NON-ORIENTABLE LAGRANGIAN FILLINGS OF LEGENDRIAN KNOTS

LINYI CHEN, GRANT CRIDER-PHILLIPS, BRAEDEN REINOSO,
JOSHUA M. SABLOFF, AND LEYU YAO

ABSTRACT. We investigate when a Legendrian knot in standard contact $\mathbb{R}^3$ has a non-orientable exact Lagrangian filling. We prove analogs of several results in the orientable setting, develop new combinatorial obstructions to fillability, and determine when several families of knots have such fillings. In particular, we determine completely when an alternating knot (and more generally a plus-adequate knot) is decomposably non-orientably fillable, and classify the fillability of most torus and 3-strand pretzel knots. We also describe rigidity phenomena of decomposable non-orientable fillings, including finiteness of the possible normal Euler numbers of fillings, and the minimization of crosscap numbers of fillings, obtaining results which contrast in interesting ways with the smooth setting.

1. INTRODUCTION

The motivating question for this paper is: given a Legendrian link $\Lambda \subset (S^3, \xi_0)$, how does the existence of an exact Lagrangian filling $L \subset (B^4, \omega_0)$, orientable or not, restrict the smooth knot type of Λ? We say that a smooth knot K is (orientably or non-orientably) **Lagrangian fillable** if it has a Legendrian representative that has an exact (orientable or non-orientable) Lagrangian filling.

Being *orientably* fillable is a strong condition on a smooth knot: the maximal Thurston-Bennequin number is realized by the negative Euler characteristic of a Lagrangian filling [9], every Lagrangian filling minimizes the 4-ball genus [9], the HOMFLY bound on the maximal Thurston-Bennequin number is sharp, and the knot is quasipositive [26] (using [5, 17]). It is not yet clear exactly which smooth knots are orientably Lagrangian fillable, though the class lies strictly between the set of positive knots [26] — and even some almost positive knots [43] — and the set of quasipositive knots. Note that the motivating question introduces an interesting distinction between Legendrian and transverse knots: the class of transverse knots with symplectic

fillings coincides with quasipositive knots [5], though not all quasipositive knots are Lagrangian fillable.

Comparatively less is known about non-orientably fillable knots. Atiponrat [2] developed an obstruction to the existence of a decomposable exact Lagrangian filling using the parity of the number of "clasps" of a normal ruling, and used that obstruction to prove that a maximal tb representative of the $(4, -(2n + 5))$ torus knot has no exact Lagrangian filling [1]. Capovilla-Searle and Traynor [8] studied non-orientable, but not necessarily exact, Lagrangian endocobordisms; in developing obstructions to such endocobordisms, they produced examples of exact non-orientable fillings in a few families of knots, including some twist knots and $(p, -2)$ torus knots.

In this paper, we establish techniques for investigating non-orientable Lagrangian fillings and apply those techniques to families of knots. In parallel to the features of the orientable case, we begin by making connections between the classical invariants of a Legendrian knot and the **normal Euler numbers** of its non-orientable Lagrangian fillings:

Proposition 1.1. *If L is a Lagrangian filling of Λ with normal Euler number $e(L)$, then*

$$tb(\Lambda) = -\chi(L) - e(L).$$

Even though a knot has smooth fillings that realize infinitely many normal Euler numbers, we prove:

Proposition 1.2. *For any given Legendrian knot, only finitely many Euler numbers may be realized by exact decomposable non-orientable Lagrangian fillings.*

That said, there is a sequence of knots for which the corresponding sequence of sets of Euler numbers realized by Lagrangian fillings grows without bound; see Theorem 4.3.

Throughout the paper, in parallel to the fact that orientable Lagrangian fillings minimize the smooth 4-genus, we present evidence which suggests that any non-orientable exact Lagrangian filling with normal Euler number e minimizes the crosscap number among smooth fillings with normal Euler number e. However, the proof of such a minimization result is made difficult by the lack of an adjunction inequality for non-orientable surfaces.

Just as there is a connection between the HOMFLY polynomial and orientable fillings, the existence of a non-orientable fillings implies the sharpness of the Kauffman polynomial bound on the maximal Thurston-Bennequin number; see Proposition 3.5.

Finally, extending Atiponrat's work on rulings [2], we develop techniques for obstructing decomposable non-orientable Lagrangian fillings, including the development of an easily computable obstruction we call the **resolution linking number**. This obstruction is applied to prove Theorem 1.5, below.

In the second half of the paper, we combine the obstructions discussed above with constructions in families to reveal hints of the geography of non-orientably fillable smooth knots. We start by proving:

Theorem 1.3. *If K is positive, then K is orientably, but not non-orientably, decomposably fillable.*

We can completely characterize Lagrangian fillability of alternating knots. Cornwell, Ng, and Sivek [12] showed that an alternating knot is orientably fillable if and only if it is positive; we extend their analysis to non-orientable fillings of alternating knots.

Theorem 1.4. *If K is alternating, then K is non-orientably decomposably fillable if and only if K is not positive.*

This theorem will follow from a more general result about plus-adequate knots; see Theorem 5.1.

From these results, one might begin to suspect that non-orientable fillability is complementary to some notion of positivity, but it turns out that the existence of non-orientable fillings is more subtle. First, there are Legendrian knots with both orientable and non-orientable fillings; see Example 2.4. Second, the following two families contain knots which realize every combination of quasipositivity and non-orientable fillability:

Theorem 1.5. *For p and q relatively prime with $|p| > q$, let $T(p, q)$ denote the (p, q) torus knot.*
  (1) *$T(p, q)$ is orientably fillable if and only if $p > q > 0$.*
  (2) *$T(p, 2)$ is non-orientably fillable if $p < 0$.*
  (3) *$T(p, q)$ is not fillable if $p < 0$ and q is odd.*
  (4) *$T(p, q)$ is not decomposably fillable if $p < 0$ and $4|q$.*

Theorem 1.6. *Let $p_1, p_2, p_3 > 0$ and let $K \neq P(-p_1, -p_2, p_2 - 1)$ be a 3-stranded pretzel knot. Then K is decomposably non-orientably fillable if and only if K is isotopic to a pretzel knot of one of the following forms:*
  (1) *$P(p_1, p_2, p_3)$,*
  (2) *$P(-p_1, -p_2, -p_3)$ with exactly one of the p_i even*
  (3) *$P(-p_1, p_2, p_3)$ with p_1 odd,*
  (4) *$P(-p_1, -p_2, p_3)$ with $p_1 \geq p_2$, p_1 odd, and either $p_2 = p_3 = 1$ or $p_2 < p_3$, or*
  (5) *$P(-p_1, -p_2, p_3)$ with $p_1 \geq p_2$, $p_2 \geq p_3 + 2$, and one of the p_i even.*

Remark 1.7. The reason we must exclude $K = P(-p_1, -p_2, p_2 - 1)$ from Theorem 1.6 is because we do not have a max-*tb* front diagram for this family; whenever the front in Figure 19 is *tb*-maximal, the conditions in case (4) of the theorem apply so that K is not decomposably non-orientably fillable.

Even with the evidence above, it is difficult to form a precise conjectural description of smooth knot types that are non-orientably fillable. While

one would naïvely hope to parallel the conjecture that orientable fillings are related to the (quasi)positive hierarchy and the sharpness of the HOMFLY bound, such hopes do not survive encounters with examples. While there are no positive knots with non-orientable fillings, there exist examples of non-orientably fillable knots that are neither quasipositive nor negative (e.g. 4_1) and examples that are quasipositive (e.g. $m(8_{21})$, which has both orientable and non-orientable fillings). In the other direction, the results above about negative torus knots and some pretzel knots show that not all negative knots are non-orientably fillable. In fact, it seems that non-orientably fillable knots are non-positive and, roughly, not *too* negative.

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows: in Section 2, we collect background information on the normal Euler number and Lagrangian cobordisms, proving a generalization of Proposition 1.1 at the end. Section 3 develops obstructions to Lagrangian fillings from normal rulings, including a discussion of canonical rulings and the definition of the resolution linking number. We then proceed to examine the set of normal Euler numbers realized by Lagrangian fillings, proving Proposition 1.2. Finally, Sections 5, 6, and 7 examine the fillability of plus-adequate knots, torus knots, and 3-stranded pretzel knots, respectively.

2. Background Notions

In this section, we recall basic notions about properly embedded non-orientable surfaces and Lagrangian cobordisms between Legendrian links. We assume familiarity with the fundamentals of Legendrian knot theory in the standard contact $\mathbb{R}^3$; see [7, 20, 24, 45] for introductions. The only new material in this section is contained in Proposition 2.5.

2.1. **The Normal Euler Number.** In order to analyze non-orientable surfaces $(F, \partial F) \hookrightarrow ([0,1] \times Y, \{0,1\} \times Y)$ with null-homologous ends, we need an additional topological invariant first defined by Gordon and Litherland [25]; see also [3, 37]. Any closed interval can stand in for $[0,1]$, and we will make such substitutions below without further comment.

Suppose that $F \subset [0,1] \times Y$ is a properly embedded surface with $\partial F = K_0 \sqcup K_1$ with $K_i \subset \{i\} \times Y$. Let F' be a small transverse pushoff of F so that the pushoffs K_i' at the ends both realize the Seifert framing. We compute the **(relative) normal Euler number** $e(F)$ by finding compatible local orientations for TF and TF' at each intersection point in $F \cap F'$ — which may be used, together with an ambient orientation on $[0,1] \times Y$, to assign

a sign to each intersection — and then adding up the contributions at the intersection points.

There are several equivalent ways of defining the relative normal Euler number. Instead of specifying the framing for F' at the ends, we may take Seifert surfaces Σ_i for K_i, and consider the closed surface $\bar{F} = F \cup \Sigma_0 \cup \Sigma_1$. We then compute the intersection number of $\bar{F}$ and a small transverse pushoff $\bar{F}'$ to get $e(F)$. Another equivalent definition is to let F' be the image of a section of the normal S^1 bundle of F and let $K'_0 \sqcup K'_1 = \partial F'$; following [25] and [37, Lemma 4.2], we then see that $e(F) = \mathrm{lk}(K_0, K'_0) - \mathrm{lk}(K_1, K'_1)$.

Remark 2.1. If F is orientable, then $e(F) = 0$ since $\bar{F}$ represents the zero class in $H_2([0,1] \times Y; \mathbb{Z})$. Further, the normal Euler number is always even, as $\bar{F}$ always represents the zero class in $H_2([0,1] \times Y; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$.

As noted by Batson [3], we may use the normal Euler number to refine the minimal 4-dimensional crosscap number of a knot in S^3. The e-**crosscap number** $cr^e(K)$ of a knot K is the minimal first Betti number of all properly embedded non-orientable surfaces $F \subset B^4$ with $\partial F = K$ and $e(F) = e$. The 4-dimensional **crosscap number** $cr_4(K)$ is simply the minimum value of $cr^e(K)$.

2.2. **Lagrangian Cobordisms.** The formal definition of a cylindrical-at-infinity Lagrangian cobordism between Legendrian submanifolds is the following.

Definition 2.2. Let $\Lambda_\pm$ be Legendrian links in the contact manifold (Y, ξ), where $\xi = \ker \alpha$. An **(exact) Lagrangian cobordism** L from Λ_- to Λ_+ is an exact properly embedded Lagrangian submanifold of the symplectization $(\mathbb{R} \times Y, d(e^t \alpha))$ satisfying:

- There exists $T_+ \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $L \cap ([T_+, \infty) \times Y) = [T_+, \infty) \times \Lambda_+$;
- There exists $T_- < T_+$ such that $L \cap ((-\infty, T_-] \times Y) = (-\infty, T_-] \times \Lambda_-$; and
- The primitive of $(e^t \alpha)|_L$ is constant at each end of L.

