

ON VASSILIEV INVARIANTS OF ORDER TWO FOR STRING LINKS

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Accepted 12 July 2004

ABSTRACT

We show that the Casson knot invariant, linking number and Milnor's triple linking number, together with a certain 2-string link invariant V_2 , are necessary and sufficient to express any string link Vassiliev invariant of order two. Explicit combinatorial formulas are given for these invariants. This result is applied to the theory of claspers for string links.

Keywords: String link; Vassiliev invariant; clasper.

Mathematics Subject Classification 2000: 57M27

1. Introduction

1.1. *History and motivations*

Knot theory experienced a major development in the early 90's through the work of Vassiliev [22], restated in simple and combinatorial terms by Birman and Lin [4, 5]. At low degree, Vassiliev invariants are well-understood for links: Murakami proved that any Vassiliev invariant v of order two is a linear combination of linking numbers and their products and Casson invariants of the components, the coefficients being given by the initial data of v [15]. When considering the case of string links, which are links with boundary [9], more invariants exist at order two: Milnor's triple linking numbers are indeed known to be of finite type for string links [2, 12]. It is therefore a natural question to ask how many (and which) additional invariants are needed to state a Murakami-type result in the string link case.

Such a result will allow us to give various combinatorial formulas for Vassiliev invariants of order two, in particular for Milnor's triple linking numbers. It is also applied to the study of a conjecture of Habiro relating Vassiliev invariants to the theory of claspers [8].

1.2. Preliminaries

Let D^2 be the standard two-dimensional disk, and x_1, \dots, x_n be n marked points in the interior of D^2 . Let us recall from [9] the definition of an n -string link.

Definition 1.1. An n -component string link (or n -string link) is a proper, smooth embedding

$$\sigma : \bigsqcup_{i=1}^n I_i \rightarrow D^2 \times I$$

of n disjoint copies I_i of the unit interval such that, for each i , the image σ_i of I_i runs from $(x_i, 0)$ to $(x_i, 1)$. σ_i is called the i th string of σ .

Note that each string of an n -string link is equipped with an (upward) orientation induced by the natural orientation of I .

The set $\mathcal{SL}(n)$ of all n -string links (up to isotopy with respect to the boundary) has a monoid structure, with composition given by the *stacking product* and with the trivial n -string link 1_n as unit element.

For the study of Vassiliev invariants for string links, we have to consider *singular n -string links*, which are immersions $\bigsqcup_i I_i \rightarrow D^2 \times I$ whose singularities are transversal double points (in finite number). A singular n -string link σ with k double points can be thought of as an element of $\mathbf{ZSL}(n)$, the free \mathbf{Z} -module on $\mathcal{SL}(n)$, by the following well-known skein formula

$$\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \searrow \\ \bullet \\ \swarrow \nearrow \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \searrow \\ \swarrow \nearrow \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \searrow \\ \nearrow \swarrow \end{array}. \tag{1.1}$$

Definition 1.2. Let A be an Abelian group. An n -string link invariant $f : \mathcal{SL}(n) \rightarrow A$ is a *Vassiliev invariant of order k* if its natural extension to $\mathbf{ZSL}(n)$ vanishes on every n -string-link with (at least) $k + 1$ double points.

A *chord diagram of order k* is a disjoint union $\bigsqcup_{i=1}^n I_i$ of n oriented and ordered copies of the unit interval, with k chords on it. We denote by \mathcal{D}_k^n the set of chord diagrams of order k (up to order and orientation preserving diffeomorphisms of the copies of I). In this paper, the copies of I (called the *strands* of the diagram) will be represented by bold lines, and the chords will be drawn with thin lines (dashed lines are also often used in the literature).

Let σ be a singular n -string link with k double points. The preimages of the double points of σ form a subset of $\bigsqcup_{i=1}^n I_i$ which consists in k pairs of points. The chord diagram D of order k *associated to σ* is the element of \mathcal{D}_k^n obtained by joining each of these k pairs by a chord (σ is said to *respect* the chord diagram D).

For example, the singular 2-string link  respects the chord diagram .

Definition 1.3. Let A be an Abelian group. An A -valued *weight system of order k* is a map $W_k^n : \mathcal{D}_k^n \rightarrow A$ satisfying the (1T) and (4T) relations:

$$(1T) : W_k^n \left(\uparrow \textcircled{\uparrow} \right) = 0$$

$$(4T) : W_k^n(N) - W_k^n(S) = W_k^n(W) - W_k^n(E)$$

where $\uparrow \textcircled{\uparrow}$ is any chord diagram with an isolated chord (i.e. disjoint from the other chords) and diagrams N, S, W and E are those of Fig. 1.^a

Note that, for $n = 2$ and 3 , the (4T) relation gives:

$$\uparrow \uparrow \textcircled{\uparrow} = \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow - \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow = \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow,$$

$$\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow - \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow = \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow - \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow = \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow - \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow.$$

Let v be a Vassiliev invariant of order k for n -string links. For a chord diagram D of order k , $v(D)$ denotes the value of v on *any* singular string link respecting D . It is known (see [4]) that a Vassiliev invariant satisfies the (1T) and (4T) relations of Definition 1.3.

Definition 1.4. The *initial data of v* consists in the following:

$$\begin{cases} v(D) & \text{for every } D \in \mathcal{D}_k^n. \\ v(\sigma) & \text{for every chord diagram in } \mathcal{D}_l^n, l < k, \\ & \text{where } \sigma \text{ is a fixed singular } n\text{-string link respecting it.} \end{cases}$$

As outlined in [15], two vassiliev invariants of order k with the same initial data coincide.

For more information about Vassiliev invariants, the reader is referred to [1].

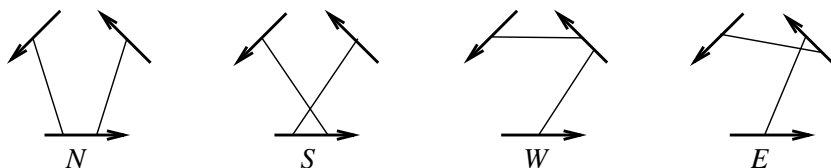


Fig. 1. The chord diagrams N, S, W and E .

^aThey are identical outside of a small ball, inside of which they are as depicted.

2. Vassiliev Invariants of Order Two for n -String Links

2.1. Invariants of order two for 2-string link

Recall that the Casson invariant $\varphi(K)$ of a knot K is the coefficient of z^2 in the Conway polynomial of K : it vanishes on the unknot and equals 1 for the trefoil. Likewise, if σ is a 1-string link, we define its Casson invariant by $\varphi(\sigma) := \varphi(\hat{\sigma})$. Let us denote by φ_i the Casson knot invariant of the i th component of a link, and by μ_{ij} the linking number of its i th and j th components.

