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AUTHORS: Arif DANE

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DERIVATION IN THE GROUP RING

Arif Dane

Cumhuriyet University, Department of Mathematics, SIVAS, TURKEY.

ABSTRACT

In this research, according to Wirtinger representation, acting from the relationships between the relations and the generators of the knot group, by applying concept of derivation on these relations, we aimed at reaching some conclusions.

In addition, we found out some corollories by extending the formal Taylor series of these relations.

Key Words: Group Ring, Free Derivation, Knot presentation.

GRUP HALKASINDA TÜREV

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, Düğüm grubunun bağıntılarını ve doğurayları arasındaki ilişkilerden hareketle, Wirtinger temsiline göre bu bağıntılar üzerinde türev kavramını uygulayarak, bazı sonuçları çıkarmayı amaçladık. Buna ek olarak bu bağıntıların biçimsel Taylor serisine açarak bazı sonuçları bulduk.

INTRODUCTION

1. THE DERIVATIVES IN A GROUP RING

For any multiplicative group G there is associated its group ring ZG with respect to the ring Z of rational integers. An element of ZG is a sum $\sum a_g g$, g ranging over the

elements of G , where the integer a_g is equal to zero for all but a finite number of g . Addition and multiplication in ZG are defined by $\sum a_g g + \sum b_g g = \sum (a_g + b_g) g$ and $(\sum a_g g)(\sum b_h h) = \sum (a_g b_h g h^{-1}) g$. The element a of Z is identified with the element $a \cdot 1$ of ZG and the element g of G is identified with the element $1 \cdot g$ of ZG , so that Z and G are to be regarded as subsets of ZG [1,2,5,6].

Definition 1.1: A mapping $D : ZG \longrightarrow ZG$ is said to be a derivative if and only if

$$(1) D(f+g) = D(f) + D(g)$$

$$(2) D(f \cdot g) = D(f) \varepsilon(g) + f \cdot D(g) \text{ for } f, g \in ZG.$$

Where ε is the augmentation homomorphism for all f and g in ZG as given in following

$$\varepsilon : ZG \longrightarrow Z$$

$$\varepsilon(\sum a_g g) = \sum a_g$$

Note that if g belongs to G , then (2) reads

$$D(f \cdot g) = D(f) + f \cdot D(g) \text{ [3,4].}$$

Consequences of axioms 1.2:

$$(1) D(\sum a_g g) = \sum a_g D(g)$$

$$(2) D(n) = 0 \quad n \in Z$$

$$(3) D(g^{-1}) = -g^{-1} D(g)$$

$$(4) D(g^n) = (1 + g + g^2 + \dots + g^{n-1}) D(g)$$

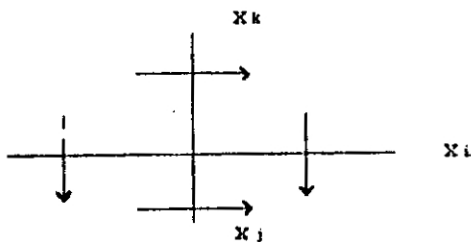
$$(5) D(g^{-n}) = -(g^{-1} + g^{-2} + \dots + g^{-n}) D(g) \quad \text{for } g \in G$$

Definition 1.3: The derivations

$$\frac{d}{dx_i} : ZF \longrightarrow ZF, x_j \longmapsto \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } i=j \\ 0 & \text{for } i \neq j \end{cases}$$
 of the group ring of free group $F = \langle x_i \rangle$ are called partial derivations[3].

Definition 1.4 (Wirtinger Representation): If we consider a knot K with the directed, the n double points of the regular projection. In this diagram, there are n numbered pieces of curve, counterporting the overpasses. The homotopy classes of closed curves, starting at $p \in S^3 - K$ point and ending at p and encircling the overpasses simply are illustrated by the little arrows put on the pieces of curve. We fix a relation at every C_i double point in the following way. Representative curves of x_i, x_j, x_k generators belonging to the overpass at C_i , are directed so as to from the left hand system according to the direction of the knot. Around C_i , we choose a reading direction starting with the one of x_i, x_j, x_k generators, if the direction of each generator is the same as the chosen direction, we take generator it self, if it is the inverse of it we take the inverse of it and equate this multiply with one.

As, seen in the figure 1 the relation at C_i double point is illustrated in the following way $x_i x_j x_i^{-1} x_k^{-1} = 1$



Defination 1.5 (Knot_Group): Let K be a knot and

$$G = \pi_1(S^1 - K, p) = \langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \mid r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n \rangle$$

a Wirtinger presentation of G . Where $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ are the generators of G and $r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n$ are the relations of G .

Let $r_i = x_i x_j x_i^{-1} x_k^{-1} = 1$ be a relation of G at C_i double point. Then, we have the following corollaries.