The cobordism L is a **filling** if $\Lambda_- = \emptyset$.

The final condition in the definition of a cobordism is designed to allow cobordisms to be concatenated while preserving exactness; see [10] for a more thorough discussion.

There are three types of **elementary cobordisms** that are useful for constructing Lagrangian cobordisms:

Legendrian Isotopy: A Legendrian isotopy from Λ_- to Λ_+ induces a Lagrangian cobordism from Λ_- to Λ_+, though the construction is somewhat more complicated than simply taking the trace of the isotopy [6, 16, 18].

0-Handle: Adding a disjoint, unlinked maximal Legendrian unknot Υ to Λ induces a Lagrangian 0-handle cobordism from Λ to $\Lambda \sqcup \Upsilon$ [6, 16].
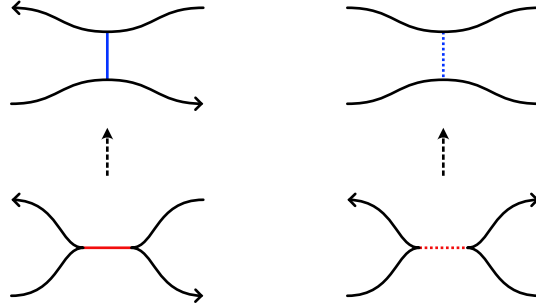
FIGURE 1. Attaching a 1-handle along a Legendrian link: (left) an oriented 1-handle and (right) an unoriented 1-handle.

1-**Handle:** Performing an ambient surgery between two cusps of the front projection of Λ as in Figure 1 induces a Lagrangian 1-handle cobordism [6, 13, 16]. A 1-handle attachment is may be **oriented** or **unoriented** depending on the orientation of Λ near the attaching regions; see the figure. In practice, we will use the operation of "pinching" across the co-core of a 1-handle as we move down a cobordism.

A cobordism constructed by concatenating finitely many elementary cobordisms is called **decomposable**. It is useful to introduce some notation: denote the decomposition of L into elementary cobordisms by $L = L_1 \odot \cdots \odot L_n$, with L_i going from Λ_{i-1} to Λ_i. For more information about constructing Lagrangian cobordisms, see [4].

Example 2.3. The figure-eight knot is non-orientably fillable by a Lagrangian Klein bottle with normal Euler number 4; see Figure 2. The normal Euler number may be computed combinatorially using Proposition 2.5, below.

Example 2.4. The $m(8_{21})$ knot is orientably fillable by a Lagrangian torus and non-orientably fillable by a Lagrangian Klein bottle with normal Euler number 0; see Figure 3.

We finish this section by relating the normal Euler number, Euler characteristic, and Thurston-Bennequin numbers of a Lagrangian cobordism; Proposition 1.1 is an immediate corollary.

Proposition 2.5. *If L is a Lagrangian cobordism from Λ_- to Λ_+ with normal Euler number $e(L)$, then*

$$tb(\Lambda_+) - tb(\Lambda_-) = -\chi(L) - e(L).$$

Proof. We prove that $e(L) = -tb(\Lambda_+) + tb(\Lambda_-) - \chi(L)$ by calculating the normal Euler number from the definition. It will prove useful to introduce an almost complex structure J on the symplectization $\mathbb{R} \times Y$ that leaves the
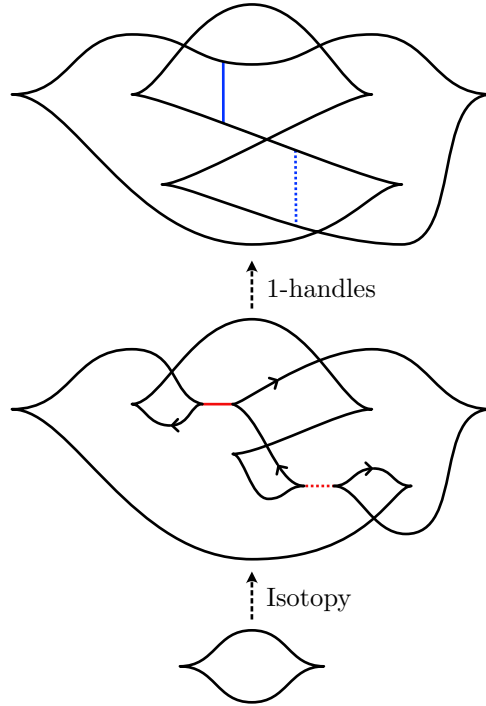
FIGURE 2. A 0-handle and isotopy produce the unknot in the middle. Two subsequent 1-handles yield a filling of a Legendrian figure-eight knot by a Klein bottle with normal Euler number 4.

contact planes invariant and sends the symplectization direction to the Reeb vector field R_α. Note that this choice of almost complex structure orients $\mathbb{R} \times Y$ in a manner consistent with the symplectic structure.

Consider a Morse function $f : L \to \mathbb{R}$ that agrees with the symplectization coordinate t outside of $[T_-, T_+] \times Y$. Let X be the gradient of f (with respect to some metric). Since L is Lagrangian, the vector field JX is normal to L when nonzero, with $JX = R_\alpha$ outside of $[T_-, T_+] \times Y$. Pushing L off along JX yields a surface L' that intersects L at the critical points of f and has the contact (Thurston-Bennequin) framing at the ends. We correct the framing of L' at the ends by adjoining annuli that interpolate between $L' \cap \{T_\pm\} \times Y$ and pushoffs of $L \cap \{T_\pm \pm 1\} \times Y$ that realize the Seifert framing at each end; call the result L''.

It remains to compute the signed intersection number of L and L''. The annuli contribute $-tb(\Lambda_+) + tb(\Lambda_-)$. The remaining intersection points arise from the critical points of f. A local computation shows that each such intersection point p contributes $(-1)^{1+\mathrm{ind}_p f}$, which yields a total contribution of $-\chi(L)$ from the critical points of f. The result follows. $\qquad\square$
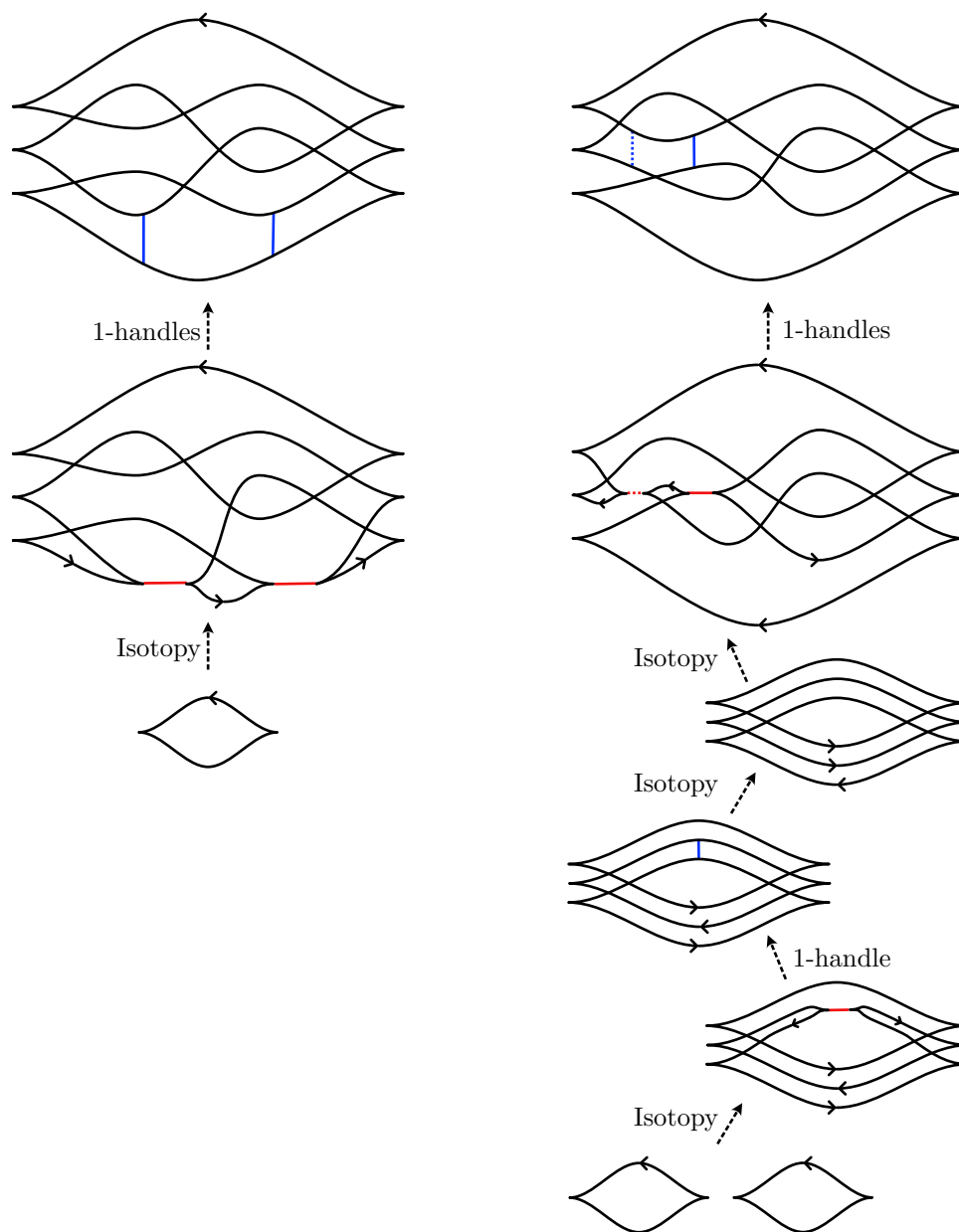
FIGURE 3. Fillings of a Legendrian $m(8_{21})$ knot by a torus (left) and by a Klein bottle with normal Euler number 0 (right). The middle isotopy at right is a cyclic permutation of the 3-copy of the unknot [34].

3. Obstructions to Lagrangian Fillings from Normal Rulings

In this section, we use normal rulings of front diagrams to analyze decomposable Lagrangian fillings, both orientable and not. We begin with the foundational definitions of normal rulings, including their Euler characteristics and a new quantity that we term the **normal Euler number** of a ruling. We then recall that a decomposable filling yields a canonical ruling of the Legendrian link at the top [2], and we connect the topology of a Lagrangian cobordism with the orientability, Euler characteristic, and normal Euler number of the canonical ruling. Finally, we attach a quantity called the **resolution linking number** to a ruling and show that it is invariant for rulings related by decomposable cobordism, hence yielding an obstruction to the existence of a decomposable filling. In all of this work, the non-orientable setting is the more subtle because of the non-vanishing of the Euler number.

3.1. **Normal Rulings.** A normal ruling is a combinatorial structure on the front diagram of a Legendrian link inspired by the theory of generating families; see [41] for a broader overview. Essentially, a ruling is a decomposition of a front diagram of a Legendrian Λ into a set of disks (called "ruling disks"), each of which is planar isotopic to a maximal Legendrian unknot, with additional restrictions to control the interaction of the disks where they meet. In light of Theorem 3.4, below, we will conflate notation for a Legendrian knot and its front diagram in this paper.

