

Links
and
Rational Homology 4-balls
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Question: Which rational homology 3-spheres ($\mathbb{Q}S^3$'s)
bound rational homology 4-balls ($\mathbb{Q}B^4$'s)

- History:
- Fintushel - Stern (80's): Brieskorn spheres bounding $\mathbb{Q}B^4$'s
Casson - Harer
 - Lisca ('07): Classified lens spaces and sums of
lens spaces bounding $\mathbb{Q}B^4$'s
 - Lecuona ('09): Small Seifert fiber spaces
bounding $\mathbb{Q}B^4$'s
 - + others

K is slice if it bounds
a smooth properly embedded
disk in B^4

/

A construction: If $K \subset S^3$ is a slice knot, then the double cover of S^3 branched along K , $\Sigma_2(S^3, K)$ bounds a $\mathbb{Q}B^4$, namely $\Sigma_2(B^4, D)$, where D is a slice disk for K .

Question: How can we generalize this construction to links?

Fact: $\Sigma_2(S^3, L)$ is a $\mathbb{Q}S^3 \iff \det L \neq 0$

- Slice Links?

An n -component link L is slice if it bounds a smooth properly embedded $\bigsqcup_n D^2$ in B^4

For $n \geq 2$, $\det L = 0$ (in fact, $\Sigma_2(S^3, L)$ is a $\mathbb{Q}(\#^{n-1} S^1 \times S^2)$)

$\Rightarrow \Sigma_2(S^3, L)$ cannot bound a $\mathbb{Q}B^4$

• χ -slice links (Donald-Owens '12)

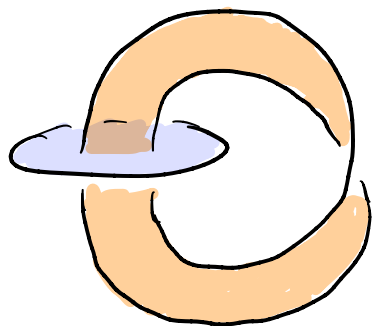
A link L is χ -slice if L bounds a smooth properly embedded surface F in B^4 with no closed components and $\chi(F)=1$.

Note: • F can be disconnected and unorientable

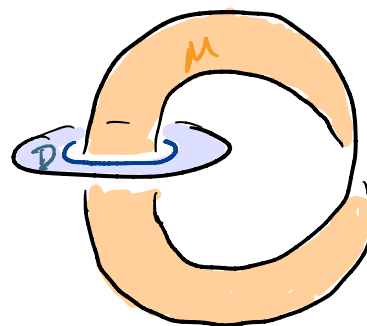
• If L is a knot, then L is χ -slice $\Leftrightarrow L$ is slice (since the only surface with one boundary component and $\chi=1$ is D^2)

Prop (Donald-Owens): If $\det L \neq 0$ and L is χ -slice, then $\Sigma_2(S^3, L)$ is a QS^3 that bounds a QB^4 , namely $\Sigma_2(B^4, F)$, where F is a χ -slice surface for L .

Exs: $T(2,4)$



push
into
 B^4



$$F = M \cup D \subset B^4$$
$$\chi(F) = 1$$

- Casson-Harer, Lecuona give examples of χ -slice Montesinos links
- Lisca classifies χ -slice 2-bridge links
(in his classification of lens spaces bounding $\mathbb{Q}B^4$'s)

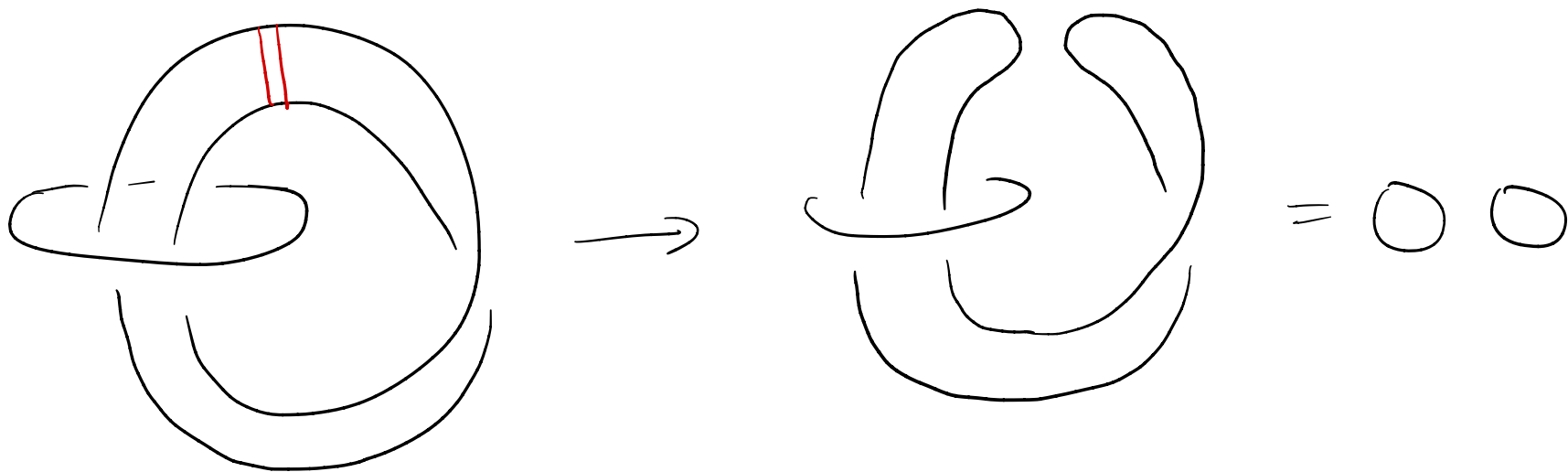
Slice vs. χ -slice

Let L be an n -component link

- If $\det L \neq 0$ and $F \subset B^4$ with $\partial F = L$, then $\chi(F) \leq 1$
(and $\chi(F) = 1 \Rightarrow L$ is χ -slice)
- If $\det L = 0$ and $F \subset B^4$ with $\partial F = L$, then $\chi(F) \leq n$
(and $\chi(F) = n \Rightarrow L$ is slice)