In the case of 2-component links, it is known [15] that any Vassiliev invariant v of order two can be written as a linear combination

$$v = \alpha + \beta \cdot \mu_{12} + \gamma \cdot \varphi_1 + \delta \cdot \varphi_2 + \omega \cdot \mu_{12}^2, \tag{2.2}$$

where $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ and ω are constants. When considering the case of string links, it turns out that more invariants are needed:

Let $V_2 : \mathcal{SL}(2) \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}$ be the map defined by

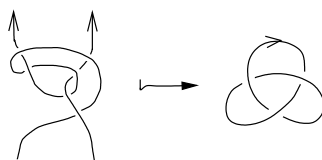
$$V_2(\sigma) := \varphi(p(\sigma)) - \varphi(\sigma_1) - \varphi(\sigma_2), \tag{2.3}$$

where $p(\sigma)$ denotes the plat-closure of σ : it is the knot obtained by identifying the origin (respectively, the end) of σ_1 with the origin (respectively, the end) of σ_2 , with orientation induced by the orientation of σ_1 . An example is given in Fig. 2.

As an immediate consequence of the definition of V_2 , we have:

Proposition 2.1. V_2 is a \mathbf{Z} -valued Vassiliev invariant of order two for 2-string links.

Let us compute this invariant for the string link version W of the Whitehead link, depicted below.



The plat-closure of W being the trefoil, and each component being trivial, we have

$$V_2(W) = 1.$$

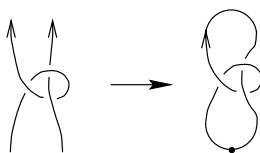


Fig. 2. The plat-closure of a 2-string link.

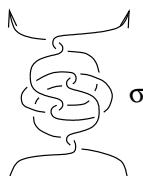
It follows that V_2 can not be expressed as a linear combination of type (2.2), as both the linking number and the Casson invariants of the components vanish on W .

Remark 2.2. Computations (see [3, Sec. 2.3.3]) actually show that there are 4 linearly independent \mathbf{Z} -valued Vassiliev invariants of order 2 for 2-string links. This number is equal to the number of admissible (i.e. without isolated chord) chord diagrams of order 2 modulo the (4T) relation:

$$\uparrow\uparrow \ ; \ \uparrow\uparrow \ ; \ \uparrow\uparrow \ ; \ \uparrow\uparrow .$$

The first two correspond to φ_1 and φ_2 , and the third corresponds to μ_{12}^2 . The last diagram does not exist in the link case (as it vanishes by (1T) when the endpoints of the strands are identified): we will see in the next section that it actually corresponds to the invariant V_2 .

Remark 2.3. Let $\mathcal{SL}^0(2)$ be the submonoid of all 2-string links with vanishing linking number. We can prove [14] that the modulo 2 reduction of V_2 coincides on $\mathcal{SL}^0(2)$ with the modulo 2 reduction of the Sato–Levine invariant β (defined by taking the closure $\hat{\sigma}$ of a 2-string link $\sigma \in \mathcal{SL}^0(2)$). However, V_2 differs from the Sato–Levine invariant. For example, the 2-string link σ depicted below is mapped to 0 by V_2 , whereas $\beta(\sigma) = 2$.



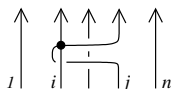
2.2. Main result

In [15, Theorem 3.3], it is shown that any Vassiliev invariant v_2 of order two for links is of the form

$$v_2 = a + \sum_{i=1}^n b_i \cdot \varphi_i + \sum_{i < j} (c_{ij} \cdot \mu_{ij} + d_{ij} \cdot \mu_{ij}^2) + \sum_{\substack{i \\ j < k}} e_{ijk} \cdot \mu_{ij} \mu_{ik} + \sum_{\substack{i < j \\ k < l \\ i < k}} f_{ijkl} \cdot \mu_{ij} \mu_{kl},$$

where the constants $a, b_i, c_{ij}, d_{ij}, e_{ijk}$ and f_{ijkl} are explicitly given in terms of the initial data of v_2 . Here, we state a similar result for the string link case.

Let us denote by $\uparrow\uparrow_{i-j}$ the singular n -string link representing $\uparrow\uparrow_j$ depicted below.



Theorem 2.4. *Let v be a Vassiliev invariant of order two for n -string links. For any $\sigma \in \mathcal{SL}(n)$, $v(\sigma)$ is given by the following formula*

$$\begin{aligned}
 v(\sigma) &= v(1_n) + \sum_{i=1}^n v\left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \textcircled{B} \end{array}\right) \varphi_i(\sigma) \\
 &+ \sum_{i < j} \left(v\left(\begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ i \quad -j \end{array}\right) - \frac{1}{2} v\left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \uparrow \\ i \quad j \end{array}\right) \right) \mu_{ij}(\sigma) \\
 &+ \frac{1}{2} v\left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \uparrow \\ i \quad j \end{array}\right) \cdot \mu_{ij}^2(\sigma) - v\left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \textcircled{B} \uparrow \\ i \quad j \end{array}\right) \cdot (V_2)_{ij}(\sigma) \\
 &+ \sum_{i < j < k} v\left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \\ i \quad j \quad k \end{array}\right) \cdot \mu_{ij} \mu_{ik}(\sigma) + v\left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \\ i \quad j \quad k \end{array}\right) \cdot \mu_{ik} \mu_{jk}(\sigma) \\
 &+ v\left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \\ i \quad j \quad k \end{array}\right) \cdot \mu_{ij} \mu_{jk}(\sigma) + \left(v\left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \\ i \quad j \quad k \end{array}\right) - v\left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \\ i \quad j \quad k \end{array}\right) \right) \cdot \mu_{ijk}(\sigma) \\
 &+ \sum_{\substack{i < j \\ k < l; i < k}} v\left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \\ i \quad j \quad k \quad l \end{array}\right) \cdot \mu_{ij} \mu_{kl}(\sigma),
 \end{aligned}$$

where $\mu_{ijk}(\sigma)$ denotes Milnor’s triple linking number, and $(V_2)_{ij}(\sigma)$ denotes the invariant V_2 of the 2-string link $\sigma_i \cup \sigma_j$.

Proof. Clearly, for arbitrary constants $A, B_i, C_{ij}, D_{ij}, E_{ij}, F_{ijk}, G_{ijk}, H_{ijk}, P_{ijk}, Q_{ijkl}, R_{ijkl}$ and S_{ijkl} ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 w &= A + \sum_{i=1}^n B_i \cdot \varphi_i + \sum_{i < j} (C_{ij} \cdot \mu_{ij} + D_{ij} \cdot \mu_{ij}^2 + E_{ij} \cdot (V_2)_{ij}) \\
 &+ \sum_{i < j < k} (F_{ijk} \cdot \mu_{ij} \mu_{ik} + G_{ijk} \cdot \mu_{ik} \mu_{jk} + H_{ijk} \cdot \mu_{ij} \mu_{jk} + P_{ijk} \cdot \mu_{ijk}) \\
 &+ \sum_{i < j < k < l} (Q_{ijkl} \cdot \mu_{ij} \mu_{kl} + R_{ijkl} \cdot \mu_{ik} \mu_{jl} + S_{ijkl} \cdot \mu_{il} \mu_{jk})
 \end{aligned}$$


is a Vassiliev invariant of order two. Indeed, recall from [2, 12] that the Milnor μ invariants of length k are Vassiliev invariants of order $k - 1$. Following the proof of [15, Theorem 3.3], we now choose these constants so that v and w coincide.