To define a **normal ruling** on Λ, we assume that the x coordinates of all crossings and cusps are distinct. A normal ruling consists of a set ρ of crossings of Λ, called **switches**, that satisfies a set of combinatorial conditions. To elucidate those conditions, let Λ^ρ denote a new Legendrian link obtained from Λ by resolving the switches of ρ into horizontal line segments as in Figure 4(a). We say that the components of Λ^ρ to which the new horizontal line segments belong are **incident** to the switch. The components of Λ^ρ must satisfy the following three conditions:

(1) Each component of Λ^ρ is planar isotopic to the standard diagram of the maximal Legendrian unknot. In particular, each component bounds a **ruling disk** in the plane.
(2) Exactly two components are incident to each switch.
(3) Inside a small vertical strip around each switch, the ruling disks incident to the crossing are either nested or disjoint; see Figure 4(b).

A ruling ρ is **oriented** if all of its switches are positive crossings and **unoriented** otherwise.

We attach two quantities to a normal ruling, the first a well-known analogue of the Euler characteristic and the second a novel analogue of the normal Euler number. We first set some notation. Denote by $c(\Lambda)$ the number of right cusps. Let $s_+(\rho)$ (resp. $s_-(\rho)$) be the number of positive (resp. negative) switches in ρ, with $s(\rho) = s_+(\rho) + s_-(\rho)$. Finally, fix orientations
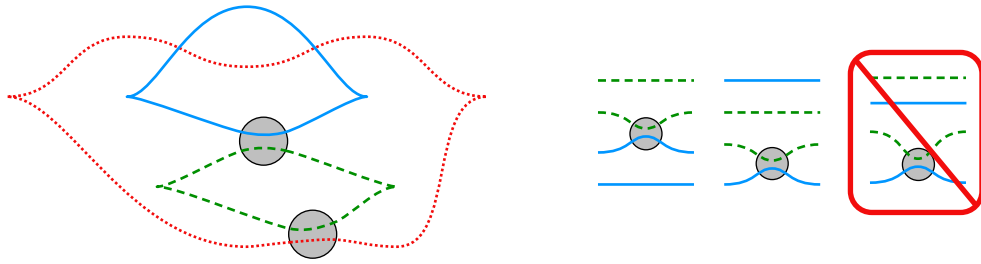
FIGURE 4. (Left) The resolution of switches in a ruling of a figure-eight knot. (Right) Possible configurations of ruling disks at a switch in a ruling, up to reflection about the horizontal. After this figure, we will no longer draw rulings with resolved crossings.
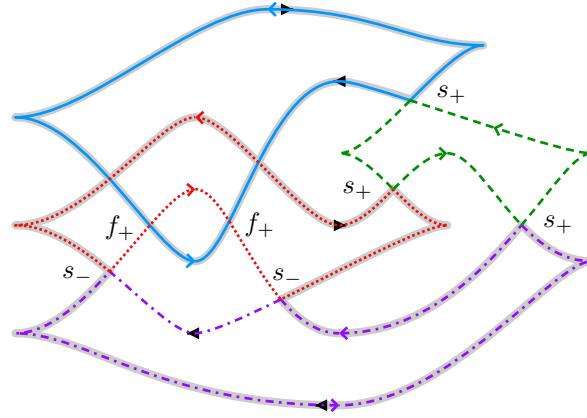

FIGURE 5. For this Legendrian Λ, ruling ρ, and orientations o (solid arrows) and o^ρ (open arrows), we have $s_+(\rho) = 3$, $s_-(\rho) = 2$, $f_+(\rho, o, o^\rho) = 2$, and $f_-(\rho, o, o^\rho) = 0$. The flipped region is shaded. Thus, we have $\chi(\rho) = -1$ and $e_2(\rho) \equiv 0$.

o on Λ and o^ρ on Λ^ρ and consider the crossings of Λ^ρ where the sign of the crossing coming from o differs from the sign coming from o^ρ; we refer to those crossings as **flipped crossings** and the sections of Λ^ρ on which o and o^ρ disagree the **flipped region** or **flipped strands**. Let $f_+(\rho, o, o^\rho)$ (resp. $f_-(\rho, o, o^\rho)$) be the number of flipped crossings of Λ^ρ with positive (resp. negative) sign with respect to o^ρ. See Figure 5 for an illustration of this notation.

We are now ready to define the Euler numbers of a ruling.

Definition 3.1 ([11])**.** The **Euler characteristic** of a ruling ρ is an integer defined by

$$\chi(\rho) = c(\Lambda) - s(\rho).$$

Kálmán [28] observed that $\chi(\rho)$ is the Euler characteristic of the (possibly immersed) **ruling surface** Σ_ρ constructed by connecting the ruling disks of ρ by bands at the switches.

Definition 3.2. The **normal Euler number** of a ruling ρ and orientations o and o^ρ is the element of $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ defined by

$$e_2(\rho) \equiv s_-(\rho) + f_+(\rho, o, o^\rho) - f_-(\rho, o, o^\rho) \mod 2.$$

It follows immediately from the definition that if ρ is orientable, then $e_2(\rho) = 0$. To justify the notation $e_2(\rho)$, we prove the following lemma.

Lemma 3.3. *The normal Euler number of a ruling does not depend on the orientations o and o^ρ.*

Proof. Since $s_-(\rho)$ does not depend on the choices of orientation, we need only prove that $f_+(\rho, o, o^\rho) - f_-(\rho, o, o^\rho)$ does not depend on o and o^ρ modulo 2. In fact, it suffices to prove that $f_+(\rho, o, o^\rho) - f_-(\rho, o, o^\rho)$ is invariant under a change of orientation of a single component of the link Λ^ρ.

Denote by π^ρ the orientation of Λ^ρ obtained by switching the orientation on a single component $\Lambda_0^\rho \subset \Lambda^\rho$. Let $\mathrm{lk}_0(o^\rho)$ denote the sum of the linking numbers between Λ_0^ρ and all of the other components of Λ^ρ with respect to the orientation o^ρ. If we label the flipped crossings of Λ_0^ρ by $f_\pm^0(\rho, o, o^\rho)$ and the non-flipped crossings of Λ_0^ρ by $\bar{f}_\pm^0(\rho, o, o^\rho)$, then we may compute

$$(3.1) \quad \mathrm{lk}_0(o^\rho) = \frac{1}{2}\left(f_+^0(\rho, o, o^\rho) + \bar{f}_+^0(\rho, o, o^\rho) - f_-^0(\rho, o, o^\rho) - \bar{f}_-^0(\rho, o, o^\rho)\right).$$

Further, notice that passing from o^ρ to π^ρ swaps the sets of flipped and non-flipped crossings on Λ_0^ρ, and also reverses the signs of those crossings. That is, we obtain

$$(3.2) \qquad \begin{aligned} f_+^0(\rho, o, \pi^\rho) &= \bar{f}_-^0(\rho, o, o^\rho) \\ f_-^0(\rho, o, \pi^\rho) &= \bar{f}_+^0(\rho, o, o^\rho) \end{aligned}$$

Combining Equations (3.1) and (3.2) yields the following computation:

$$e_2(\rho, o, o^\rho) - e_2(\rho, o, \pi^\rho) = 2\,\mathrm{lk}_0(o^\rho) \equiv 0 \mod 2,$$

which completes the proof of the lemma. $\qquad\square$

We may organize the set of rulings of a front diagram into the **ruling polynomial** [11]:

$$R_\Lambda(z) = \sum_{\text{Rulings } \rho} z^{1-\chi(\rho)}.$$

The **oriented ruling polynomial** $R_\Lambda^o(z)$ is defined similarly by summing over oriented rulings. The ruling polynomials R_Λ and R_Λ^0 are Legendrian — in fact, smooth — invariants, thus justifying our conflation of a Legendrian knot and its front diagram in our notation.[1]

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[1]One can upgrade the oriented ruling polynomial to a *graded* ruling polynomial, which is an effective Legendrian (as opposed to smooth) invariant [11].

Theorem 3.4 ([39])**.** *Given a Legendrian link Λ with front diagram D,*

(1) *The ruling polynomial $R_\Lambda(z)$ is the coefficient of $a^{-tb(\Lambda)-1}$ in the Kauffman polynomial $F_\Lambda(a, z)$.*

(2) *The oriented ruling polynomial $R^o_\Lambda(z)$ is the coefficient of $a^{-tb(\Lambda)-1}$ in the HOMFLY polynomial $P_\Lambda(a, z)$.*

Combining this result with the upper bounds on the Thurston-Bennequin invariant from the Kauffman and HOMFLY polynomials, we see that if a Legendrian knot Λ has a front diagram with a ruling, then it must maximize tb [39].

3.2. **Fillings and the Existence of Rulings.** A fundamental link between rulings and fillings uses the machinery of Legendrian contact homology, a Floer-type invariant of Legendrian submanifolds.

Proposition 3.5. *If a smooth knot K is fillable, then the Kauffman bound on the maximal Thurston-Bennequin number is sharp and every Legendrian representative with maximal Thurston-Bennequin number has a ruling.*

Proof. Suppose that K has a Legendrian representative Λ with a Lagrangian filling L. The Legendrian contact homology DGA of such a Legendrian has an augmentation [14, 15]. That augmentation, in turn, yields a ruling of Λ [22, 40]. Theorem 3.4 then implies both parts of the conclusion. $\square$

Remark 3.6. If the filling of K is orientable, then the augmentations and rulings are 2-graded, and hence the ruling is also orientable.

3.3. **Canonical Rulings for Decomposable Fillings.** In this section, we begin to explore a more subtle relationship between rulings and decomposable fillings. Atiponrat [2, Lemma 2] proved that a decomposable filling L of a Legendrian Λ induces a canonical ruling ρ_L on Λ; Pan also commented on this fact in [38, §5.5] and noted that the proof extends to cobordisms from Λ_- to Λ_+ with a given ruling on Λ_-. The proof, in essence, comes from Chekanov and Pushkar's proof that rulings — even orientable rulings — are invariant under Legendrian isotopy [11] and the fact that 0-handles create and 1-handles merge ruling disks; see Figure 6 for an illustration of the latter. We note, however, that the canonical ruling of a decomposable filling may not correspond with the ruling produced by Proposition 3.5, though the canonical ruling construction does yield an alternative — and more elementary — proof of the proposition in the case that the filling is decomposable.

The main result in this section is to refine the construction of a canonical ruling to relate the orientability of the cobordism L with the orientability of the ruling ρ_L.

Proposition 3.7. *Suppose L is a decomposable cobordism from Λ_- to Λ_+, that Λ_+ is connected, and that ρ is an orientable ruling of Λ_-. The canonical ruling ρ_L of Λ_+ is orientable if and only if L is.*
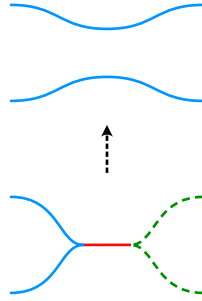
FIGURE 6. Constructing a canonical ruling across a 1-handle.

Proof. We use the notation $L = L_1 \odot \cdots \odot L_n$. First note that since Λ_+ is connected, the lack of 2-handles in the decomposition of L implies that $L_i \odot \cdots \odot L_n$ is connected for any i.

