

Cameron Gordon

ADE Links & Cyclic Branched Covers

FSQP Links

An oriented link $L \in S^3$ is strongly quasiprojective if $L = \hat{\beta}$ where $\beta \in B^n$ is a product of a_{rs} ($1 \leq r \leq s \leq n$)

$\beta \mapsto$ Seifert surface $F(\beta)$ for L

Rmks

- Push out $F(\beta)$ to B^4 , then $F(\beta) = B^4 \cap C$ for $C \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ a nonsingular alg. curve
- If L is fibred, say L is FSQP

Question: If L is FSQP, when is some $\Sigma_n L$ an L-Space?

$\underbrace{\quad}_{n\text{-fold branched cover}}$

Examples: Plumbing using certain Dynkin diagrams

\leadsto ADE links ($E_{6,7,8}, A_n, B_n$)

Σ_n an L-Space iff

$|\pi_1| < \infty$ iff

$n=2$ or iff

$$L = T(2, m+1) \begin{cases} m=1 - \text{all } n \geq 2 \\ m=2 - 2 \leq n \leq 5 \\ m=3, 4 - n=2, 3 \end{cases}$$

Conjecture: L is FSQP, $\exists n$ s.t. $\Sigma_n L$ is an L-Space iff L is an ADE link.

$|L| = \#$ components of L

$\sigma(L) =$ Signature (comes from quadratic form arising from symmetrizing Seifert surface)

$g(L) =$ genus

$$|\sigma(L)| \leq 2g(L) + |L| - 1$$

Thm: L is FSQP, some Σ_n an L-Space
If ① L is definite

$$\textcircled{2} \Delta_L(t) \neq (t-1)^{\sigma(L)}$$

Then $n \geq 5$. \square

Thm: Conjecture true for positive braids

II. BKL filtration & baskets

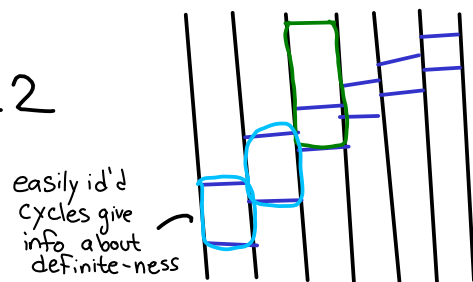
Let $S = \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i \in B^n$, then every $\beta \in B^n$ can be written as $\beta = S^k P$ where P is a positive word in a 's. Define $\mathcal{K}(L) = \max_P (K)$. Then

L is FSQP iff $\chi(L) \geq 0$

A basket is a surface $\in S^3$ obtained by plumbing positive Hopf bands onto a disc.

$L = 2F$ is a basket link

Thm: L is definite and $\mathcal{K}(L) \leq 2$
iff
 L is ADE



Cyclic Branched Covers

For $m \geq 3$ arcs, basket $F(m, p)$ is determined by P , $1 \leq p \leq m-1$, $L(m, p) = \partial F(m, p)$

Thm

① $L(m, p)$ positive & def iff p odd

② ADE iff $p=1$

③ $p > 1 \Rightarrow \Sigma_n$ is not an L -Space

Problems

1) Determine the definite basket links

2) Prove the conjecture for them

3) Prove for FSQP links

where $\mathcal{K}(L) = 0$.