Corollary 1.1:
$$\left(\frac{dr_i}{dx_i} \theta \phi \right) + \left(\frac{dr_i}{dx_j} \theta \phi \right) + \left(\frac{dr_i}{dx_k} \theta \phi \right) = 0$$

Where θ and ϕ are homomorphism such that

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} F & \xrightarrow{\phi} & G & \xrightarrow{\theta} & H \\ ZF & \xrightarrow{\phi} & ZG & \xrightarrow{\theta} & ZH \end{array}$$

Proff: IF $r_i = x_i x_j x_i^{-1} x_k^{-1}$ is a relation of G at C_i double point. Then

$$\left(\frac{dr_i}{dx_i} \theta \phi \right) = \left(1 - x_i x_j x_i^{-1} \right) \theta \phi = 1 - t$$

$$\left(\frac{dr_i}{dx_j} \theta \phi \right) = \left(x_i \right) \theta \phi = t$$

$$\left(\frac{dr_i}{dx_k} \theta \phi \right) = \left(-x_i x_j x_i^{-1} x_k^{-1} \right) \theta \phi = -1$$

and

$$\left(\frac{dr_i}{dx_i} \theta \phi \right) + \left(\frac{dr_i}{dx_j} \theta \phi \right) + \left(\frac{dr_i}{dx_k} \theta \phi \right) = 1 - t + t - 1 = 0$$

Corollary 1.2: i)
$$\frac{d^n r_i}{dx_i^n} = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{dr_i}{dx_i}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ii)} \quad & \frac{d^n r_i}{dx^n j} = 0 \\ \text{iii)} \quad & \frac{d^n r_i}{dx^n k} = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{dr_i}{dx k} \end{aligned}$$

Prof : It can be proved.

Corollary 1.3 : Let $r_i = x_i x_j x^{-1}_i x^{-1}_k$ be a relation according to Wirtinger representation and the augmentation homomorphism, then

$$\epsilon\left(\frac{dr_i}{dx_i}\right) + \epsilon\left(\frac{dr_i}{dx_j}\right) + \epsilon\left(\frac{dr_i}{dx_k}\right) = 0$$

$$\text{Corollary 1.4} : \frac{dr^{-1}_i}{dx_i} = -r^{-1} \frac{dr_i}{dx_i}, \quad \frac{dr^{-1}_i}{dx_j} = -r^{-1} \frac{dr_i}{dx_j}$$

$$\frac{dr^{-1}_i}{dx_k} = -r^{-1} \frac{dr_i}{dx_k}$$

$$\text{Corollary 1.5} : \left(\frac{d^2 r_i}{dx^2 i} \theta\right) + \left(\frac{d^2 r_i}{dx^2 j} \theta\right) + \left(\frac{d^2 r_i}{dx y} \theta\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2 r_i}{dy dx} \theta\right) + \left(\frac{d^2 r_i}{dx dz} \theta\right) + \left(\frac{d^2 r_i}{dy dz} \theta\right) + \left(\frac{d^2 r_i}{dz^2} \theta\right) +$$

$$+ \left(\frac{d^2 r_i}{dz dy} \theta\right) + \left(\frac{d^2 r_i}{dz dx} \theta\right) = 0$$

$$\text{That is } \sum_{a+b+c=2} \left(\frac{d^2 r_i}{dx^a dx^b dx^c} \theta\right) = 0$$

Where $a+b+c=2$, $a, b, c = 0, 1, 2$

$$\text{Corollary 1.6} : \sum_{a+b+c=n} \left(\frac{d^n r_i}{dx^a dx^b dx^c} \theta\right) = 0$$

Where $a+b+c=n$, $a, b, c = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$

Corollary 1.7 : Let $r_i = x_i x_j x^{-1}_i x^{-1}_k$ be a relation according to Wirtinger representation at C_i double point, and ϵ the

$$+ e \left(\sum_{i+j+k=n} \frac{d^n r}{dx^i dy^j dx^k} \right) + e \left(\sum_{i+j+k=n} \frac{d^n r}{dy^i dx^j dy^k} \right) = 0$$

Example 1.1: A wirtinger presentation of the group of trefoil is;

$$G = \langle x, y, z \mid r_1 = yzyx, r_2 = zxzy, r_3 = xyxz \rangle$$

$$\text{or } G = \langle x, y \mid xyxyxy = 1 \rangle$$

Where $\bar{x}$ is the inverse x , ($x = x^{-1}$)

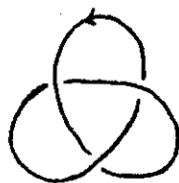


Figure 2

Now, we calculate

$$\frac{dr}{dx} = 1 + xy - xyxyx, \quad \frac{dr}{dy} = x - xyxy - xyxyxy$$

$$\frac{d^2 r}{dx^2} = -xy + xyxyx, \quad \frac{d^2 r}{dx dy} = xyxy, \quad \frac{d^2 r}{dy dx} = -2xy - 1 + xyxyx$$

$$\frac{d^2 r}{dy^2} = -2x + 2xyxy + xyxyxy$$

.....

