2, -7)$.

By the way, it is well known that composite knots have essential tori in the exteriors. Concerning the condition for twisted torus knots to have essential tori in the exteriors, we have shown in [5] that for any composite number $r = km$ ($k > 1$, $m > 1$), there are infinitely many twisted torus knots $T(p, q; r, s)$ which have essential tori in the exteriors. Moreover, we have shown that those knots are cable knots along some torus knots, and are prime. Therefore, by these results, we need to consider the following problem :

PROBLEMS. (1) *Characterize the knot types of composite twisted torus knots. In particular, we conjecture that the condition in Theorem 1 is also a necessary condition for twisted torus knots to be composite knots.*

(2) *Characterize the knot types of prime twisted torus knots with essential tori.*

2. Proof of Theorem 1

Let $K = T(p, q; r, s)$ be the knot as in Theorem 1, i.e., $p = (a + 1)(k_1 + k_2) + 1$, $q = a(k_1 + k_2) + 1$, $r = p - k_1$ and $s = -1$ for some integers $a > 0$, $k_1 > 1$ and $k_2 > 1$. Then we can regard p, q, r as follows:

$$p = (a + 1)(k_1 + k_2) + 1 = k_1 + k_2 + k_1 + k_2 + \cdots + k_1 + (k_2 + 1),$$

$$q = a(k_1 + k_2) + 1 = k_1 + k_2 + \cdots + k_1 + (k_2 + 1),$$

$$r = p - k_1 = k_1 + k_2 + k_1 + \cdots + k_2 + (k_2 + 1).$$

Then we can divide p strings into $a + 1$ bunches of k_1 strings, a bunches of k_2 strings and one bunch of $k_2 + 1$ strings, can divide q strings into a bunches of k_1 strings, $a - 1$ bunches

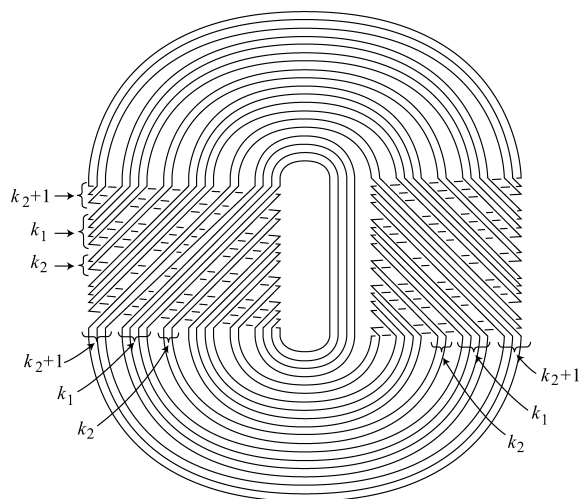


FIGURE 2

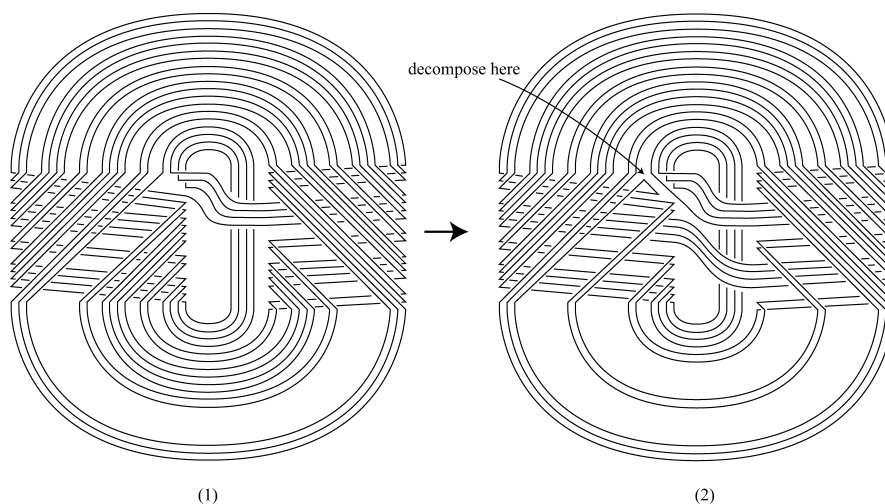


FIGURE 3

of k_2 strings and one bunch of $k_2 + 1$ strings, and can divide r strings into a bunches of k_2 strings, a bunches of k_1 strings and one bunch of $k_2 + 1$ strings as in Figure 2, where Figure 2 is the case of $a = 2$, $k_1 = 4$, $k_2 = 2$, i.e., $K = T(19, 13; 15, -1)$.