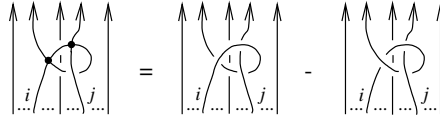
The following computations give us the initial data of w : for all $1 \leq i < j < k < l \leq n$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 w(1_n) &= A, & w\left(\begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ i \quad -j \end{array}\right) &= C_{ij} + D_{ij}, \\
 w\left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \textcircled{B} \end{array}\right) &= B_i, & w\left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \uparrow \\ i \quad j \end{array}\right) &= 2D_{ij}, & w\left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \textcircled{B} \uparrow \\ i \quad j \end{array}\right) &= -E_{ij},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 w \left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \\ | \quad | \quad | \\ i \quad j \quad k \end{array} \right) &= F_{ijk}, & w \left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \\ | \quad | \quad | \\ i \quad j \quad k \end{array} \right) &= G_{ijk}, & w \left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \\ | \quad | \quad | \\ i \quad j \quad k \end{array} \right) &= H_{ijk}, \\
 & & w \left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \\ | \quad | \quad | \\ i \quad j \quad k \end{array} \right) &= H_{ijk} - P_{ijk}, \\
 w \left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ i \quad j \quad k \quad l \end{array} \right) &= Q_{ijkl}, & w \left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ i \quad j \quad k \quad l \end{array} \right) &= R_{ijkl}, & w \left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ i \quad j \quad k \quad l \end{array} \right) &= S_{ijkl}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Though these computations will not be detailed here, let us develop one of them as an illustration of the general process. For example, we consider the chord diagram

: a singular string link σ_s respecting it is given below.



By (1.1), $\sigma_s = \sigma_1 - \sigma_2$ where σ_1 and σ_2 are the n -string links shown in the figure. We have $w(\sigma_1) = A + C_{ij} + D_{ij}$ and $w(\sigma_2) = A + C_{ij} + D_{ij} + E_{ij}$, as the plat-closure of σ_1 (respectively, σ_2) is the unknot (respectively, the trefoil — see Fig. 2). The result follows. □

2.3. Milnor’s triple linking number

In the case of links, the triple linking number μ_{ijk} is only defined modulo the linking numbers of the components. We set $\bar{\mu}_{ijk} \equiv \mu_{ijk} \pmod{\gcd(\mu_{ij}, \mu_{ik}, \mu_{jk})}$. $\bar{\mu}_{ijk}$ is known to be invariant under cyclic permutations of the indices, and to change its sign under exchange of two indices.

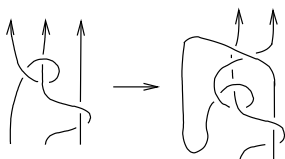
As a consequence of Theorem 2.4, we have the following formulas for such operations on μ_{ijk} , with $i < j < k$:

Indices Exchange	$ \begin{aligned} \mu_{ijk} &= -\mu_{jik} + \mu_{ik}\mu_{jk} \\ &= -\mu_{ikj} + \mu_{ij}\mu_{ik} - \mu_{ik} \\ &= -\mu_{kji} + \mu_{ik}\mu_{jk} + \mu_{ij}\mu_{ik} - \mu_{ij}\mu_{jk} \end{aligned} $
Cyclic Permutation	$ \begin{aligned} \mu_{ijk} &= \mu_{jki} - \mu_{ij}\mu_{jk} + \mu_{ik}\mu_{jk} \\ &= \mu_{kij} - \mu_{ij}\mu_{jk} + \mu_{ij}\mu_{ik} - \mu_{ik} \end{aligned} $

Indeed, the singular string link $\sigma_s = \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \\ | \quad | \quad | \\ 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \end{array}$ satisfies $\mu_{312}(\sigma_s) = 1$, $\mu_{132}(\sigma_s) = -1$ and $\mu_{123}(\sigma_s) = \mu_{213}(\sigma_s) = \mu_{321}(\sigma_s) = \mu_{231}(\sigma_s) = 0$.

Moreover, we can give a formula for the triple linking numbers in terms of the invariant V_2 .

Definition 2.5. Let $\sigma \in \mathcal{SL}(3)$ be a 3-string link. By stacking above σ a negative crossing between the first and third strings (such that both strings pass over the second one), and then identifying the endpoints $x_1 \times \{0\}$ and $x_1 \times \{1\}$, we obtain a 2-string link denoted by $\tilde{\sigma}$ (an example is given below).



We denote by V_- the Vassiliev invariant of order two $V_- : \mathcal{SL}(3) \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}$ defined by

$$V_-(\sigma) := V_2(\tilde{\sigma}).$$

Proposition 2.6. *The following formula holds for Milnor’s triple linking number of $\sigma \in \mathcal{SL}(3)$:*

$$\mu_{123}(\sigma) = -V_-(\sigma) + V_2(\sigma_{12}) + V_2(\sigma_{23}) - V_2(\sigma_{13}), \tag{2.4}$$

where σ_{ij} denotes the 2-string link $\sigma_i \cup \sigma_j$ ($1 \leq i < j \leq 3$).

Proof. Using Theorem 2.4, it suffices to compute the initial data of the invariant V_- . For all $1 \leq i < j \leq 3$,

$$V_-(1_3) = 0, \quad V_-\left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \text{---} \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}\right) = 0, \quad V_-\left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \text{---} \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}\right) = 0, \quad V_-\left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \text{---} \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}\right) = 0.$$

Moreover,

$$V_-\left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \text{---} \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}\right) = -1, \quad V_-\left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \text{---} \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}\right) = -1, \quad V_-\left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \text{---} \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}\right) = +1,$$

and

$$V_-\left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \text{---} \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}\right) = 0, \quad V_-\left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \text{---} \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}\right) = 0, \quad V_-\left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \text{---} \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}\right) = 0, \\ V_-\left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \text{---} \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}\right) = 1.$$

□

Remark 2.7. One may ask how relevant is the choice of a negative or positive crossing in the definition of $\tilde{\sigma}$. The answer is given in the following formula, which involves the values of V_- and V_+ (the 3-string link Vassiliev invariant of order two constructed in a similar way, but with a positive crossing):

$$V_-(\sigma) = V_+(\sigma) - \mu_{12}(\sigma). \tag{2.5}$$

Indeed, V_+ and V_- have the same initial data, except for the singular link $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \text{---} \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}$, with $i = 1$ and $j = 2$, on which V_- vanishes, whereas V_+ equals -1 .

3. Combinatorial Formulas

In this section, we give explicit formulas for the invariants of order 2 studied in the previous section, and thus for any Vassiliev invariant of order 2 for string links. These formulas are derived from a formula of Lannes for the Casson knot invariant, given in terms of chord diagrams and weight system.

3.1. Lannes formula for the Casson knot invariant

In [11], a combinatorial formula is given for the Vassiliev knot invariant of order 2, the Casson knot invariant. This formula is restated in [21] in very explicit terms. Let us briefly recall this formula. Let σ be a 1-string link (abusing notation, we actually denote by σ a fixed diagram of the string link). To each crossing x of σ , we assign two values $\epsilon_x \in \{-1; +1\}$ and $\delta_x \in \{0; 1\}$ as follows:

- ϵ_x is the sign of the crossing:
 $\epsilon_x = +1$ if $x = \begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{matrix}$, and $\epsilon_x = -1$ if $x = \begin{matrix} \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{matrix}$,
- $\delta_x = 0$ if the first branch in x (with respect to the orientation) passes over the second one, and $\delta_x = 1$ otherwise.