Then, we obtain

$$1) \left(\frac{dr}{dx} \right)_{\theta\theta} + \left(\frac{dr}{dy} \right)_{\theta\theta} = t^2 - t + 1 - t^2 - t - 1 = 0$$

$$2) \left(\frac{d^2 r}{dx^2} \right)_{\theta\theta} + \left(\frac{d^2 r}{dx dy} \right)_{\theta\theta} + \left(\frac{d^2 r}{dy dx} \right)_{\theta\theta} + \left(\frac{d^2 r}{dy^2} \right)_{\theta\theta} = -t^2 + t + t^2$$

$$= 2t^2 - 1 + t - 2t + 2t^2 + 1 = 0$$

.....

(n)

Similarly, we obtain

$$1) \epsilon\left(\frac{dr}{dx}\right) + \epsilon\left(\frac{dr}{dy}\right) = 1+1-1+1-1-1 = 0$$

$$2) \epsilon\left(\frac{d^2r}{dx^2}\right) + \epsilon\left(\frac{d^2r}{dxdy}\right) + \epsilon\left(\frac{d^2r}{dydx}\right) + \epsilon\left(\frac{d^2r}{dy^2}\right) = -1+1+1-2-1-1-2+2+1 = 0$$

.

n)

Corollary 1.9: Let $G = \langle x, y \mid r(xy) = 1 \rangle$ be a Wirtinger presentation of the group of each knot, then.

$$1) r(xy) = \epsilon(r(xy)) + \epsilon\left(\frac{dr}{dx}\right)(x-1) + \epsilon\left(\frac{dr}{dy}\right)(y-1) +$$

$$+ \epsilon\left(\frac{d^2r}{dx^2}\right)(x-1)^2 + \epsilon\left(\frac{d^2r}{dxdy}\right)(x-1)(y-1) +$$

$$+ \epsilon\left(\frac{d^2r}{dydx}\right)(y-1)(x-1) + \epsilon\left(\frac{d^2r}{dy^2}\right)(y-1)^2 + \dots$$

$$2) [r(xy)]^{\Theta\phi} = [r(xy)]^{\Theta\phi} + \left[\epsilon\left(\frac{dr}{dx}\right)(x-1)\right]^{\Theta\phi} + \left[\epsilon\left(\frac{dr}{dy}\right)(y-1)\right]^{\Theta}$$

$$+ \left[\epsilon\left(\frac{d^2r}{dx^2}\right)(x-1)^2\right]^{\Theta\phi} + \left[\epsilon\left(\frac{d^2r}{dxdy}\right)(x-1)(y-1)\right]^{\Theta\phi} +$$

$$+ \left[\epsilon\left(\frac{d^2r}{dydx}\right)(y-1)(x-1)\right]^{\Theta\phi} + \left[\epsilon\left(\frac{d^2r}{dy^2}\right)(y-1)^2\right]^{\Theta\phi} + \dots$$

Example 1.2: $G = \langle x, y : r = xy\bar{x}y\bar{x}y \rangle$ is the group of trefoil knot.

Derivation in the Group Ring

$$(1) \quad xy\bar{x}\bar{y} = 1 + 1(x-1) - 1(y-1) + 0(x-1)^2 + 1(x-1)(y-1) - (y-1)(x-1) + 1(y-1)^2 + \dots$$

$$(2) \quad 1 = 1 + 1(t-1) - 1(t-1) + 0(t-1)^2 + 1(t-1)^2 - 2(t-1)^2 + 1(t-1)^2 + \dots$$

$$\longrightarrow 1 = 1$$

If we take paranthesis $(t-1), (t-2)^2, \dots, (t-1)^n, \dots$ from

Corollary 1.7 We have the followings

$$\epsilon \left(\frac{dr}{dx} \right) + \epsilon \left(\frac{dr}{dy} \right) = 0$$

$$\epsilon \left(\frac{d^2r}{dx^2} \right) + \epsilon \left(\frac{d^2r}{dxdy} \right) + \epsilon \left(\frac{d^2r}{dydx} \right) + \epsilon \left(\frac{d^2r}{dy^2} \right) = 0$$

.....