The key observation is that L is orientable if and only if all of the 1-handles used to construct L are oriented. Indeed, let L_i be the cobordism induced by the topmost non-orientable 1-handle. Since there are no 2-handles and Λ_+ is connected, we see that $L_{i+1} \odot \cdots \odot L_n$ is connected. Thus, we may form a curve γ in $L_{i+1} \odot \cdots \odot L_n$ connecting the two points in the cosphere. As $L_{i+1} \odot \cdots \odot L_n$ is orientable, a neighborhood N of γ is a rectangle with proper boundary oriented by Λ_i. Attaching the co-core of the non-oriented 1-handle to N along $\partial N \cap \Lambda_i$ yields a Möbius strip. Thus, $L_i \odot \cdots \odot L_n$ is non-orientable, and hence L is as well. The reverse direction is obvious.

We are now ready to prove the proposition. Suppose that L is orientable. Since Legendrian isotopy and the addition of a 0-handle preserve orientability of the canonical ruling, we need only consider 1-handles. The observation above shows that the 1-handles in L are all oriented. It is clear that the canonical ruling procedure in Figure 6 creates an orientable ruling on Λ_i from an orientable ruling on Λ_{i-1}. Thus, if L is orientable, then ρ_L is orientable if ρ is.

Conversely, suppose that ρ_L is orientable. Reversing the procedure for extending a canonical ruling across a 1-handle entails pinching across a ruling disk. If a ruling disk is oriented, then the Legendrian is oriented in opposite directions along the top and bottom strands of that ruling disk. Thus, we must have that every 1-handle in L is oriented. Thus, we see that L is orientable. $\square$

Proposition 3.7 is an effective obstruction to the existence of a decomposable non-orientable filling. We encapsulate the obstruction in the following corollary, which follows from the idea that a non-orientable decomposable filling of Λ induces a non-orientable ruling on Λ, which, in turn, is counted by the ruling polynomial but not the oriented ruling polynomial.

Corollary 3.8. *If Λ has a non-orientable decomposable filling, then*

$$R_\Lambda(z) \neq R_\Lambda^o(z).$$

Example 3.9. We saw in Example 2.3 that the figure-eight knot has a non-orientable decomposable filling. As promised by the corollary, one can compute that $R_\Lambda(z) \neq R_\Lambda^o(z)$ and hence that the relevant coefficients of the HOMFLY and Kauffman polynomials for the figure-eight knot differ.

Remark 3.10. Since the condition on the ruling polynomials in Corollary 3.8 can be read off of the HOMFLY and Kauffman polynomials of the underlying smooth knot, it follows that the obstruction to the existence of a decomposable non-orientable filling does not depend on the (maximal) Legendrian representative.

3.4. **Canonical Rulings and Euler Numbers.** In this section, we relate the topology of a decomposable Lagrangian cobordism to the Euler numbers of the corresponding canonical ruling.

Proposition 3.11. *If L is a decomposable Lagrangian cobordism from Λ_- to Λ_+, ρ a ruling of Λ_-, and ρ_L the canonical ruling of Λ_+ induced by L, then*

$$\chi(\rho_L) - \chi(\rho) = \chi(L).$$

Proof. We check the relation for each of the elementary cobordisms. The equation holds for cobordisms induced by Legendrian isotopies since $\chi(\rho)$ is a Legendrian isotopy invariant and the Euler characteristic of a cylinder vanishes. The equation holds for the addition of a 0-handle since the new maximal unknot raises $\chi(\rho)$ by 1 as we get a new ruling disk with no new switches; this matches the Euler characteristic of a disk. Finally, the equation holds for the addition of a 1-handle, as $\chi(\rho)$ changes by -1 with the loss of a right cusp and no change to the switches; this matches the Euler characteristic of a pair of pants. □

Proposition 3.12. *Let L be a decomposable Lagrangian cobordism from Λ_- to Λ_+, ρ a ruling of Λ_-, and ρ_L the canonical ruling of Λ_+ induced by L. We compute that*

$$e_2(\rho_L) - e_2(\rho) \equiv \frac{1}{2}e(L) \mod 2.$$

Proof. We check the relation for each of the elementary cobordisms, this time working one Reidemeister move at a time for cobordisms induced by Legendrian isotopy. In these cases, we use the ruling correspondence laid down in [11]; see also [2]. Note that for all but the 1-handle case, the normal Euler number of the cobordism vanishes, so in those cases we must prove that e_2 does not change.

   Reidemeister 0. If neither or both crossings are switched, or there are more than two ruling disks involved, then the rulings before and after an R0 move are combinatorially identical. Thus, we need only consider the case
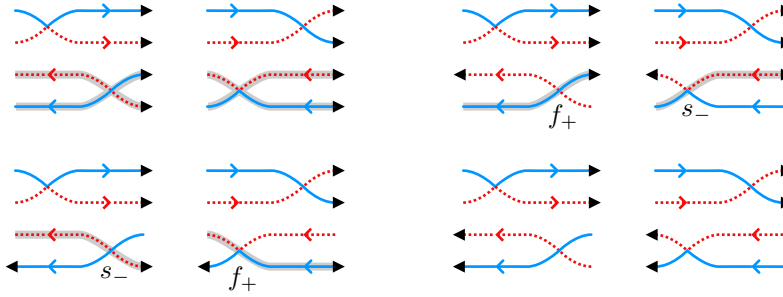
FIGURE 7. Choices of orientation for Λ^ρ around an R0 move that satisfy the three conditions in the proof when the upper left switch is positive. Similar choices may be made with the upper left switch is negative.

where there is a single switch and only two ruling disks appear locally, as in Figure 7.

We claim that we can choose orientations on the two ruling disks that satisfy the following three conditions on both sides of the R0 move:

(1) Exactly one flipped strand passes smoothly through any negative switch or negative crossing;
(2) Exactly zero or two flipped strands pass through any positive switch or positive crossing; and
(3) The flipped strands are identical away from the local picture on both sides of the R0 move.

In fact, one such choice is to orient the two ruling disks counterclockwise, as confirmed for configurations where the upper left switch is positive in Figures 7; a similar check can be made in the case that the upper left switch is negative. With such choices in hand, it is straightforward to see that a negative switch on one side of the R0 move is paired with a f_+ crossing on the other, thus balancing the contributions to e_2; there are no f_- crossings to balance by our choices.

Reidemeister I. There are no new negative switches or flipped crossings in this case, so e_2 does not change. See the left side of Figure 8.

Reidemeister II. There are no new negative switches in this case, and any flipped crossings arise in oppositely-signed pairs. Thus, e_2 does not change. See the center of Figure 8.

Reidemeister III. If no crossing or all three crossings are switched, then the local contributions to e_2 before and after the RIII move are identical.

If a single crossing is switched and is positive, then we may orient the components of Λ_-^ρ so that no flipped regions appear in the local picture of the RIII move. It follows that there are no local contributions to e_2 before and after the RIII move. If the single switch is negative, then we may orient the components of Λ_-^ρ so that exactly one flipped strand passes smoothly through the negative switch and no other strands are flipped. In this case,
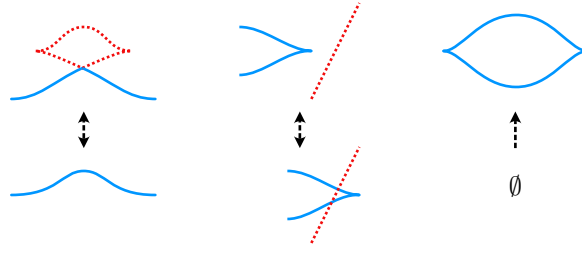
FIGURE 8. The normal Euler numbers of the corresponding rulings are equal across (left) an RI move (the switch is positive), (center) an RII move, or (right) a 0-handle.
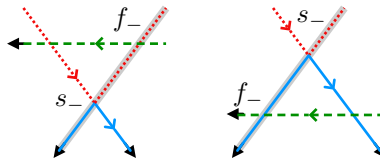

FIGURE 9. One case of an RIII move with one negative switch. There are choices of orientations on the components of Λ^ρ so that there is one smooth flipped strand and the flipped crossings have the same signs before and after the move.

there is one flipped crossing that has the same sign before and after the RIII move; see Figure 9.

If two crossings are switched, then as in the R0 cases, we may choose orientations on the components of Λ^ρ_- so that the flipped strands are identical away from the local picture on both sides of the RIII move and so that local contributions to e_2 match; see Figure 10.

Thus, for any RIII move, e_2 does not change.

0-handle. There are no new negative switches or flipped crossings in this case, so e_2 does not change. See Figure 8(c).

1-handle. In this case, Proposition 2.5 shows that $e(L) = tb(\Lambda_-) - tb(\Lambda_+) + 1$.

If the 1-handle is orientable, then the orientations on Λ_- and Λ_+ match outside a neighborhood of the 1-handle, and hence so do the signs of all of the crossings. Since the signs of the crossings are unchanged but Λ_+ has one fewer cusp than Λ_-, we have $e(L) = 0$. On the other hand, we may choose orientations on the resolved diagram Λ^ρ_- so that the cusps involved in the 1-handle are either both flipped or both not flipped; choose the corresponding orientation on $\Lambda^{\rho_L}_+$. Since the signs of the switches are the same before and after the 1-handle, as are the signs of the crossings in the flipped regions, we see that e_2 is also unchanged.
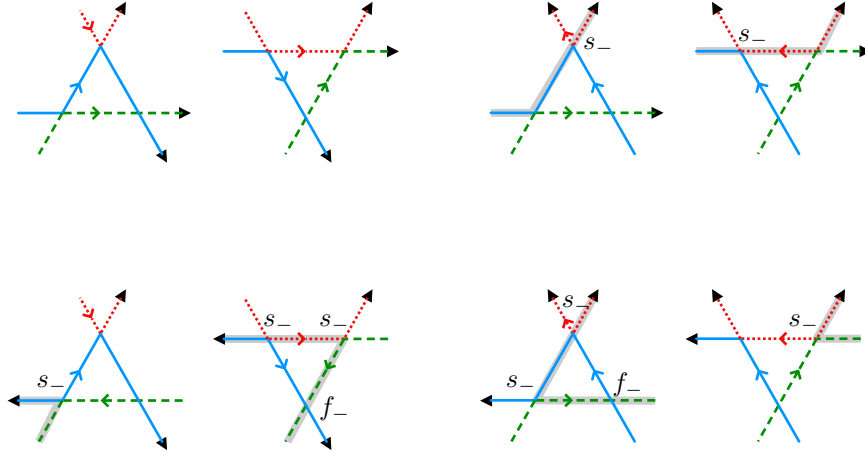
FIGURE 10. For each possible orientation (up to an overall reversal) of the strands of an RIII move with two switches, we display orientations on the components of Λ^ρ so that the flipped strands are identical away from the local picture and so that local contributions to e_2 match. In particular, note that s_- and f_- cancel.

If the 1-handle is not orientable, then a closer analysis is needed. For any choice of orientation of Λ_+, there is a "reversing strand" along which the orientation of Λ_+ and that of Λ_- disagree; see the example in Figure 11. Along the reversing strand, flipped regions and crossing signs (at least at those crossings for which exactly one strand is the reversing strand) are opposite for Λ_- and Λ_+.