Let $W_2^1 : \mathcal{D}_2^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}$ be the weight system given by $W_2^1 \left(\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{B} \end{matrix} \right) = 1$.

Let $\mathcal{P}_2(\sigma)$ be the set of all (non ordered) pairs of crossings of σ : to each element $\{x, y\}$ of $\mathcal{P}_2(\sigma)$, we assign an element $D_{x,y} \in \mathcal{D}_2^1$ by replacing x and y by double points and looking at the chord diagram of order two associated to this singular string link.

We have the following formula for the Casson invariant φ of a 1-string link σ :

$$\varphi(\sigma) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\{x,y\} \in \mathcal{P}_2(\sigma)} W_2^1(D_{x,y}) \epsilon_x \epsilon_y |\delta_x - \delta_y|.$$

Example 3.1. Consider a string link version of the trefoil.


$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_1 = \epsilon_2 = \epsilon_3 &= -1, \\ \delta_1 = \delta_3 &= 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \delta_2 = 1. \end{aligned}$$



So we have $\varphi(\sigma) = 1/2 (W_2^1(D_{1,2}) + W_2^1(D_{2,3}))$. Now, $D_{1,2} = D_{2,3} = \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{B} \end{matrix}$. It follows that $\varphi(\sigma) = 1$.

3.2. Lannes type formula for Vassiliev invariants of order 2

In order to compute the Vassiliev invariants of order 2 listed in Theorem 2.4, we will consider string links with k components, $1 \leq k \leq 4$. In the case $k = 3$, we have several special types of crossings: a crossing between strings σ_i and σ_j ($1 \leq i \leq j \leq 3$) is said of *type 1* if $i = 1$ and $j = 3$, and it is said of *type 2* if

$i = 2$ and $j = 3$. Moreover, denote by σ_s the singular 3-string link . Given a

3-string link Vassiliev invariant of order two v , we define $\delta_v \in \{0; 1\}$ as follows

$$\delta_v = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } v(\sigma_s) \text{ is } 0, \\ 1, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Now, given an n -string link, we can define its curling, which is a 1-string link:

Definition 3.2. The *curling* of $\sigma \in \mathcal{SL}(n)$, denoted by C_σ , is the element of $\mathcal{SL}(1)$ obtained by attaching, for $i \in \{1, \dots, n - 1\}$, the end of the i th string to the origin of the $(i + 1)$ th, such that the “curls” of C_σ successively pass *over* the first string (producing $n - 1$ additional positive crossings).

Let σ be a string link diagram, and x be a crossing of σ . Denote by \tilde{x} the corresponding crossing of the 1-string link C_σ , and consider the two values $\epsilon_{\tilde{x}} \in \{-1; +1\}$ and $\delta_{\tilde{x}} \in \{0; 1\}$ associated to \tilde{x} , as in Sec. 3.1.

Proposition 3.3. Any order two Vassiliev invariant v for string links is given by a Lannes type formula

$$v(\sigma) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\{x,y\} \in \mathcal{P}_2(\sigma)} \epsilon_x \epsilon_y |\delta_x - \delta_y| \cdot W_v(D_{xy}),$$

where W_v is a weight system of order two. Here ϵ_x is the sign of the crossing x and

$$\delta_x = \begin{cases} \delta_v, & \text{if } x \text{ is of type 1,} \\ 1 - \delta_{\tilde{x}}, & \text{if } x \text{ is of type 2,} \\ \delta_{\tilde{x}}, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Tables 1–3 below list the values of the weight system for classical Vassiliev invariants of order 2 for n -string links ($1 \leq i < j < k < l \leq n$).

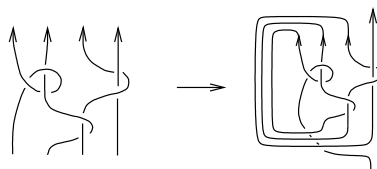


Fig. 3. The curling of a 4-string link.

Table 1.





v				
φ_i	1	0	0	0
μ_{ij}^2	0	2	2	0
$(V_2)_{ij}$	0	0	1	-1

Table 2.










v						
$\mu_{ij}\mu_{ik}$	0	0	0	0	1	1
$\mu_{ij}\mu_{jk}$	0	0	1	1	0	0
$\mu_{ik}\mu_{jk}$	1	1	0	0	0	0
μ_{ijk}	1	0	0	-1	1	0
μ_{jik}	0	1	0	1	-1	0
μ_{kij}	1	0	1	0	0	-1
μ_{ikj}	-1	0	0	1	0	1
μ_{jki}	0	-1	1	0	1	0
μ_{kji}	0	1	-1	0	0	1

Table 3.

v			
$\mu_{ij}\mu_{kl}$	1	0	0
$\mu_{ik}\mu_{jl}$	0	1	0
$\mu_{ik}\mu_{jl}$	0	0	1

Note that in particular, if σ is not a 3-string link, $\delta_x = \delta_{\bar{x}}$ for all crossing x of σ .

Proof. The fact that such a Lannes type formula gives rise to a string link invariant essentially follows from the fact that a weight system satisfies the (1T) and (4T) relations (Definition 1.3). Let us now show that such an invariant

$$v(\sigma) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\{x,y\} \in \mathcal{P}_2(\sigma)} \epsilon_x \epsilon_y |\delta_x - \delta_y| \cdot W_v(D_{xy}),$$

is a Vassiliev invariant of order two.

For a pair $\{x, y\}$ of crossings of σ , we set $\lambda(x, y) := \epsilon_x \epsilon_y |\delta_x - \delta_y| \cdot W_v(D_{xy})$.

Let σ_0 be an n -string link with a single double point x_0 : by (1.1), $\sigma_0 = \sigma_+ - \sigma_-$, where σ_+ (respectively, σ_-) is obtained by replacing x_0 by a positive crossing x_+

(respectively, a negative crossing x_-). To each crossing $y \neq x_0$ of σ_0 corresponds a crossing $y \neq x_+$ of σ_+ and a crossing $y \neq x_-$ of σ_- , such that

$$v(\sigma_{\pm}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{y \neq x_{\pm}} \lambda(x_{\pm}, y) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{y, z \neq x_{\pm}} \lambda(y, z),$$

where the notation $y, z \neq x_{\pm}$ stands for a pair of crossings of σ_{\pm} such that neither y nor z is x_{\pm} . Now there are two cases. First, if x_{\pm} is *not* of type 1, we have

$$\lambda(x_+, y) = \epsilon_{x_+} \epsilon_y |\delta_{x_+} - \delta_y| \cdot W_v(D_{x_+y}) = -\epsilon_{x_-} \epsilon_y |(1 - \delta_{x_-}) - \delta_y| \cdot W_v(D_{x_-y}).$$

It follows that $\lambda(x_+, y) - \lambda(x_-, y) = W_v(D_{x_0,y}) \cdot \epsilon_y$, for all $y \neq x_0$, and thus

$$v(\sigma_0) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{y \neq x_0} \epsilon_y \cdot W_v(D_{x_0,y}). \tag{3.1}$$

