

# The Determinant and Arc Indices of $\theta$ -Curves and Handcuff-Graphs

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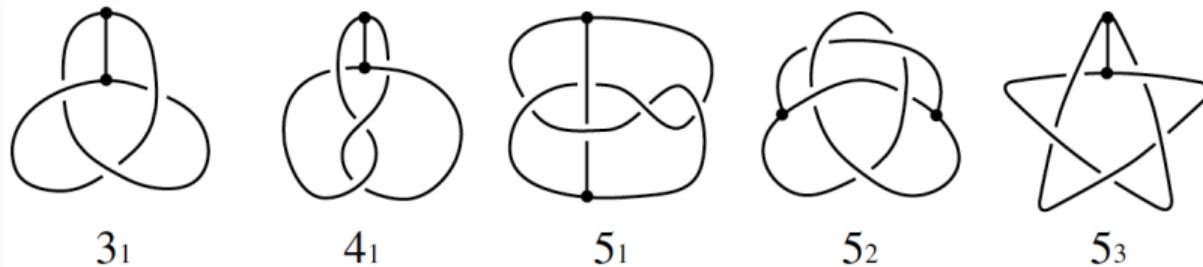
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# Introduction

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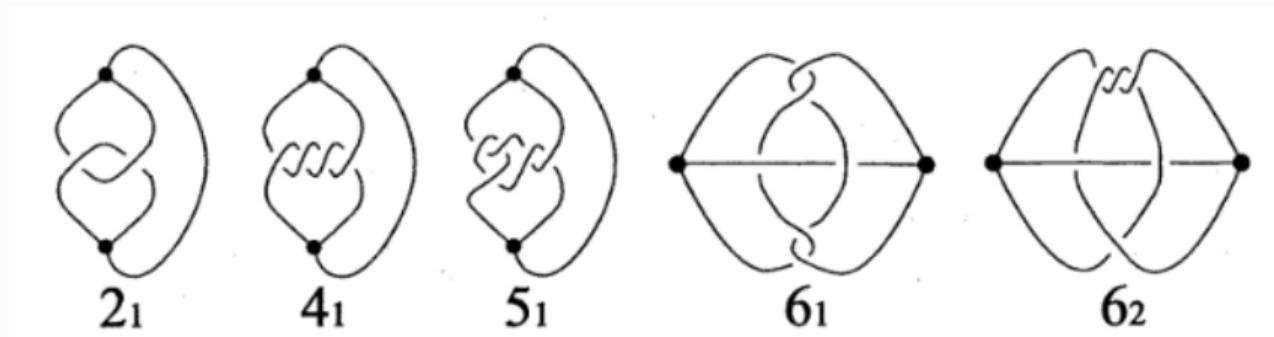
## $\theta$ -Curves

- A  **$\theta$ -curve**  $T$  is a graph embedded in  $S^3$ , which consists of two vertices  $v_1, v_2$  and three edges  $e_1, e_2, e_3$ , such that each edge joins the vertices.
- A **constituent knot**  $T_{ij}$ ,  $1 \leq i < j \leq 3$ , is a subgraph of  $T$  that consists of two vertices  $v_1, v_2$  and two edges  $e_i, e_j$ .
- $\theta$ -curves are roughly classified by comparing the triples of constituent knots.
- A  $\theta$ -curve is said to be **trivial** if it can be embedded in a 2-sphere in  $S^3$ .