Construction

To show a link is χ -slice, can use band moves



If n band moves yield



then L is χ -slice

Obstruction

- Prove $\Sigma_2(S^3, L)$ does not bound a $\mathbb{Q}B^4$

- det L

If $\Sigma_2(S^3, L)$ bounds a $\mathbb{Q}B^4$, then $\det L = |H_1(\Sigma_2(S^3, L))|$ is a square.

- Donaldson's Diagonalization Theorem

If Z is a smooth, closed, oriented, negative-definite 4-manifold, then its intersection form Q_Z is diagonalizable

\Rightarrow If $\Sigma_2(S^3, L)$ bounds a $\mathbb{Q}B^4$, B and a negative-definite 4-manifold X , then \exists a lattice embedding

$$(H_2(X \cup B), Q_{X \cup B}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}^{\text{rank}(H_2(X \cup B))}, -I)$$

- Heegaard Floer homology d-invariants

If $\Sigma_2(S^3, L)$ bounds a $\mathbb{Q}B^4$, then there are at least $\sqrt{|H_1(\Sigma_2(S^3, L))|}$ vanishing d-invariants.

- Partial χ -sliceness obstructions

- Signatures (Donald-Owens)

If L bounds an oriented χ -slice surface, then $\sigma(L) = 0$

- Fox-Milnor Condition (Florens)

If L bounds an orientable χ -slice surface, then the multivariable Alexander polynomial satisfies the Fox-Milnor condition

3-braid links

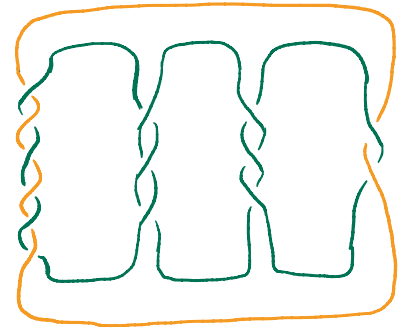
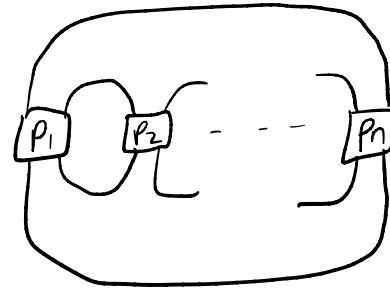
(w/ Vitaly Brejevs)



- classify nonalternating quasialternating 3-braid links that are χ -slice

Pretzel Links

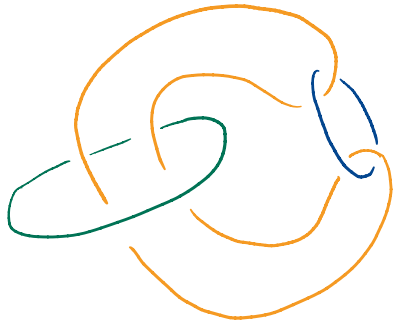
(w/ Sophia Fanelle, Ben Huenemann, Evan Huang, Weizhe Shen, Hannah Turner)



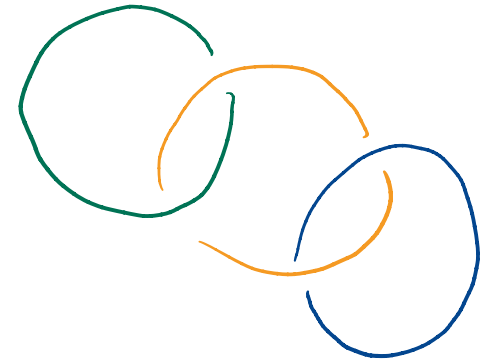
(4-stranded pretzel link)

- classify positive and negative pretzel links that are χ -slice
- give partial classification of 3- and 4-stranded pretzel links that are χ -slice

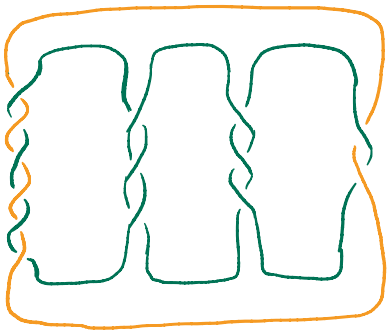
These results extend known results regarding the sliceness of 3-braid knots and pretzel knots.



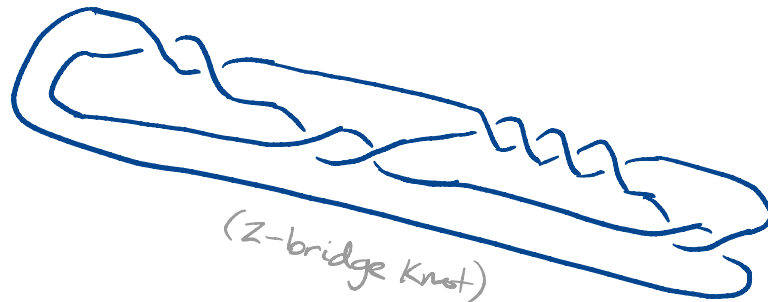
(Borromean Rings)



Thanks!



(4-stranded pretzel link)



(Z-bridge Knot)

Challenge!

All links on this page are π -slice.

Can you find band moves to prove it?