Second, if x_{\pm} is of type 1, then

$$\lambda(x_+, y) - \lambda(x_-, y) = \epsilon_y |\delta_v - \delta_y| \cdot W_v(D_{x_+y}) - (-1) \epsilon_y |\delta_v - \delta_y| \cdot W_v(D_{x_-y}).$$

So in this case

$$v(\sigma_0) = \sum_{y \neq x_0} \epsilon_y |\delta_v - \delta_y| \cdot W_v(D_{x_0,y}). \tag{3.2}$$

Similarly, consider a singular string link σ_{12} with two double points x_1 and x_2 . Suppose first that neither of the two is of type 1. Then, by applying (1.1) to, say, x_2 , we obtain by (3.1):

$$\begin{aligned} v(\sigma_{12}) &= \frac{1}{2} W_v(D_{x_1,x_2}) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{y \neq x_1,x_2} \epsilon_y \cdot W_v(D_{x_1,y}) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} W_v(D_{x_1,x_2}) \cdot (-1) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{y \neq x_1,x_2} \epsilon_y \cdot W_v(D_{x_1,y}). \end{aligned}$$

So the value of v on σ_{12} only depends on its two double points: $v(\sigma_{12}) = W_v(D_{x_1,x_2})$. Now suppose that (say) x_2 is of type 1 and x_1 is not. By applying (1.1) to x_2 we likewise obtain $v(\sigma_{12}) = W_v(D_{x_1,x_2})$.

Finally, suppose that both x_1 and x_2 are of type 1. Then following (3.2) we have:

$$\begin{aligned} v(\sigma_{12}) &= \sum_{y \neq x_1,x_2} \epsilon_y |\delta_v - \delta_y| \cdot W_v(D_{x_1,y}) + |\delta_v - \delta_v| \cdot W_v(D_{x_1,x_2}) \\ &\quad - \sum_{y \neq x_1,x_2} \epsilon_y |\delta_v - \delta_y| \cdot W_v(D_{x_1,y}) - (-1) \cdot |\delta_v - \delta_v| \cdot W_v(D_{x_1,x_2}), \end{aligned}$$

so in this case, $v(\sigma_{12}) = 0$.

It follows that, in every cases, v vanishes on any string link with 3 double points.

The remaining part of the proof is completed by computing the initial data of such an invariant v for each weight system of Tables 1–3, and applying Theorem 2.4.

These computations are easily performed using the above expressions of $v(\sigma_{12})$, for σ_{12} a singular string link with two double points. \square

Example 3.4. Let $W_2^2 : \mathcal{D}_2^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}$ be the weight system of order two given by

W_2^2	0	0	0	1	-1	-1

The 2-string link invariant V_2 is given by the following formula:

$$V_2(\sigma) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\{x,y\} \in \mathcal{P}_2(\sigma)} W_2^2(D_{x,y}) \epsilon_x \epsilon_y |\delta_x - \delta_y|.$$

In other words, V_2 is given by

$$V_2(\sigma) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{\{x,y\} \in \mathcal{P}_2(\sigma) \\ D_{x,y} = \text{Diagram 1}}} \epsilon_x \epsilon_y |\delta_x - \delta_y| - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{\{x,y\} \in \mathcal{P}_2(\sigma) \\ D_{x,y} = \text{Diagram 2 or Diagram 3}}} \epsilon_x \epsilon_y |\delta_x - \delta_y|. \quad (3.3)$$

Likewise, we obtain an explicit formula for the triple linking number μ_{123} :

$$\mu_{123}(\sigma) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{\{x,y\} \in \mathcal{P}_2(\sigma) \\ D_{x,y} = \text{Diagram 4 or Diagram 5}}} \epsilon_x \epsilon_y |\delta_x - \delta_y| - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{\{x,y\} \in \mathcal{P}_2(\sigma) \\ D_{x,y} = \text{Diagram 6}}} \epsilon_x \epsilon_y |\delta_x - \delta_y|. \quad (3.4)$$

Remark 3.5. These Lannes-type formulas are very similar to Gauss diagram formulas developed by Fiedler [6] and Polyak and Viro [19]. In particular, formula (3.4) is to be compared with [17, Proposition 4.1]. Likewise, one has the following Gauss diagram formula for the invariant V_2 , due to Polyak [18]:

Let G_D be a Gauss diagram of a 2-string link σ . Then

$$V_2(\sigma) = \left\langle \left(\text{Diagram 1} - \text{Diagram 2} - \text{Diagram 3} \right), G_D \right\rangle. \quad (3.5)$$

4. C_k -Equivalence for String Links

4.1. A brief review of clasper theory for string links

Habiro’s claspers give a nice reformulation of Vassiliev theory. Let us briefly recall from [8] the basic notions of clasper theory for string links.

J. Knot Theory Ramifications 2005.14:665-687. Downloaded from www.worldscientific.com by UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO on 09/07/15. For personal use only.

Definition 4.1. A *clasper* G for an n -string link σ in $D^2 \times I$ is the embedding

$$G: F \rightarrow D^2 \times I$$

of a surface F which is the planar thickening of a uni-trivalent tree.^b

The (thickened) univalent vertices are called the *leaves* of G , the trivalent ones are the *nodes* of G and we still call *edges* of G the thickened edges of the tree.

The string link σ is disjoint from G , except at the level of each leaf, that it intersects at one point (transversally, in the interior).

The *degree* of a clasper G is the number of nodes *plus* 1.

A degree k clasper for a string link σ is the instruction for a modification on σ , called a C_k -move:

$$\sigma \mapsto_{C_k} \sigma_G \in \mathcal{SL}(n),$$

which is a surgery move along a framed link defined by G . More precisely, surgery along the framed link associated to G maps $(D^2 \times I)$ to a diffeomorphic 3-manifold $(D^2 \times I)_G$. We actually denote by $\sigma_G \subset (D^2 \times I)$ the preimage of $\sigma_G \subset (D^2 \times I)_G$ by this diffeomorphism. Figure 4 shows how a C_k -move looks like for $k = 1$ or 2.

Similarly, a C_k -move ($k \geq 3$) is realized by a connected sum with a $(k + 1)$ -component iterated Bing double of the Hopf link. Note that a C_1 -move is equivalent to a crossing change, and that a C_2 -move is equivalent to a Δ -move [13, 16].

Definition 4.2. Let $k \geq 1$ be an integer. The C_k -equivalence, denoted by \sim_{C_k} , is the equivalence relation on string links generated by the C_k -moves and isotopies with respect to the endpoints.

It can be shown that, if $1 \leq k \leq n$, the C_n -equivalence relation implies the C_k -equivalence.

As said at the beginning of the section, clasper theory allows us to reformulate the notion of Vassiliev invariants:

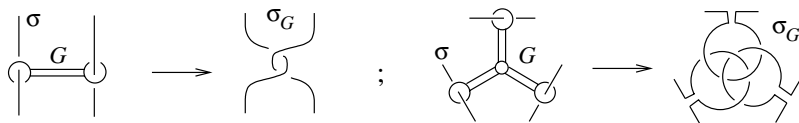


Fig. 4. A C_1 -move and a C_2 -move on a string link σ .

^bA *uni-trivalent tree* is a simply connected graph having only univalent and trivalent vertices.