In the expression for $e(L)$, we see that the elimination of a right cusp in Λ_+ cancels the $+1$. Thus, we need only compare how changes in crossing signs change tb and e_2. Suppose that the reversing strand changes a crossing from positive to negative. On one hand, we may compute the local contribution to the change in tb to be $\frac{1}{2}(tb(\Lambda_-) + tb(\Lambda_+)) = 1$. On the other hand, if the crossing is a switch, then $s_-(\rho)$ increases by 1 and hence so does e_2. If the crossing contributes to f_-, then the reversing strand unflips the crossing, and hence f_- decreases by 1, implying that e_2 increases by 1. Note that such a crossing cannot contribute to f_+. Finally, if the crossing is not flipped, then the reversing strand flips it to contribute to f_+, implying that e_2 increases by 1. A similar analysis holds if the crossing changes from negative to positive. In all cases, the change in e_2 matches that of $\frac{1}{2}e(L)$. □

3.5. **The Resolution Linking Number.** Not every ruling need be the canonical ruling of a Lagrangian filling. Atiponrat [2] defined one obstruction, the parity of the number of "clasps" in a ruling that, loosely speaking, quantifies how far the ruling surface is from being a ribbon surface. In this
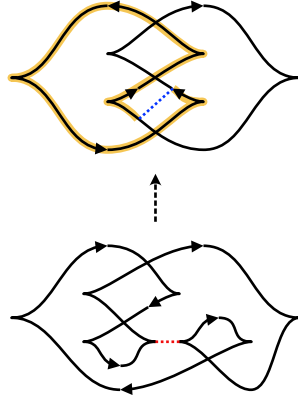
FIGURE 11. A non-orientable 1-handle induces a "reversing strand" (highlighted at top) along which the orientations of Λ_- and Λ_+ disagree, and hence along which flipped regions and crossing signs (at least at those crossings for which exactly one strand is the reversing strand) are reversed. Is this useful?

section, we define a more computable obstruction based on the linking between the boundaries of ruling disks. We suspect that Atiponrat's parity and the unoriented resolution linking number contain the same information.

Definition 3.13. Let ρ be an orientable ruling on a Legendrian link Λ. The **resolution linking number** $\mathrm{rlk}(\rho)$ is defined to be the sum of the pairwise linking numbers of the oriented link Λ^ρ. For any ruling ρ of Λ, the **unoriented resolution linking number** $\mathrm{rlk}_2(\rho)$ is defined to be the mod 2 reduction of the sum of the pairwise linking numbers of the link Λ^ρ with any chosen orientation of the components.

Note that rlk_2 is well-defined, as changing the orientation of a single component Λ_i of Λ^ρ would negate the linking numbers between Λ_i and the other components, but those negations do not change the parity of the result.

It turns out that the resolution linking numbers are combinations of familiar invariants. The first item in the lemma is due to [31].

Lemma 3.14.   (1) *The oriented resolution linking number satisfies*

$$(3.3) \qquad\qquad \mathrm{rlk}(\rho) = \frac{1}{2}(tb(\Lambda) + \chi(\rho)).$$

  (2) *For any choice of orientations Λ and of Λ^ρ, the unoriented resolution linking number satisfies*

$$(3.4) \qquad \mathrm{rlk}_2(\rho) \equiv \frac{1}{2}\left(tb(\Lambda) + \chi(\rho) + 2e_2(\rho)\right) \mod 2.$$

We see immediately that the set of all oriented resolution linking number values of a Legendrian Λ is a topological quantity.

Corollary 3.15. *The set of all oriented resolution linking numbers for a Legendrian Λ is determined by the exponents of the variable z, shifted by $tb(\Lambda)$, in the coefficient of $a^{tb(\Lambda)-1}$ in the HOMFLY polynomial.*

Proof of Lemma 3.14. Generalizing notation from Lemma 3.3, denote by $\bar{f}_\pm$ the non-flipped crossings of Λ^ρ. The proof of (2) follows from adding up the following identities for some choices of orientation o and o^ρ, and then slightly generalizing the proof of Lemma 3.3 to see that $\mathrm{rlk}_2(\rho) = \frac{1}{2}\left(f_+ + \bar{f}_+ - f_- - \bar{f}_-\right)$:

$$tb(\Lambda) = (\bar{f}_+ + f_- + s_+(\rho)) - (\bar{f}_- + f_+ + s_-(\rho)) - c(D)$$
$$\chi(\rho) = c(D) - s_+(\rho) - s_-(\rho)$$
$$2e_2(\rho) = 2(s_-(\rho) + f_+ - f_-)$$

The proof of (1) follows the same computation, this time noting that all of the steps work over the integers, and that the quantities $s_-(\rho)$ and $f_\pm(\rho)$ vanish. $\qquad\square$

If Λ has an orientable decomposable filling L, then, on one hand, we know $tb(\Lambda) = -\chi(L)$, while on the other, we have $\chi(\rho_L) = \chi(L)$. Thus, when ρ is the canonical ruling for a filling L, the first formula in the lemma above shows that $\mathrm{rlk}(\rho)$ vanishes. The contrapositive of this string of ideas shows that the resolution linking number is an obstruction to the existence of an orientable decomposable filling. A similar line of reasoning applies to non-orientable fillings and rlk_2. This perspective leads to Theorem 3.16.

Theorem 3.16. *If L is an orientable decomposable cobordism from Λ_- to Λ_+ and that ρ is an oriented ruling of Λ_-, then*

(3.5) $$\mathrm{rlk}(\rho_L) = \mathrm{rlk}(\rho).$$

The equation holds modulo 2 for non-orientable decomposable cobordisms and rulings with rlk_2 in place of rlk.

Proof. The proof follows directly from Lemma 3.14 and Propositions 2.5, 3.11, and 3.12. $\qquad\square$

Corollary 3.17. *If all orientable rulings ρ of Λ have nonzero resolution linking number, then Λ has no orientable filling; a similar fact for $\mathrm{rlk}_2(\Lambda, \rho)$ and fillings of any type also holds.*

Example 3.18. The unique orientable ruling ρ of the figure-eight knot has $\mathrm{rlk}(\Lambda, \rho) = 1$. Thus, the figure-eight knot does not have an orientable decomposable filling. Of course, the conclusion follows even more easily from the fact that the maximal tb of the figure-eight knot is -3, which cannot be $-\chi(L)$ for any surface L. We will put the corollary to more subtle use in Section 6.
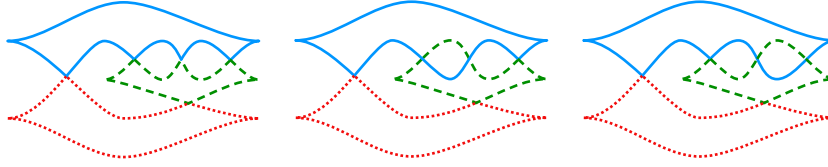
FIGURE 12. The three rulings of a maximal tb front diagram for a mirror 5_2 knot.

4. RIGIDITY OF THE EULER NUMBER

If L is a filling of Λ, the relation $tb(\Lambda) = -\chi(L) - e(L)$ from Proposition 2.5 leaves open the possibility of non-orientable fillings realizing infinitely many distinct normal Euler numbers. On one hand, infinitely many normal Euler numbers may, indeed, be realized by smooth fillings of any knot. By connected summing any smooth slice surface of a knot with a smooth nonorientable surace of arbitary Euler number in the four-ball, every Euler number within the constraints of [32] may be realized. In the decomposable setting, however, this is not possible, as stated in Proposition 1.2.

Proof of Proposition 1.2. A front diagram of a Legendrian knot supports only finitely many rulings, and hence only finitely many Euler characteristics of decomposable fillings by Proposition 3.11. It follows that there are only finitely many possible normal Euler numbers. □

Example 4.1. We claim that any torus knot of the form $T(-p, 2)$ has only one Euler number realized by a decomposable Lagrangian filling. Indeed, it is straightforward to check that such a knot has a unique non-orientable ruling. Thus, every decomposable filling of $T(-p, 2)$ — and there is at least one such — must have the same Euler characteristic and hence the same Euler number.

Example 4.2. We claim that the Legendrian front Λ of the $m(5_2)$ knot shown in Figure 12 has only one Euler number realized from a decomposable Lagrangian filling. It is straightforward to compute that Λ has exactly three rulings, as pictured in the figure. We compute that the rightmost two rulings have $\mathrm{rlk}_2 = 1$, so by Theorem 3.16, we know that neither of these rulings can correspond to a decomposable filling. Thus any decomposable Lagrangian filling of Λ may only realize a single Euler number.

In fact, as we shall see in Section 5, since the 5_2 knot is a non-positive alternating knot, it must have a non-orientable filling corresponding to the ruling which switches at every crossing.

Although we will not go into detail here, one can also use other techniques to restrict the number of possible normal Euler numbers of a non-orientable Lagrangian filling. For example, we may use an ungraded version of the Seidel Isomorphism as in [30] to restrict the possible topologies, and hence Euler numbers, of non-orientable fillings.
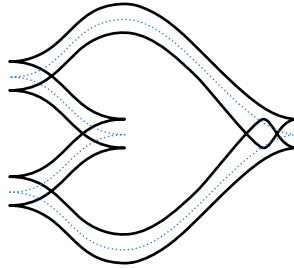
FIGURE 13. The tb-twisted Whitehead double $Wh(\Lambda)$, in solid black, of a Legendrian knot Λ, in dotted blue.

In contrast to the examples above, there is no universal upper bound on the cardinality of the set of normal Euler numbers realized by exact non-orientable fillings. The underlying idea is to iterate the tb-twisted Whitehead double construction, denoted $Wh(\Lambda)$ and illustrated in Figure 13. We observe that each iterated double has an orientable torus filling (which by necessity has Euler number 0), and then we inductively promote each fillable ruling for an iterated double to a fillable ruling on the next iterate with increased Euler number. In particular, the desired set of fillings for the nth double consists of the torus filling, together with the set of inductively promoted torus fillings of each previous double.

Theorem 4.3. *The sequence of Legendrian links $\Lambda_0, \Lambda_1, \Lambda_2, \ldots$ such that $\Lambda_n = Wh(\Lambda_{n-1})$ has the property that, for $n \geq 1$, Λ_n has at least n rulings induced by fillings with distinct non-negative Euler numbers.*

Proof. To begin the construction, let Λ_0 be any Legendrian knot, and let $\Lambda_1 = Wh(\Lambda_0)$; we may place the clasp near a right cusp of Λ_0 as in Figure 13. As shown in [6, §5.1], the Legendrian Λ_1 has a decomposable orientable filling by a Lagrangian torus L; in particular, $e(L) = 0$.

Working inductively, suppose that Λ_{n-1} is a tb-twisted Whitehead double that has decomposable fillings $\{L_1, \ldots, L_{n-1}\}$ with distinct Euler numbers $e_i = e(L_i)$. Denote by ρ_i the canonical ruling induced by L_i. For each L_i and ρ_i, we will construct a decomposable filling $\hat{L}_i$ for $\Lambda_n = Wh(\Lambda_{n-1})$ with canonical ruling $\hat{\rho}_i$ and Euler number $\hat{e}_i = e_i + 4$.

