

ON SYMMETRY OF KNOTS

By

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§ 1. Introduction

A knot K in a 3-sphere S^3 is said to have period n [9] [13] (or to be a *periodic knot* of order n) if there is a rotation of S^3 with period n and axis A , where $A \cap K = \emptyset$, which leaves K invariant. (This definition is now equivalent to the original definition due to the positive solution to Smith Conjecture.)

One of the main problems is to determine periods of a given knot and so far, several necessary conditions for K to have period n have been found. See [1], [5], [7], [9], [13].

In this paper, we prove a few additional conditions using the covering linkage invariants which will be explained below.

Let J_n be a set of n letters, $1, 2, \dots, n$, and $\mathcal{S}(J_n)$ the groups of all permutations on J_n . Thus $\mathcal{S}(J_n)$ is isomorphic to the symmetric group of order $n!$

Let Γ be a finite transitive permutation group, i. e., Γ is a transitive subgroup of $\mathcal{S}(J_n)$.

An epimorphism $\theta: G \rightarrow \Gamma \leq \mathcal{S}(J_n)$ is called, in this paper, a representation of G of degree n .

Two representations $\theta_1, \theta_2: G \rightarrow \Gamma$ will be called *equivalent* [4], in symbols $\theta_1 \equiv \theta_2$, if there is an inner automorphism $\rho: \mathcal{S}(J_n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(J_n)$ such that $\rho\theta_1 = \theta_2$.

Let M be a 3-manifold and $G = \pi_1(M)$. To each representation of G of degree n , there is defined uniquely (up to homeomorphism) an n -sheeted covering space \tilde{M} of M . Equivalent representations define homeomorphic covering spaces.

Let K be a knot in S^3 and let $M = S^3 - K$. In this paper, $\pi_1(S^3 - K)$ is denoted by $G(K)$. A representation $\theta: G(K) \rightarrow \Gamma \leq \mathcal{S}(J_n)$ defines the covering space \tilde{M} of M , called the *unbranched covering space* of K in S^3 . It is known that \tilde{M} is of the form $M^* - \tilde{K}$ for some orientable closed 3-manifold M^* and a knot (or link) \tilde{K} in M^* . The “completion” M^* of \tilde{M} is called the *branched covering space* of

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