



*Cenni sulla teoria dei nodi*  
*Invarianti, Tabulazioni, Grafi planari*

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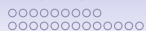


# *Invarianti*

## *Definizione*

### Definizione

Un *invariante*  $i$  è una funzione dipendente solo dalla classe di equivalenza del nodo. Ovvero  $K \simeq K' \Rightarrow i(K) = i(K')$ .



## *Invarianti*

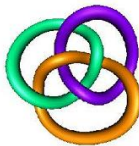
$\mu(L)$  - Numero di componenti



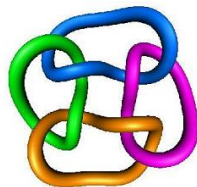
$$\mu(K) = 1$$



$$\mu(K) = 2$$



$$\mu(K) = 3$$



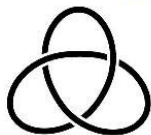
$$\mu(K) = 4$$



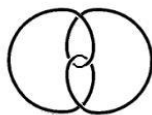
## *Invarianti*

$c(K)$  - Crossing number

$$c(K) = 3$$



*minima*

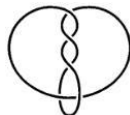


*non minima*

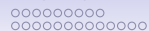
$$c(K) = 4$$



*minima*

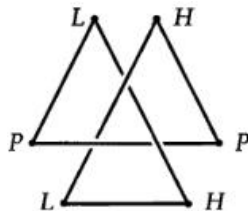


*non minima*



# *Invarianti*

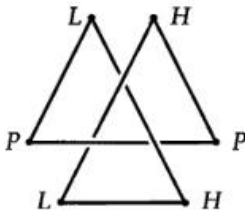
$s(K)$  - *Stick number*





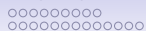
## *Invarianti*

$s(K)$  - *Stick number*



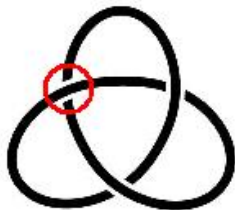
### Proprietà

- $s(J\#K) \leq s(J) + s(K) - 1$
- $s(K) \leq 2c(K)$  (Negami, 1991)



## *Invarianti*

$u(K)$  - *Unknotting number*





# Linking number

*Lk(L) - Definizione*



*+1*



*-1*



*0*



## *Linking number*

*Lk(L) - Definizione*



*+1*



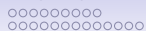
*-1*



*0*

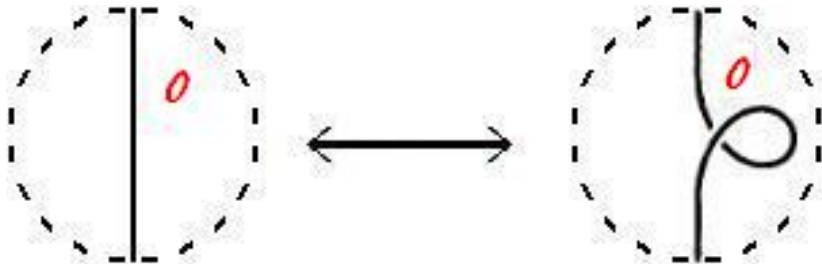
### **Definizione**

$$Lk(L) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{c \in \pi(L)} Lk(c)$$



## *Linking number*

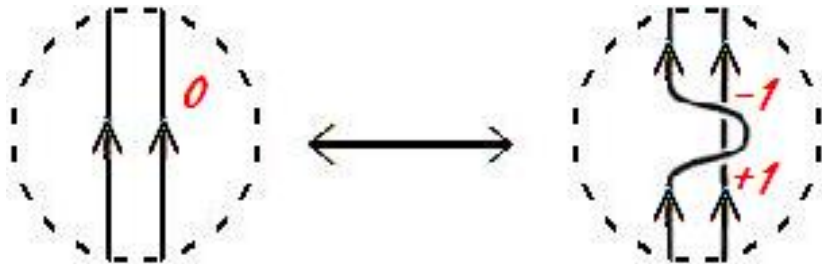
*Mosse di Reidemeister -  $\Omega_1$*

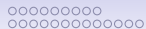




## *Linking number*

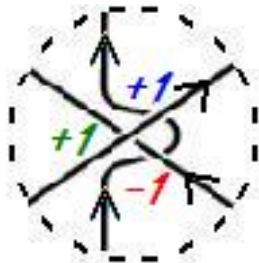
*Mosse di Reidemeister -  $\Omega_2$*



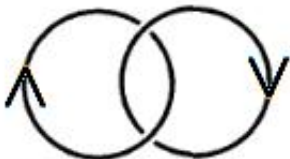


# Linking number

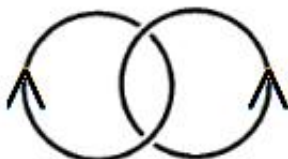
Mosse di Reidemeister -  $\Omega_3$



## Linking number



$$\text{Lk}(L_1) = -1$$



$$\text{Lk}(L_2) = +1$$



# Linking number

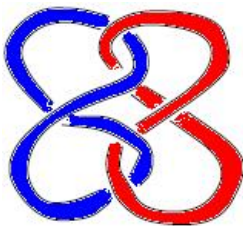
*Formula di Gauss*

$$Lk(L(\gamma_1, \gamma_2)) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \oint_{\gamma_1} \oint_{\gamma_2} \frac{\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2}{|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|^3} \cdot (d\vec{r}_1 \wedge d\vec{r}_2)$$