We begin by constructing $\hat{\rho}_i$ on Λ_n. As shown in Figure 14, start with the diagram of Λ_{n-1} and a maximal unknot just below and to the right of the upper cusp near the clasp. Thread the unknot through the center of the Whitehead double pattern as in the figure, initially bypassing the clasp of Λ_{n-1} and creating new ruling disks and switches when passing through a pair of cusps of Λ_{n-1}, until the process returns to the clasp. Correct the diagram near the clasp as in Figure 15, defining the ruling $\hat{\rho}_i$ depending on the structure of ρ_i near the clasp as in the figure.
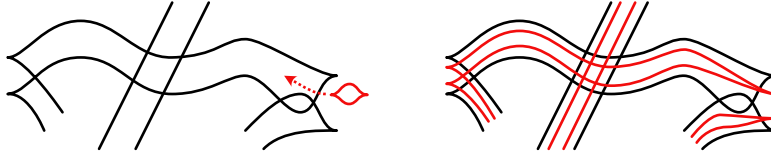
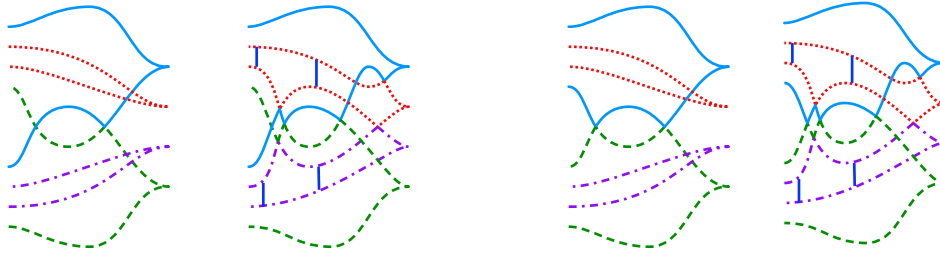FIGURE 14. Threading an unknot through a Whitehead double.

FIGURE 15. Completing the threaded diagram to an iterated Whitehead double, complete with new rulings depending on the existing ruling near the old clasp.

It is straightforward to check that the process above yields a front diagram for $\Lambda_n = Wh(\Lambda_{n-1})$ with a ruling $\hat{\rho}_i$. To construct $\hat{L}_i$, pinch across $\hat{\rho}_i$ just to the right of each of the four switches of the inner ruling disks (see Figure 15), then unthread the resulting unknot from Λ_{n-1}, and finally remove the unknot with a 0-handle move. We have returned to Λ_{n-1} with ρ_i, which we know is the canonical ruling for L_i; we complete $\hat{L}_i$ by concatenating with L_i. Lastly, we may compute from counting extra switches near the clasps in Figures 14 and 15 that $\chi(\hat{\rho}_i) = \chi(\rho_i) - 4$. It follows from Proposition 2.5 that $e(\hat{L}_i) = e(L_i) + 4$.

In all, the collection of fillings $\{\hat{L}_1, \ldots, \hat{L}_{n-1}, L_n\}$, where L_n is the standard orientable genus 1 filling of Λ_n, yields n different Euler numbers $\{e_1 + 4, \ldots, e_{n-1} + 4, 0\}$. $\square$

Remark 4.4. When Λ_0 is the maximal *tb* unknot, we see that Λ_2 (the Whitehead double of the trefoil) has both oriented and unoriented fillings. This construction (not coincidentally, we believe) coincides with Sivek's construction of examples of Legendrians whose Chekanov-Eliashberg DGAs have augmentations that induce multiple distinct linearized Legendrian contact homologies [42]. Further, the first example of such a Legendrian, due to Melvin and Shrestha [33], is the $m(8_{21})$ knot in Example 2.4, which also has both orientable and non-orientable fillings.

5. Plus-Adequate Knots

We shift our attention from obstructions for the existence of non-orientable fillings to constructions of such fillings. The underlying goal is to uncover hints of the geography of non-orientably fillable smooth knots, which appears to be more complicated than that of orientably fillable knots. In this section, we concentrate on plus-adequate knots, which simultaneously generalize positive and alternating knots; we will obtain proofs of Theorems 1.3 and 1.4 as corollaries of the main work in this section.

We begin by defining plus-adequate knots as in [29]. Given a smooth knot diagram D, we form $s_+(D)$ by resolving all of the crossings as in Figure 4(a). The diagram D is **plus-adequate** if the two segments in the resolution near every crossing belong to different components of $s_+(D)$; a knot K is plus-adequate if it has a plus-adequate diagram.

Theorem 5.1. *Every plus-adequate knot K has a Legendrian representative Λ with a decomposable filling. The filling is orientable if and only if K is positive.*

Proof. Kálmán showed that every plus-adequate knot K has a Legendrian representative Λ with a normal ruling ρ in which all crossings of Λ are switches of ρ [27]. Carrying out the procedure in [26, §5] without regard for orientation, we obtain a decomposable filling L of Λ with canonical ruling ρ.

If L is orientable, then by Proposition 3.7, we must have that ρ is orientable. Since ρ has a switch at every crossing, we see that the front diagram for Λ has only positive crossings, and hence K is positive. Conversely, if K is positive, then as noted in [44], there exists a Legendrian representative Λ of K that has only positive crossings. Thus, every ruling of Λ is orientable, so Proposition 3.7 implies that there are no non-orientable decomposable fillings of Λ. Using Corollary 3.8, and Remark 3.10 in particular, we see that the result holds for *any* Legendrian representative of K. $\square$

Theorems 1.3 and 1.4 follow as immediate corollaries. Alternating knots also provide evidence for the conjecture about minimal crosscap numbers mentioned in the introduction.

Proposition 5.2. *Let L be a non-orientable decomposable filling with Euler number e of an alternating Legendrian knot Λ whose canonical ruling is switched at every crossing in a reduced alternating diagram. The filling L realizes the minimal crosscap number $\gamma_4^e(\Lambda)$ of all smooth fillings of Λ with normal Euler number e.*

Proof. We certainly have $\gamma_4^e(\Lambda) \leq b_1(L)$ by definition. To obtain the reverse inequality, we use the Gordon and Litherland signature bound [25]:

$$(5.1) \qquad \left| \sigma(\Lambda) + \frac{e}{2} \right| \leq \gamma_4^e(\Lambda).$$
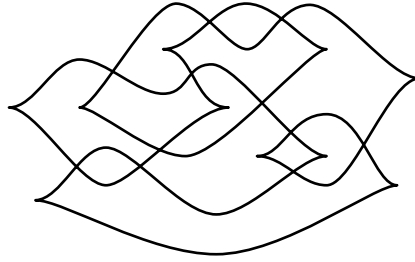
FIGURE 16. A Legendrian Kinoshita-Terasaka $11n_{42}$ knot.

In particular, we compute the left side in terms of quantities related to L. Since the canonical ruling ρ_L is switched at every crossing, the number of (positive or negative) crossings coincides with the number of (positive or negative) switches. First, by Proposition 3.11, we have

$$(5.2) \qquad \chi(L) = c(\Lambda) - s(\rho).$$

Next, by Proposition 2.5, we see that

$$(5.3) \qquad e(L) = -\chi(L) - tb(\Lambda) = 2s_-(\rho).$$

Finally, building on [36, p. 1646], we derive that

$$(5.4) \qquad \sigma(\Lambda) = c(\Lambda) - s_+(\rho) - 1.$$

Note that our signature is normalized opposite to that of [36], with the right-handed trefoil having signature -2.

Inserting Equations (5.3) and (5.4) into the inequality (5.1), and then using Equation (5.2), we obtain

$$b_1(L) = |\chi(L) - 1| \leq \gamma_4^e(\Lambda),$$

thus proving the proposition. $\qquad\qquad\square$

Remark 5.3. The signature bound is not always sufficient to show that non-orientable Lagrangian fillings of plus-adequate knots realize the minimal crosscap number. The Kinoshita-Terasaka knot $11n_{42}$, shown in Figure 16, is such an example, as its canonical filling has $b_1(L) = 7$ while the signature bound only yields $\gamma_4^e(\Lambda) \geq 5$.

6. TORUS KNOTS

This section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 1.5, which characterizes the fillability of many torus knots. Recall that we adopt the convention that for p, q relatively prime with $|p| > q > 0$, $T(p, q)$ denotes the (p, q) torus knot.

We may dispose of the first three claims of the theorem quickly. If $p > q > 0$, then $T(p, q)$ is positive and hence orientably fillable [26]. Conversely, suppose $p < 0$ and $T(p, q)$ were fillable. The maximal Thurston-Bennequin

number of $T(p, q)$ is $pq < -1$ [21], but a Legendrian representative Λ with orientable filling L would have $-1 \leq -\chi(L) = tb(\Lambda)$, a contradiction.

Second, note that for $p < 0$, $T(p, 2)$ is alternating and non-positive, and hence has a non-orientable filling by Theorem 5.1.

Third, Epstein and Fuchs [19] show that the Kauffman bound is not sharp for $p < 0$ and q odd. Theorem 3.4 then shows that no Legendrian representative of $T(p, q)$ has a ruling, and hence, by Proposition 3.5, no Legendrian representative of $T(p, q)$ has a filling.

We arrive at the case where $p < 0$ and q is even and greater than 2. Note that Capovilla-Searle and Traynor [8, Corollary 1.3] claimed that these knots were fillable, but the claimed filling in Figure 12 only works when p and q are both even. Atiponrat proved that $T(p, 4)$ is not decomposably fillable in [1, 2]. We will simplify Atiponrat's proof by using the unoriented resolution linking number in place of the clasp parity, and we will extend the result to encompass *any* q divisible by 4.

The proof proceeds in two steps: first, in Lemma 6.1, we show that any maximal Legendrian representative of $T(p, q)$ with $p < 0$ and q even has a unique ruling, which is necessarily non-orientable since $T(p, q)$ is a negative knot. Second, in Lemma 6.2, we compute the unoriented resolution linking number of this ruling, and show that it is non-zero when $4|q$. These two lemmas, combined with Corollary 3.17, then complete the proof of the last part of Theorem 1.5.

Lemma 6.1. *Any maximal Legendrian representative of $T(p, q)$ with $p < 0$ and q even has a unique ruling ρ.*

Proof. By Theorem 3.4, it suffices to show that the coefficient a^{-pq-1} of the Kauffman polynomial of $T(p, q)$ is z. By a theorem of Yokota [46] as interpreted by [19],[2] the Kauffman polynomial of $T(p, q)$ when q is even may be expressed as

$$F(a, z) = \frac{a^{-pq} z}{a + z - a^{-1}} (G_{p,q}(a, z) + 1),$$

where $G_{p,q}(a, z)$ has maximal degree $p + q$ in a. Thus, the highest degree in $a^{-pq} z (G_{p,q}(a, z) + 1)$ is $-pq$ and the leading term is $z a^{-pq}$. It follows from the formula above that the leading term of $F(a, z)$ is $z a^{-pq-1}$, as required. $\square$

We proceed to construct the ruling ρ promised by Lemma 6.1. Write $|p| = (n_1 + n_2 + 1)q + r$ for some non-negative n_i. Any maximal Legendrian representative of $T(p, q)$ with $p < 0$ is isotopic to a Legendrian with a front diagram as in Figure 17 for some choice of n_1 and n_2 [21].