Corollary 1.10: If $G = \langle x, y \mid r(x, y) = 1 \rangle$, then

$$\epsilon \left(\frac{d^2r}{dxdy} \right) + \epsilon \left(\frac{d^2r}{dydx} \right) = \epsilon \left(\frac{dr}{dx} \right) \epsilon \left(\frac{dr}{dy} \right)$$

$$= \epsilon \left(\frac{dr}{dx} \cdot \frac{dr}{dy} \right)$$

Example 1.3: Let $r = x^n$. Then, we have the following

$$\text{for } n=1 \quad x = 1 + (x-1)$$

$$\text{for } n=2 \quad x^2 = 1 + 2(x-1) + 1(x-1)^2$$

$$\text{for } n=3 \quad x^3 = 1 + 3(x-1) + 3(x-1)^2 + 1(x-1)^3$$

.....

$$\text{for } n=n \quad x^n = \binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1}(x-1) + \binom{n}{2}(x-1)^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{n-1}(x-1)^{n-1} +$$

$$\binom{n}{n}(x-1)^n$$

Example 1.4: Let $r = x^{-n}$ be, then we have the following

for $n=1$ $\text{icin } x^{-1} = 1-(x-1)+(x-1)^2+(x-1)^3+\dots+(-1)^n(x-1)^n+\dots$

for $n=2$ $\text{icin } x^{-2} = 1-2(x-1)+3(x-1)^2+\dots+(-1)^n(n+1)(x-1)^n+\dots$

.....

for $n=n$ $\text{icin } x^{-n} = 1-n(x-1) + \sum_{k=0}^n (a_k+k)(x-1)^2 + \sum_{k=0}^n b_k +$
 $(a_0=0) \quad (b_0=0)$

$$+ \sum_{k=0}^n [c_k+(k+1)(x-1)^3] + \dots$$

$(c_0=1)$

Then a_k , b_k and c_k are sequences.

2. DERIVATIONS OF SOME COMMUTATORS

Definition 2.1: Let $[x,y] = xyx^{-1}y^{-1}$ be a commutator. Then we have the following.

$$(1) \frac{d}{dx} [x,y] = \frac{d}{dy} (xyx^{-1}y^{-1}) = 1-[x,y]y$$

$$(2) \frac{d}{dy} [x,y] = x-[x,y]$$

$$(3) \frac{d}{dx} [x,y]^n = \{ 1+[x,y]+[x,y]^2+\dots+[x,y]^{n-1} \} \frac{d}{dx} [x,y]$$

$$(4) \frac{d}{dy} [x,y]^n = \{ 1+[x,y]+[x,y]^2+\dots+[x,y]^{n-1} \} \frac{d}{dy} [x,y]$$

$$(5) \frac{d^n}{dx^n} [x,y] = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{d}{dx} [x,y]$$

$$(6) \frac{d^n}{dy^n} [x,y] = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{d}{dy} [x,y]$$

$$(7) \frac{d}{dx} [x^n, y^n] = \{ 1-[x^n, y^n]y^n \} \frac{d}{dx} (x^n)$$

$$(8) \frac{d}{dy} [x^n, y^m] = (x^n - y^m x^{-n} y^{-m}) \frac{d}{dy} (y^m)$$

(9) If $z=[x,y]$, then $zyx=xy$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} + z \cdot \frac{d(y \cdot x)}{dx} = 1$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} + z \cdot y = 1 \longrightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = 1 - zy = 1 - xyx^{-1}y^{-1}y = 1 - xyx^{-1} = 1 - [x,y]y$$

Similarly

$$\frac{dz}{dy} + z \cdot \frac{d(yx)}{y} = x$$

$$\frac{dz}{dy} + z \cdot 1 = x \longrightarrow \frac{dz}{dy} = x - z = x - xyx^{-1}y^{-1} = x - [x,y]$$

(10) If $w = [x, yz]$ then $wyzx = xyz$ we have the followings

$$\frac{dw}{dx} = 1 - xyzx$$

$$\frac{dw}{dy} = x - [x, yz]$$

$$\frac{dw}{dz} = xy - [x, yz]y$$

$$(11) a) \epsilon \left(\frac{d}{dx_i} [x_i, x^1] \right) = 0$$

$$b) \epsilon \left(\frac{d}{dx_j} [x_i, x_j] \right) = 0$$

$$c) \epsilon \left(\frac{d}{dx_i} [x_i, x_j]^n \right) = 0$$

$$d) \varepsilon \left(\frac{d}{dx_j} [x_i, x_j]^n \right) = 0$$

$$e) \varepsilon \left(\frac{d^n}{dx^n} [x_i, x_j] \right) = 0$$

$$f) \varepsilon \left(\frac{d^n}{dx^n} [x_i, x_j] \right) = 0$$

Corollary 2.2 : If $[x, y] = xyx^{-1}y^{-1}$, the formal Taylor formula for $[x, y]$ is

$$[x, y] = 1 - (x-1)(y-1) + (y-1)(x-1) + (x-1)^2(y-1) - (x-1)(y-1)(x-1) - (y-1)^2(x-1) + (y-1)(x-1)(y-1) + \dots$$

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