Definition 1.2^{bis}. An n -string link invariant $f : \mathcal{SL}(n) \rightarrow A$ is a *Vassiliev invariant of order k* if, for all n -string link σ and all family $F = \{G_1, \dots, G_n\}$ of n disjoint claspers for σ such that $\sum_i \deg(G_i) = k + 1$, the following equality holds:

$$\sum_{F' \subseteq F} (-1)^{|F'|} f(\sigma_{F'}) = 0.$$

We conclude this section with some few basic results of calculus of claspers, whose proof can be found in [8].

Proposition 4.3. *Let G be a degree k clasper for a string link σ . Then,*

- (1) *the C_{k+1} -equivalence class of σ_G is not modified when an edge of G passes across σ or across another edge of G , or is full-twisted;*
- (2) *the C_{k+1} -equivalence class of M_G is inverted when an edge of G is half-twisted.*

Remark 4.4. Every clasper considered here is what is called in [8] a *simple strict clasper*. Note that the definitions and properties given here are also valid for knots and links in S^3 .

4.2. On a conjecture of Habiro on string links

String links are extensively studied in [8, Secs. 5 and 6]. The following conjecture is proposed (see [8, Conjecture 6.13]).

Conjecture (Habiro). *Two n -string links in $D^2 \times I$ are C_{k+1} -equivalent if and only if they are not distinguished by any invariant of degree k .*

Remark 4.5. Note that the *only if* part of the statement is true. More precisely, the *only if* part is a general fact that also holds for knot and links in S^3 . The converse statement happens to be true in the knot case [8, Theorem 6.18] (see also [7]), and it is known to fail in the link case [8, Proposition 7.4]. In this section, we state the *if* part for $k = 1$ and 2.

Let us denote by $\mathcal{SL}_k(n) \subseteq \mathcal{SL}(n)$ the submonoid of (isotopy classes of) n -string links which are C_k -equivalent to the trivial one. Note that, as a C_1 -move is just a crossing change, $\mathcal{SL}_1(n) = \mathcal{SL}(n)$. We have the following descending filtration of monoids

$$\mathcal{SL}(n) = \mathcal{SL}_1(n) \supset \mathcal{SL}_2(n) \supset \dots$$

It is shown in [8] that

$$\overline{\mathcal{SL}}_k(n) := \mathcal{SL}_k(n) / C_{k+1}$$

is an Abelian group, for all $k \geq 1$.

The first of these groups is easily computable: the next theorem claims that it is isomorphic to a space of *struts* (graphs made of a single edge) whose vertices are colored by elements of $\{1, \dots, n\}$. More precisely, let us denote by $l_{i,j}$ the strut

whose endpoints are colored by two integers i and j : $A_1(n)$ denotes the free Abelian group generated by struts $l_{i,j}$, $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, modulo the relation $l_{i,i} = 0$.

Theorem 4.6. *There exists a surgery map $\psi_1 : A_1(n) \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{SL}}_1(n)$ such that ψ_1 is an isomorphism of Abelian groups, with inverse given by the linking numbers.*

The proof of this theorem, together with the definitions of ψ_1 , is given in Sec. 4.3. This result gives a characterization of C_2 -equivalence for string links: two string links are C_2 -equivalent if and only if they have same linking numbers (the Vassiliev invariants of order 1). As a corollary, by considering the closure of string links, it recovers a theorem of Murakami and Nakanishi characterizing link-homology for links in terms of Δ -moves [6, Theorem 1.1].

We now state the main result of this section, which characterize the C_3 -equivalence relation for string links in a similar way as above: namely, we identify the Abelian group $\overline{\mathcal{SL}}_2(n)$ with a certain space of diagrams by means of invariants of order two. For that purpose, we define in Sec. 4.4 the set $A_2(n)$ generated by Y-shaped diagrams whose univalent vertices are colored by elements of $\{1, \dots, n\}$ and are equipped with a partial order, modulo some relations. In Sec. 4.4, an isomorphism

$$\eta : A_2(n) \rightarrow \Lambda^3 H \oplus S^2 H$$

is defined, where H is the first homology group of $D^2 \setminus \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$, $\Lambda^3 H$ is the degree three part of the exterior algebra on H and $S^2 H$ is the degree two part of the symmetric algebra. Moreover, $A_2(n)$ produces a combinatorial upper bound for $\overline{\mathcal{SL}}_2(n)$, as we define a surjective surgery map

$$A_2(n) \xrightarrow{\psi_2} \overline{\mathcal{SL}}_2(n).$$

Finally, we will define a homomorphism $(\mu_3, V_2, \varphi) : \overline{\mathcal{SL}}_2(n) \rightarrow \Lambda^3 H \oplus S^2 H$, which is a linear combination of the Casson knot invariant, the invariant V_2 defined in Sec. 2.1 and the triple linking numbers (and thus is an invariant of order 2), such that the following result holds.

Theorem 4.7. *The following diagram commutes*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A_2(n) & \xrightarrow{\psi_2} & \overline{\mathcal{SL}}_2(n) \\ & \searrow \eta & \downarrow (\mu_3, V_2, \varphi) \\ & & \Lambda^3 H \oplus S^2 H \end{array}$$

with all maps being isomorphisms.

We easily deduce from this theorem that two elements of $\mathcal{SL}_2(n)$ (two n -string links with vanishing linking numbers) are C_3 -equivalent if and only if they are not

distinguished by Vassiliev invariants of order 2 (or equivalently, by Theorem 2.4, they are not distinguished by the Casson knot invariant, nor the invariant V_2 and Milnor’s triple linking number). This is to be compared with [20, Theorem 1.4] (a clasp-pass move is indeed equivalent to a C_3 -move).

4.3. Characterization of C_2 -equivalence: Proof of Theorem 4.6

4.3.1. Combinatorial upper bound for $\overline{\mathcal{SL}}_1(n)$

Let us recall that $A_1(n)$ is the Abelian group generated by struts $l_{i,j}$, $1 \leq i \neq j \leq n$. We define here a surgery map

$$\psi_1 : A_1(n) \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{SL}}_1(n)$$

as follows. Let 1_n be the trivial n -string link in $(D^2 \times I)$. For each generator $l_{i,j}$ of $A_1(n)$, consider in $(D^2 \times \{1\}) \subset \partial(D^2 \times I)$ the two disks D_i and D_j , which are neighbourhoods of the standard points x_i and x_j . Their boundary is equipped with a natural orientation. Now, push these disks down inside $(D^2 \times I)$ along the appropriate strands of 1_n (which they always intersect transversally at their center), and connect them with a band in a way which is compatible with the orientations. The surface we obtain is a strict and simple *basic clasper* for 1_n , that we denote by $\phi(l_{i,j})$: it follows from Proposition 4.3(1) (which essentially implies that the edge of the clasper can be arbitrarily embedded) that the C_2 -equivalence class of $(1_n)_{\phi(l_{i,j})}$ does not depend on the choice of ϕ . We set

$$\psi_1(l_{i,j}) := (1_n)_{\phi(l_{i,j})}$$

to be (the C_2 -equivalence class of) the n -string link obtained for 1_n by surgery along $\phi(l_{i,j})$. The following result follows from the above observation:

Proposition 4.8. $\psi_1 : A_1(n) \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{SL}}_1(n)$ is a well-defined, surjective map.