To produce the ruling ρ, first consider the strands at the top of the diagram in Figure 17, numbering them from top to bottom. For $k \leq \frac{q}{2}$, pair strands k and $\frac{q}{2} + k$, adding a switch where they meet in the left- and

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[2]In [19], the convention is that $p \geq q > 0$ and negative torus knots are of the form $T(-p, q)$; we have changed the signs of p in the formulae to conform to our convention.
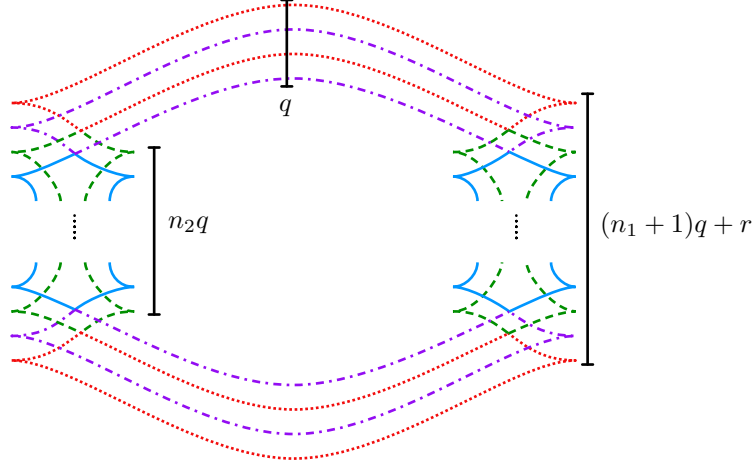
FIGURE 17. A front diagram for a Legendrian negative torus knot $T(p,q)$ with $|p| = (n_1 + n_2 + 1)q + r$. The unique ruling of this front is indicated.

right-hand lattices of crossings. Add switches at all crossings in the same columns as the switches arising from the top strands. This produces ruling disks shaped like rhombi in the crossing lattices and ruling disks across the bottom strands in the same pattern as at the top. To check that this is a normal ruling, notice that each pair of ruling disks incident to every switch is disjoint.

Lemma 6.2. *Let Λ be maximal Legendrian representative of $T(p,q)$ with $p < 0$ and q even, and let ρ be the unique ruling of Λ. We may compute that*

$$\mathrm{rlk}_2(\rho) \equiv \begin{cases} 0 & q \equiv 2 \mod 4, \\ 1 & q \equiv 0 \mod 4. \end{cases}$$

Proof. The front diagram of Λ in Figure 17 has $|p|(q-1)$ crossings and $|p|$ right cusps. It follows that there are $|p|$ ruling disks and $|p|$ switches for ρ, as each ruling disk has two switches and each switch is incident to two ruling disks. Thus, the link Λ^ρ has $|p|(q-2)$ crossings. Orienting all of the components of Λ^ρ counterclockwise, we see that each two-component sublink of Λ^ρ is either the unlink or a negative Hopf link; in particular, all of the crossings of Λ^ρ are negative. Thus, we see that

$$\mathrm{rlk}_2(\rho) \equiv p\left(\frac{q}{2} - 1\right) \mod 2,$$

and the lemma follows. $\qquad\qquad\square$

We end this section with a conjecture about the remaining cases.

Conjecture 6.3. *The only non-orientably fillable torus knots are of the form $T(p,2)$ with $p < 0$.*

To prove such a conjecture, one would need a more powerful invariant than rlk_2. An integral lift of rlk_2 using a formula similar to that in Lemma 3.14, which would include a combinatorial translation of the normal Euler number for a ruling, may suffice.

7. Pretzel Knots

This section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 1.6, which determines which 3-stranded pretzel knots are non-orientably fillable, except for one small family. Let $P(\pm p_1, \pm p_2, \pm p_3)$ for $p_1, p_2, p_3 > 0$ be the 3-stranded pretzel knot, where each twist box contains p_i half twists with a positive (resp. negative) sign indicating left-handed (resp. right-handed) twists. We will make frequent use of the well-known fact that if $P(-p_1, p_2, p_3)$ is a knot, then at most one of p_1, p_2, p_3 is even.

Front diagrams for all maximal tb Legendrian pretzel knots were determined by Ng in [35, §6], except for the family $P(-p_1, -p_2, p_3)$ with $p_1 \geq p_2 = p_3 + 1$. The maximal tb of this exceptional case is still unknown.

Any 3-stranded pretzel knot may be presented as one of the five forms listed below, with maximal tb front diagrams for each of the five forms shown in Figures 18 and 19.

(1) $P(p_1, p_2, p_3)$
(2) $P(-p_1, -p_2, -p_3)$
(3) $P(-p_1, p_2, p_3)$
(4) $P(-p_1, -p_2, p_3)$ with $p_1 \geq p_2$, $p_2 \leq p_3 + 1$
(5) $P(-p_1, -p_2, p_3)$ with $p_1 \geq p_2 \geq 2$ and $p_2 \geq p_3 + 2$

These five forms correspond exactly to the cases in Theorem 1.6. Note that the exceptional family is in case (4) with $p_2 = p_3 + 1$, and this family is exactly the one mentioned in the statement of Theorem 1.6.

Remark 7.1. In cases (1)–(2), in case (3) with $det(K) < 0$, and in cases (4)–(5) with $det(K) > 0$, the 4-dimensional crosscap number is minimized by the Lagrangian filling among surfaces with the same Euler number. One can check this by appealing to Proposition 5.2 for the first two cases, and calculating the signature of each knot in the last three cases using the Goeritz matrix.

Proof of Theorem 1.6. **Case (1):** $P(p_1, p_2, p_3)$. Since these pretzel knots are all non-positive and alternating, Theorem 1.4 implies that each knot in the family admits a decomposable non-orientable filling.

Case (2): $P(-p_1, -p_2, -p_3)$. These pretzel knots are all alternating and are positive if and only if all of the p_i are odd. It follows that if one of the p_i is even, then $P(-p_1, -p_2, -p_3)$ admits a decomposable non-orientable filling. Further, if all the p_i are odd then $P(-p_1, -p_2, -p_3)$ admits no decomposable non-orientable filling by Theorem 1.3.
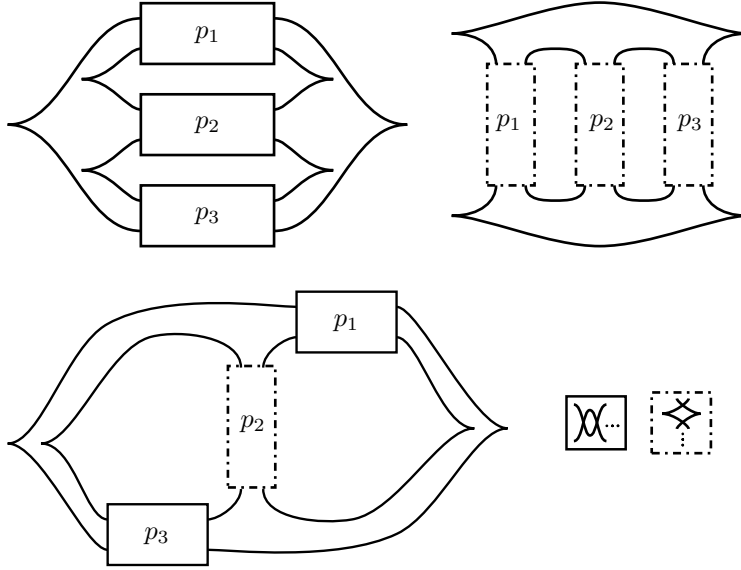
FIGURE 18. Maximal *tb* front diagrams for $P(p_1, p_2, p_3)$ (top left), $P(-p_1, -p_2, -p_3)$ (top right), and $P(-p_1, p_2, p_3)$ (bottom).
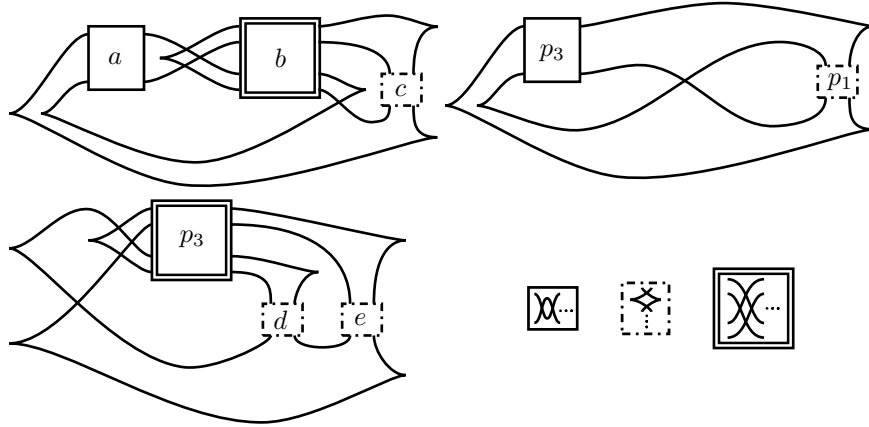

FIGURE 19. Front diagrams for $P(-p_1, -p_2, p_3)$ with $p_1 \geq p_2 \geq 2$ and either $p_2 < p_3 + 1$ (top left with $a = p_3 - p_2 + 1$, $b = p_2 - 2$, $c = p_1 - p_2 + 1$), $p_2 = p_3 + 1$ (top right); or $p_2 \geq p_3 + 2$ (bottom left with $d = p_2 - p_3 - 1$, $e = p_1 - p_3 - 1$). These have maximal *tb*, with the possible exception of the $p_2 = p_3 + 1$ case.
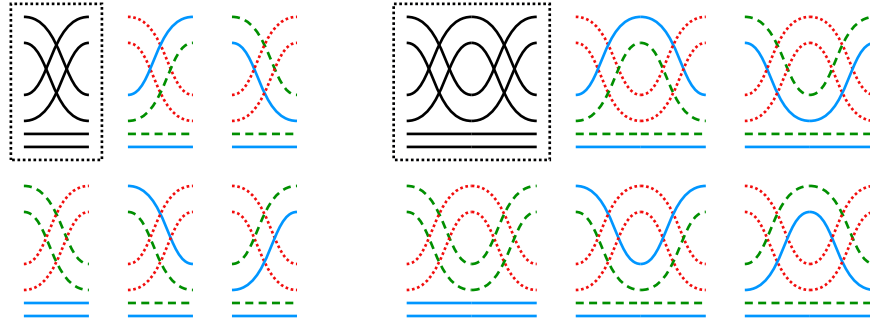
FIGURE 20. A vertical slice of a front diagram for Case (4) and (5) pretzel knots with possible normal rulings. A single twist is shown on the left, and two twists on the right.

Case (3): $P(-p_1, p_2, p_3)$**.** Further, one can easily check that if p_1 is even then $P(-p_1, p_2, p_3)$ is positive, in which case it has no decomposable non-orientable filling. Conversely, if p_1 is odd then $P(-p_1, p_2, p_3)$ is non-positive and plus-adequate by work of [23], and therefore admits a decomposable non-orientable filling by Theorem 5.1.

For the last two cases (4) and (5), we will explicitly construct fillings for the knots in the families of Theorem 1.6, and show that all other knots in each case do not have non-orientable normal rulings. Theorem 3.7 will then imply the desired result. Before considering each case individually, note first that in either case (4) or (5), the cusps inside the vertical (dashed) twist boxes at the right of the diagram must form ruling disks in pairs. In both cases, there are exactly three left and right cusps not contained in twist boxes, so we will consider how these cusps may form ruling disks.

We will start by examining the vertical slice of the front diagram shown in Figure 20, given by the double-stranded twist box and the two parallel strands below it. The idea of the proof in both cases (4) and (5) is to restrict the rulings on this region which could possibly extend to normal rulings on the entire knot. Then, we will build normal rulings for the pretzel knots in cases (4) and (5) from the rulings in this region, and examine the (non)-orientability of these rulings to get restrictions on the p_i. Finally, for every case which admits a non-orientable normal ruling, we will explicitly construct a decomposable non-orientable filling associated to that ruling.