First, deform the first bunch of k_1 strings in the p strings as in Figure 3(1), and then deform the second bunch, the third bunch, \dots , the a th bunch of k_1 strings, and finally decom-

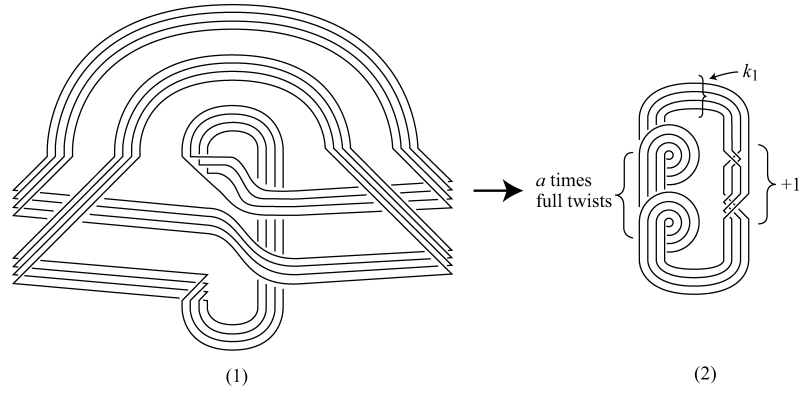


FIGURE 4

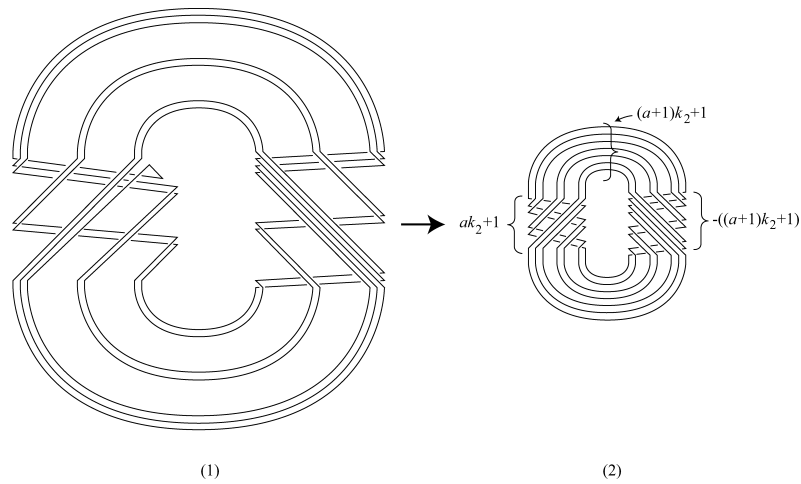


FIGURE 5

pose the knot $T(p, q; r, s)$ into two knots at the place indicated in Figure 3(2).

Next, take the knot which consists of k_1 strings from the two knots obtained in Figure 3(2) as in Figure 4(1). Then we can see that the knot in Figure 4(1) is a torus knot which consists of k_1 strings with a times full twists and $\frac{2\pi}{k_1}$ rotation as in Figure 4(2). Thus we see that the knot is the torus knot of type $(k_1, ak_1 + 1)$.

Finally, take the other knot in Figure 3(2). Then we can see that the knot in Figure 5(1) is a torus knot which consists of $(a + 1)k_2 + 1$ strings with $\frac{2\pi}{(a+1)k_2+1} \cdot (-k_2)$ rotation as in Figure 5(2) because $ak_2 + 1 - ((a + 1)k_2 + 1) = -k_2$. Thus we see that the knot is the torus knot of type $((a + 1)k_2 + 1, -k_2)$. In addition, this knot is the same knot as the torus knot of

type $(k_2, -(a+1)k_2-1)$. This completes the proof of Theorem 1. In the case of Figure 2, we have $K = T(19, 13; 15, -1) = T(4, 9)\#T(7, -2) = T(4, 9)\#T(2, -7)$. \square

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