Note that the surjectivity is just a consequence of the fact that $\overline{\mathcal{SL}}_1(n)$ is generated by elements of type $(1_n)_C$, where C is a connected basic clasper. Moreover, ψ_1 obviously satisfies the relation $l_{i,i} = 0$, thanks to Proposition 4.3(1).

4.3.2. Proof of Theorem 4.6

Let us consider the homomorphism of Abelian groups $\mu_2 : \overline{\mathcal{SL}}_1(n) \rightarrow A_1(n)$ defined by

$$\mu_2(\sigma) = - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \mu_{i,j}(\sigma) l_{i,j},$$

where $\mu_{i,j}(\sigma)$ stands for the linking number of σ_i and σ_j .

Given a generator $l_{i,j}$ of $A_1(n)$, we have just seen that $\psi_1(l_{i,j})$ is given by the basic clasper depicted in the left part of Fig. 5.

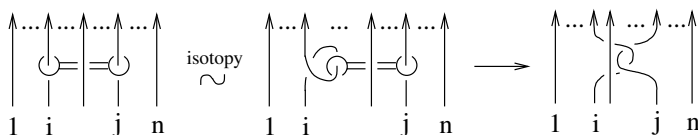


Fig. 5.

By a small isotopy on the i th strand, we can use Fig. 4 to conclude that $\psi_1(l_{i,j})$ is the C_2 -equivalence class of the string link depicted in the right part of Fig. 5. So we have $\mu_{mn}(\psi_1(l_{i,j})) = -1$ for $(m, n) = (i, j)$, and 0 otherwise: $\mu_2 \circ \psi_1$ is the identity. μ_2 being surjective, it follows that ψ_1 is an isomorphism.

4.4. Characterization of C_3 -equivalence: Proof of Theorem 4.7

Let $A_2(n)$ be the free Abelian group generated by Y-shaped diagrams, whose trivalent vertex is equipped with a cyclic ordering on the incident edges and whose univalent vertices are colored by elements of $\{1, \dots, n\}$, with a total order on vertices with the same color, and subject to some relations. The notation

$$Y[n_1; n_2; n_3]$$

will stand for the Y-shaped graph whose univalent vertices are colored by n_1, n_2 and $n_3 \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ in accordance with the cyclic order, (so that our notation is invariant under cyclic permutation of the n_i 's). The total order on vertices having the same color is given by a second coloring on these vertices, by distinct integers in $\{1; 2; 3\}$. For example, $Y[(i, 1); (i, 2); j]$ and $Y[(i, 2); (i, 1); j]$ are two diagrams which only differ by the order on the i -colored vertices ($i \neq j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$). The relations are the following ones:

$$\begin{aligned} (AS) &: Y[i; j; k] = -Y[j; i; k], \\ (AS2) &: Y[(i, m); (i, n); -] = -Y[(i, n); (i, m); -], \\ (W) &: Y[(i, m); (i, n); j] = Y[(j, m); (j, n); i] \end{aligned}$$

where $i \neq j \neq k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $m \neq n \in \{1; 2; 3\}$.

Remark 4.9. Gregor Masbaum pointed out the fact that the Abelian group $A_2(n)$ actually coincides with the space $B_2(n)$ which consists in Y-shaped and Φ -shaped (2-leg wheels) diagrams modulo the usual AS and IHX relations. Indeed, the Y part of $B_2(n)$ corresponds to the diagrams of $A_2(n)$ without repeating colors, and the diagram Φ_{ij} with univalent vertices colored by i and j corresponds to *twice* the diagram $Y[(i, m); (i, n); j]; m < n$ (thanks to the Poincaré–Birkhoff–Witt isomorphism χ and the STU relation [1]). Note that the later justifies relation (W).

4.4.1. The surgery map ψ_2

Let

$$Y_{i,j,k} := Y[(i, m); (j, n); (k, l)]$$

be a generator of $A_2(n)$, where i, j , and k are eventually distinct. As in Sec. 4.3, consider in $(D^2 \times \{1\}) \subset \partial(D^2 \times I)$ the disks D_i, D_j and D_k , which are neighbourhoods of the standard points, and push them inside of $(D^2 \times I)$ along the strands of 1_n , in the order prescribed by the second color. For example, if $i = j$ and $m > n$, the disk D_j is under D_i in $(D^2 \times I)$. Next, pick an embedded 2-disk D in the interior of $(D^2 \times I)$, disjoint from the D_i 's and from 1_n , orient it in an arbitrary way, and connect it to the D_i 's with some bands e_i in $(D^2 \times I) \setminus 1_n$. These band sums are required to be compatible with the orientations, and to be coherent with the cyclic ordering (1, 2, 3). The surface we obtain is a degree 2 clasper for 1_n : denote it by $\phi(Y_{i,j,k})$. We denote by

$$\psi_2(Y_{i,j,k}) := (1_n)_{\phi(Y_{i,j,k})}$$

the n -string link obtained from 1_n by surgery along the clasper $\phi(Y_{i,j,k})$.

Proposition 4.10. *The C_3 -equivalence class of $(1_n)_{\phi(Y_{i,j,k})}$ does not depend on the choice of ϕ . Thus, we have a surjective map:*

$$A_2(n) \xrightarrow{\psi_2} \overline{\mathcal{SL}}_2(n).$$

Proof. The independence on the choice of the disk D , its orientation and the edges e_i is a consequence of Proposition 4.3.

We now show that ψ_2 satisfies the relations (AS), (AS2) and (W) of $A_2(n)$. The (AS) and (AS2) relations are proved in $\overline{\mathcal{SL}}_2(n)$ from Proposition 4.3(2) and an isotopy of the clasper. For relation (W), note that a representative for $\psi_2(Y[(j, m); (j, n); i])$ is the string link w_{ij} shown in the left part of Fig. 6, whose i th and j th strings form a Whitehead-type link. As for the link case, this string link version of the Whitehead link happens to be symmetric (i.e. there is an isotopy which exchanges the role of its components): w_{ij} is isotopic to the string link w_{ji} shown in the right part of the figure, and which is a representative for $\psi_2(Y[(i, m); (i, n); j])$.

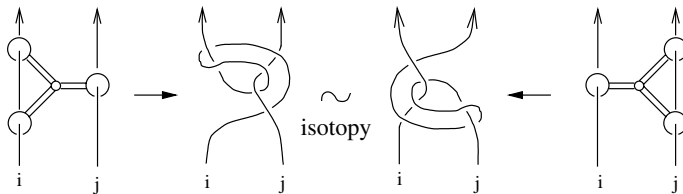


Fig. 6. The two isotopic string links w_{ij} and w_{ji} .

The fact that ψ_2 is surjective follows from the fact that the Abelian group $\overline{\mathcal{SL}}_2(n)$ is generated by the n -string links $(1_n)_G$ where G is a connected degree 2 clasper. □

4.4.2. The isomorphism η

Let $A_{2,k}(n) \subset A_2(n)$ be the subgroup generated by all diagrams whose set of uni-valent vertices is colored with k distinct elements of $\{1, \dots, n\}$. Note in particular that, as diagrams in $A_{2,3}(n)$ are colored by three distinct elements, there is no second color on their vertices. The relations in $A_2(n)$ are graded, so we have

$$A_2(n) = A_{2,3}(n) \oplus A_{2,2}(n) \oplus A_{2,1}(n). \tag{4.1}$$

Given two distinct integers m and n , we denote by $\varepsilon_{mn} \in \{-1; +1\}$ the sign of $(n - m)$. Moreover, given $1 \leq m \neq n \neq l \leq 3$, we denote by ε_{mnl} the signature of the permutation $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ m & n & l \end{bmatrix}$.