In Figure 20, there are six strands in total, and each top and bottom strand of each of the three ruling disks not contained in twist boxes must pass through the region depicted. In particular, each strand in the region corresponds to a strand of one of these ruling disks. With a single double-stranded twist, one may check that there are only five ways of pairing these strands to form (potentially) normal rulings, shown on the left of Figure 20. Though we omit, for simplicity, the cases which do not yield normal rulings, one could verify this claim by first observing that there can be no
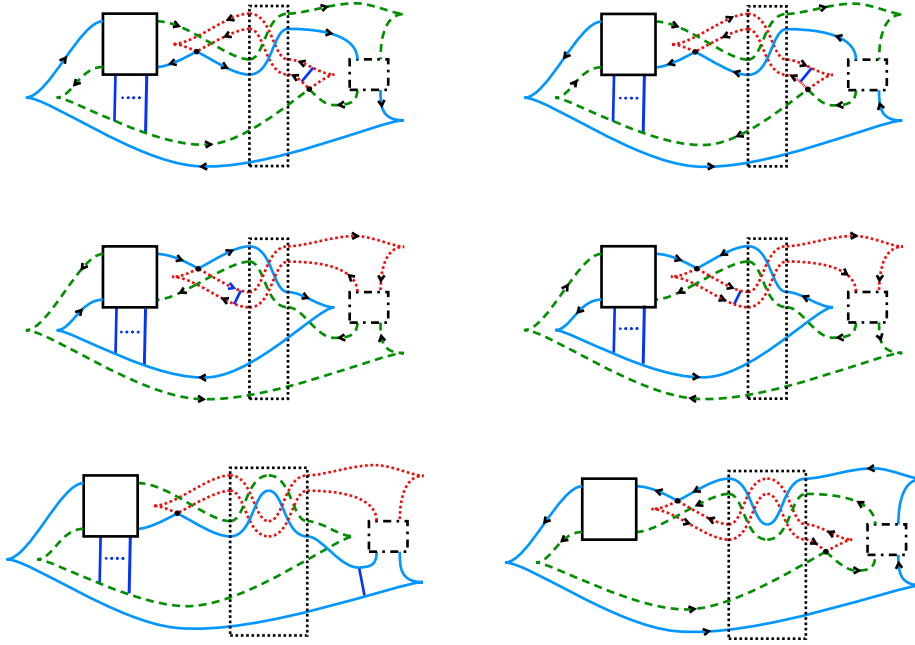
FIGURE 21. Normal rulings for case (4) pretzel knots with $p_2 \geq 2$.

switches in this region, and second, checking that (up to relabeling), the cases shown are the only non-switched normal rulings for this region. It follows that for arbitrary numbers of double-stranded twists, there are also only five potential rulings, given by juxtaposing possible rulings on each individual twist, shown on the right of Figure 20.

Case (4): $P(-p_1, -p_2, p_3)$ **with** $p_1 \geq p_2$ **and** $p_2 \leq p_3 + 1$.

First, for the case $p_2 > 1$, the possible normal rulings built from the regions in Figure 20 are shown in Figure 21, where p_2 is assumed to be odd in the top two rows and even in the bottom row. Note that only the cases $p_2 = 3, 4$ are shown, for simplicity, though the same arguments apply with arbitary p_2 of the same parity. One can check that, in the vertical slice from Figure 20 (indicated by the dashed box in Figure 21), the rulings which are not included cannot be extended to normal rulings in this case. Also, in the top two rows, the rulings in each row are the same up to change of orientation outside the twist boxes, though the given orientations are determined by the p_i. We will now examine what conditions on the p_i are necessary to realize the rulings shown, with the given orientations, and when these rulings may be non-orientable.

For the top left ruling in Figure 21 to have the given orientation, we must have that p_2 is odd, $p_3 - p_2 + 1$ is even and at least two (so that the ruling can switch at one of the crossings in the left twist box), and that $p_1 = p_2$
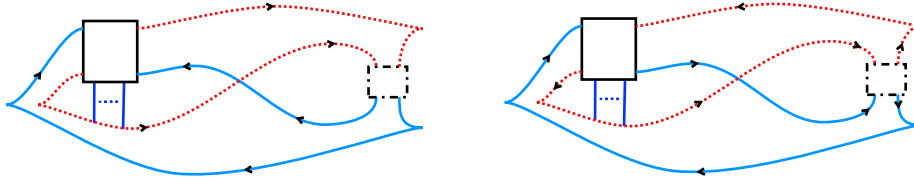
FIGURE 22. Normal rulings for case (4) pretzel knots with $p_2 = 1$.

(so that there is only a single crossing in the right twist box). In particular, we have that p_1 and p_2 are odd, p_3 is even, $p_2 < p_3$ and $p_1 = p_2$. For the top right, the conditions are similar except that p_3 must be odd instead. Here, the ruling is non-orientable only if it switches at (at least) one of the crossings in the left twist box. Whenever these conditions are met, the pinch moves shown yield non-orientable fillings.

For the left ruling in the second row in Figure 21 to have the given orientation, we must have that all of the p_i are odd, and for it to be non-orientable we must have that $p_3 - p_2 + 1 \geq 3$ (so that the ruling can switch at one of the crossings in the left twist box). In particular, we have that all the p_i are odd and $p_2 < p_3$. For the right ruling in that row, the conditions are the same except that p_3 must be even instead. Again, the pinch moves shown yield non-orientable fillings.

For the left ruling in the third row in Figure 21 to be non-orientable, we must have that p_2 is even, p_1 and p_3 are odd, and $p_3 - p_2 + 1 \geq 1$. Because p_2 and p_3 have opposite parity, this implies $p_2 < p_3$. So, we must have that p_2 is even, p_1 and p_3 are odd, and $p_2 < p_3$. The ruling on the right is always orientable, and hence is not associated to a non-orientable filling. As above, whenever these conditions are met, the pinch moves shown yield non-orientable fillings.

Finally, we will deal with the case where $p_2 = 1$. The only normal ruling in this case (outside of the twist boxes) is the one shown in Figure 22. One may check that the only two possible orientations on the strands of the knot which make this ruling non-orientable are the ones shown in the Figure. For the orientation on the left, we must have that p_3 is even and this implies that p_1 must be odd for K to be a knot. For the orientation on the right, we must have that p_1 and p_3 are both odd. In particular, the knot has a non-orientable normal ruling exactly when p_1 is odd, regardless of the parity of p_3. For these rulings, the pinch moves shown yield non-orientable fillings.

Finally, we may verify that in each case, we must have $p_2 < p_3$ and p_1 is odd, except if $p_2 = p_3 = 1$ in the $p_2 = 1$ case. Furthermore, any tuple (p_1, p_2, p_3) satisfying at most one of p_2 or p_3 is even (so that the corresponding pretzel knot is a knot), p_1 is odd, $p_1 \geq p_2 \geq 1$, and $p_2 < p_3$ (or $p_2 = p_3 = 1$) satisfies the conditions necessary to realize one of the non-orientable rulings from Figure 21.
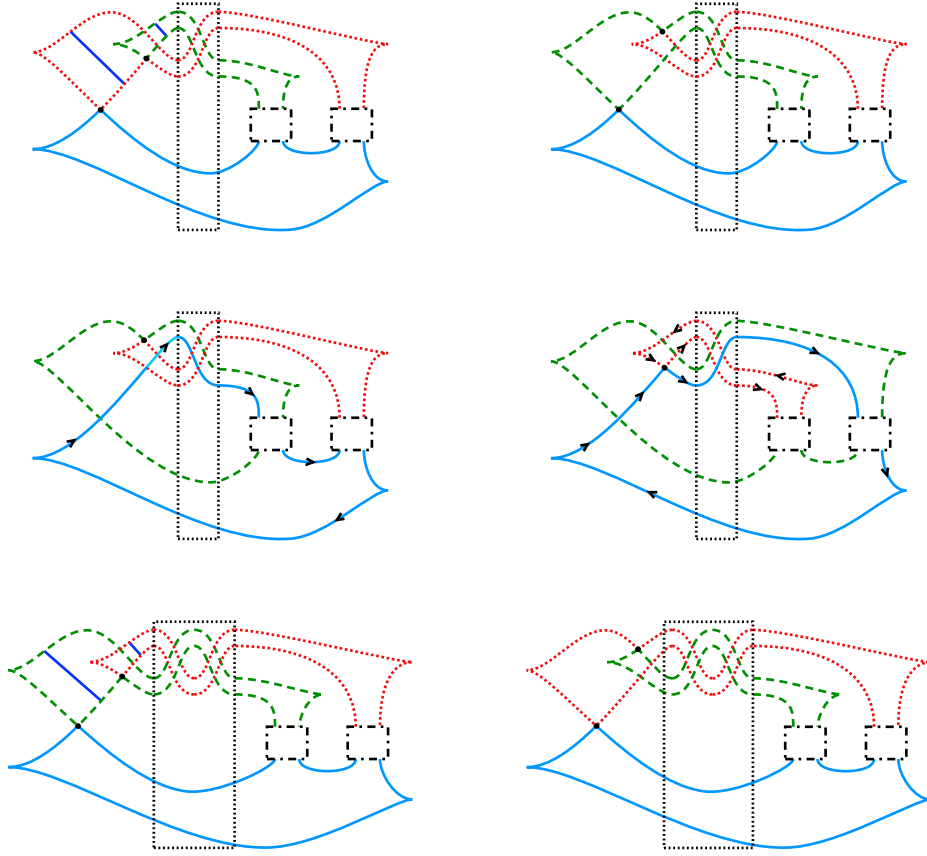
FIGURE 23. Normal rulings for case (5) pretzel knots.

Remark 7.2. Note that, whenever $K = P(-p_1, -p_2, p_2-1)$ has a maximal *tb* front of the form shown in Figure 19, the proof above shows that K does not have a decomposable, non-orientable filling. If we had a maximal *tb* front for this exceptional case, the techniques of this section could likely be used to classify when this final case is fillable, thereby completing the fillability classification of all 3-stranded pretzel knots.

Case (5): $P(-p_1, -p_2, p_3)$ **with** $p_1 \geq p_2 \geq 2$ **and** $p_2 \geq p_3 + 2$.

The possible normal rulings built from the regions in Figure 20 are shown in Figure 23, where p_3 is odd in the top two rows and even in the bottom row. One may easily verify that the regions from Figure 20 not included in Figure 23 cannot be extended to normal rulings. The two rulings in the middle row in Figure 23 are orientable (regardless of the orientation on the green strands), and the rulings on the right in each row are all related to their adjacent rulings on the left by R0 moves.

In the top left ruling in Figure 23, we must have that p_3 is odd, and one can check that this ruling is nonorientable exactly when one of p_1 or

p_2 is even. When these conditions are met, the pinch moves shown yield nonorientable fillings.

In the bottom left ruling in Figure 23, we must have that p_3 is even, and for the pretzel knot to be a knot it follows that p_1 and p_2 must both be odd. In this case, one can check that the ruling is nonorientable, and the pinch moves shown yield nonorientable fillings.

Finally, as before, any tuple (p_1, p_2, p_3) with exactly one of the p_i even, $p_1 \geq p_2 \geq 2$, and $p_2 \geq p_3 + 2$ satisfies the conditions necessary to realize one of the non-orientable rulings in Figure 23. $\qquad\square$

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GOOGLE, INC.
Email address: chenlinyi1996@gmail.com

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
Email address: criderg@uoregon.edu

BOSTON COLLEGE
Email address: reinosob@bc.edu

HAVERFORD COLLEGE
Email address: jsabloff@haverford.edu

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
Email address: ly339@cam.ac.uk