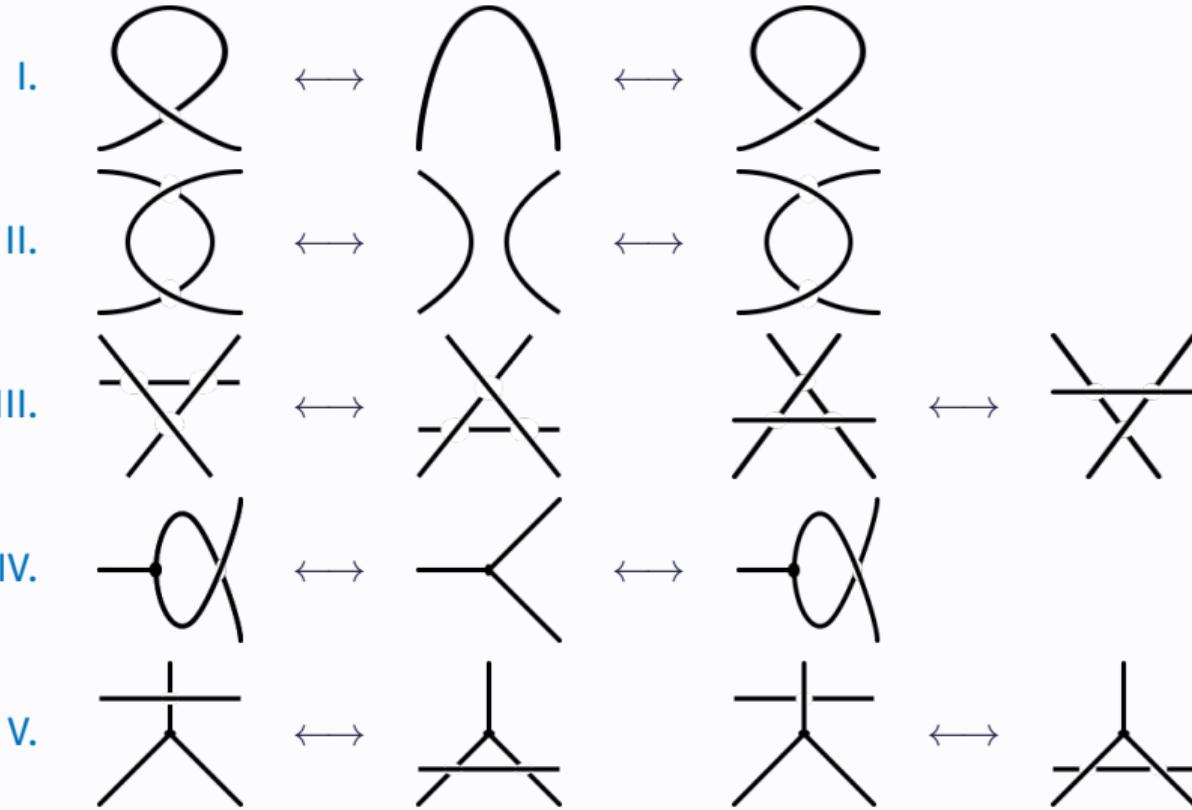


## Handcuff Graphs

- A **handcuff graph**  $H$  is a graph embedded in  $S^3$  consisting of two vertices  $(v_1, v_2)$  and three edges  $(e_1, e_2, e_3)$ , where  $e_3$  has distinct endpoints  $v_1$  and  $v_2$ , and  $e_1$  and  $e_2$  are loops based at  $v_1$  and  $v_2$ .
- A **constituent link  $H_{12}$** , is a subgraph of  $H$  that consists of two vertices  $v_1, v_2$  and two edges  $e_1, e_2$ .



# Reidemeister Moves for $\theta$ -Curves and Handcuff Graphs



## Arc Presentation

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- **Arc presentation** of a  $\theta$ -curve or handcuff graph is an embedding of them.
- It is contained in the union of finitely many half planes (called **pages**).
- The embedding is with the common boundary line (called **axis**).
- Each vertex lies in the axis.
- Each page contains a properly embedded single arc.
- **Arc index**, is the minimal number of pages among all possible arc presentations of graph.
- This arc presentation with the minimal number of pages is **minimal arc presentation**.

# Arc Presentation



Trefoil



θ<sub>5,2</sub>



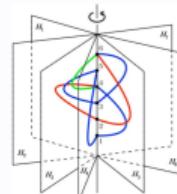
Φ<sub>2,1</sub>



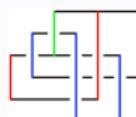
Open Book



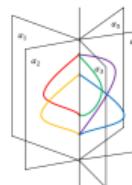
Grid Diagram



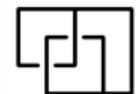
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Grid Diagram



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Grid Diagram

## Grid Diagram

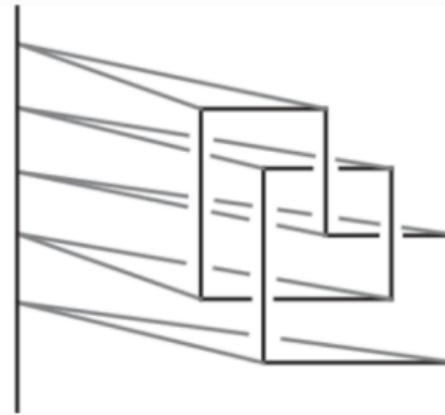
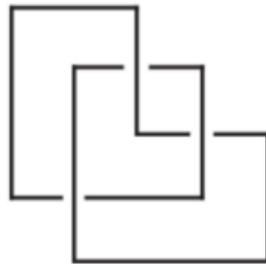
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- The **grid diagram** of  $\theta$ -curve or handcuff graph is a diagram with only vertical and horizontal strands.
- $(\text{number of vertical strands}) + 1 = (\text{number of horizontal strands})$
- At every crossing, the vertical strand crosses over the horizontal strand.
- No two horizontal strands are in the same row.
- No two vertical strands are in same column.

## Grid Diagram

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- A grid diagram gives rise to an arc presentation and vice versa.

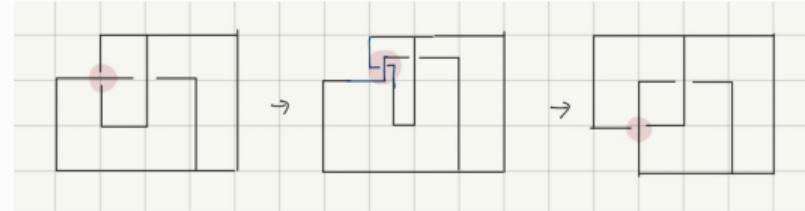


# Arc Presentation of the $\theta$ -Curve and Handcuff Graph

## Theorem

Every  $\theta$ -curve and handcuff graph admit a grid diagram.

## PROOF



## Corollary

Every  $\theta$ -curve and handcuff graph admit an arc presentation.