Consider in $D^2 \setminus \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ the n oriented curves defined by a collar of the n boundary components created by the removal of the n standard points in D^2 . We denote by $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ the associated basis of $H = H_1(D^2 \setminus \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}; \mathbf{Z})$.

Let $\eta: A_2(n) \rightarrow \Lambda^3 H \oplus S^2 H$ be defined by^c

$$\begin{aligned} \eta(Y[i; j; k]) &= e_i \wedge e_j \wedge e_k && \text{on } A_{2,3}(n), \\ \eta(Y[(i, m); (i, n); j]) &= \varepsilon_{mn} \cdot (e_i \otimes e_j) && \text{on } A_{2,2}(n), \\ \eta(Y[(i, 1); (i, 2); (i, 3)]) &= \varepsilon_{mnl} \cdot (e_i \otimes e_i) && \text{on } A_{2,1}(n). \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 4.11. *η is an isomorphism of Abelian groups.*

Proof. It follows from relations (AS), (AS2) and (W) that η is well-defined, and thus surjective. Moreover,

- By relation (AS), a basis for $A_{2,3}(n)$ is given by the set of diagrams of type $Y[i; j; k]$ with $i < j < k$. It is therefore a free \mathbf{Z} -module of rank C_3^n , mapped by η onto $\Lambda^3 H : \eta$ (retracted to $A_{2,3}(n)$) defines an epimorphism between two \mathbf{Z} -modules of rank C_3^n , and then is an isomorphism.
- Relations (AS2) and (W) imply that $A_{2,2}(n)$ (respectively, $A_{2,1}(n)$) has basis given by the $Y[(i, m); (i, n); j]$'s, with $i < j$ and $n < m$ (respectively, the $Y[(i, 1); (i, 2); (i, 3)]$'s). Thus $A_{2,2}(n) \oplus A_{2,1}(n)$ is a free \mathbf{Z} -module of rank $C_2^n + n = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} + n = \frac{n^2+n}{2} = \text{rg}(S^2 H)$, mapped onto $S^2 H$ by η . It follows that $A_{2,2}(n) \oplus A_{2,1}(n) \simeq S^2 H$ via η . □

^cNote that, in this paper, the symmetric algebra SH is seen as a *quotient* of the tensor algebra. Therefore, in the following, $e_1 \otimes e_2 \in S^2 H$ denotes the class of the tensor product in this quotient.

4.4.3. Proof of Theorem 4.7

Let

$$(\mu_3, V_2, \varphi) : \mathcal{SL}_2(n) \rightarrow \Lambda^3 H \oplus S^2 H$$

be the map defined, for all $\sigma \in \mathcal{SL}_2(n)$, by

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\mu_3, V_2, \varphi)(\sigma) := & \sum_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq n} \mu_{ijk}(\sigma) \cdot e_i \wedge e_j \wedge e_k \\
 & - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} V_2(\sigma_i \cup \sigma_j) \cdot e_i \otimes e_j + \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \varphi_i(\sigma) \cdot e_i \otimes e_i.
 \end{aligned}$$

It is a well-defined map which, by Remark 4.5, factors to a homomorphism of Abelian groups

$$(\mu_3, V_2, \varphi) : \overline{\mathcal{SL}}_2(n) \rightarrow \Lambda^3 H \oplus S^2 H.$$

The following lemma is the last step in proving Theorem 4.7: it indeed implies that ψ_2 and (μ_3, V_2, φ) are isomorphisms.

Lemma 4.12. *The following diagram commutes.*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A_2(n) & \xrightarrow{\psi_2} & \overline{\mathcal{SL}}_2(n) \\
 & \searrow \eta & \downarrow (\mu_3, V_2, \varphi) \\
 & & \Lambda^3 H \oplus S^2 H
 \end{array}$$

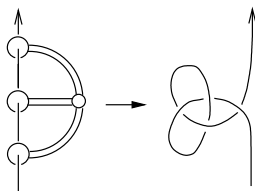
Proof. Let Y be a generator of $A_2(n)$: there are three types of Y (in the sense of (4.11)). We prove that, in these three cases, $(\mu_3, V_2, \varphi) \circ \psi_2(Y) = \eta(Y)$.

- If Y is of type $Y[i; j; k]$, with $i < j < k$, we have to show that $(\mu_3, V_2, \varphi) \circ \psi_2(Y) = e_i \wedge e_j \wedge e_k \in \Lambda^3 H$.

A representative for $\psi_2(Y) \in \overline{\mathcal{SL}}_2(n)$ is the string link σ_{ijk} obtained from 1_n by performing a connected sum on strings σ_i, σ_j and σ_k with the three components of a Borromean ring (see Sec. 4.1). It follows that $\mu_{abc}(\sigma_{ijk}) = 1$ for $(a, b, c) = (i, j, k)$, and 0 otherwise. Moreover, as every pair of strings of σ_{ijk} forms the trivial 2-string link, V_2 is always zero; the same holds for φ . This proves that $(\mu_3, V_2, \varphi) \circ \psi_2(Y) = e_i \wedge e_j \wedge e_k$.

- Suppose Y is of type $Y[(i, m); (i, n); j]$, with $i < j$ and $m < n$. As seen in the proof of Proposition 4.10, a representative for $\psi_2(Y)$ is w_{ji} , whose i th and j th strings form a Whitehead-type link (see Fig. 6). Now, $V_2(\sigma_i \cup \sigma_j)$ equals -1 (as the plat-closure of w_{ji} is the Figure 8 knot), and it vanishes for any other pair of strings. All the Milnor’s triple linking numbers are zero (as we always are in the case of a 3-string link with at least one isolated string), as well as the Casson knot invariants. It follows that $(\mu_3, V_2, \varphi) \circ \psi_2(Y) = e_i \otimes e_j = \eta(Y) \in S^2 H$.

• Finally, let Y be a generator of type $Y[(i, 1); (i, 2); (i, 3)]$. A representative for its image under ψ_2 is T_i , which only differ from 1_n by a copy of the trefoil on the i th string (see the figure below).



All the triple linking numbers and V_2 invariants clearly vanish on T_i , but the Casson invariant of the i th string equals 1 (and 0 for any other string).

So we obtain: $(\mu_3, V_2, \varphi) \circ \psi_2(Y) = e_i \otimes e_i = \eta(Y) \in S^2H$.

This completes the proof of Lemma 4.12, and thus the proof of Theorem 4.7. \square

Acknowledgments

The author would like to thank Blake Mellor for instructive discussions on Milnor invariants and Hitoshi Murakami for stimulating conversations on Vassiliev invariants. Acknowledgments are also due to Nathan Habegger and Michael Polyak for valuable comments. Commutative diagrams were drawn with Paul Taylor's package.

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