# Linking number

Formula di Gauss

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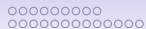


# *3-colorabilità*

## *Definizione*







# 3-colorabilità

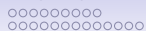
## Definizione



(1)



(2)



# 3-colorabilità

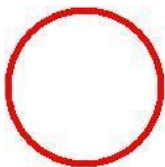
## Definizione



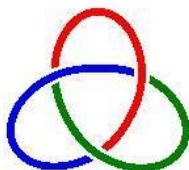
(1)



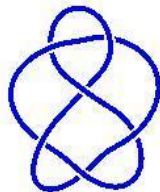
(2)



no



sì

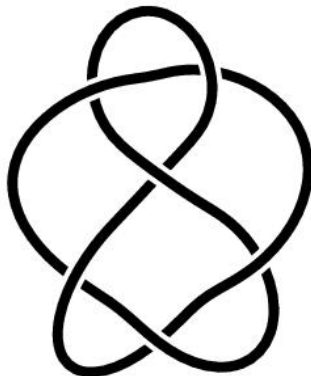


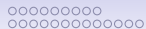
no



# *3-colorabilità*

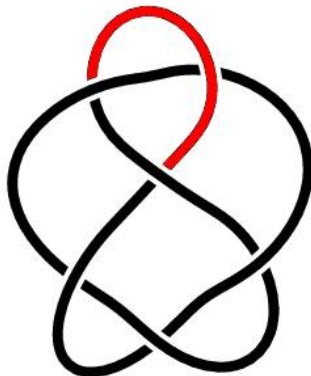
## *6.1 non è tricolorabile*





# *3-colorabilità*

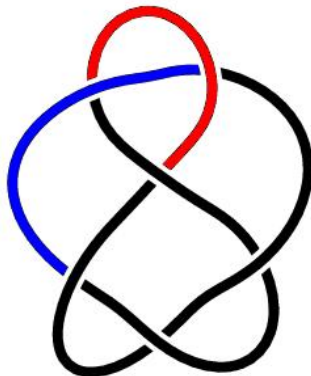
## *6.1 non è tricolorabile*





# *3-colorabilità*

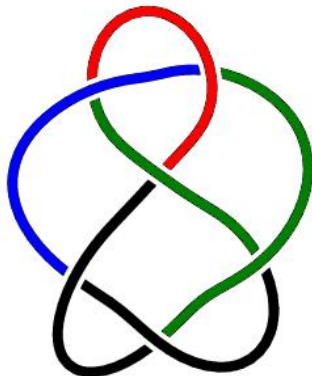
## *6.1 non è tricolorabile*

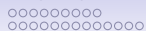




# *3-colorabilità*

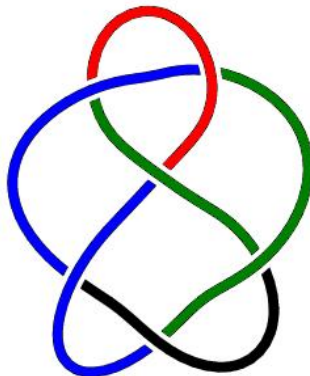
## *6.1 non è tricolorabile*





# *3-colorabilità*

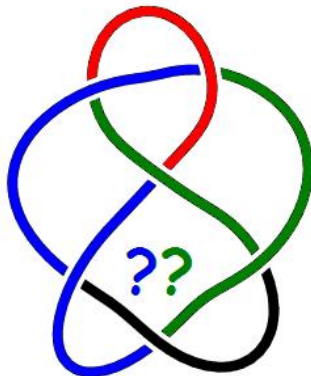
## *6.1 non è tricolorabile*



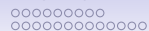


# *3-colorabilità*

## *6.1 non è tricolorabile*

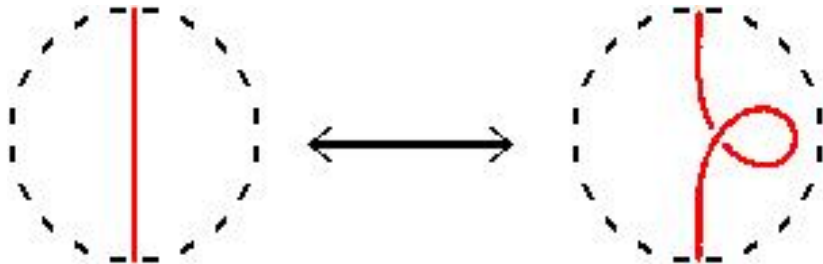


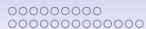




## *3-colorabilità*

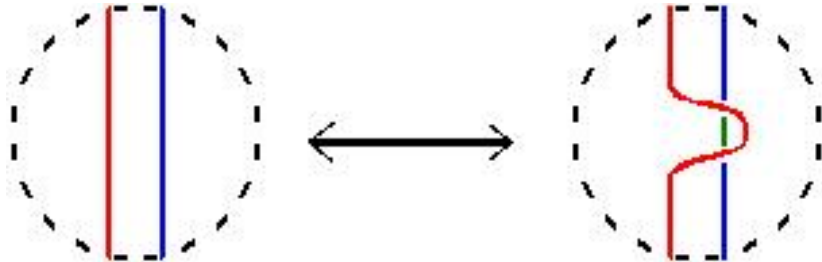
*Mosse di Reidemeister -  $\Omega_1$*





## *3-colorabilità*

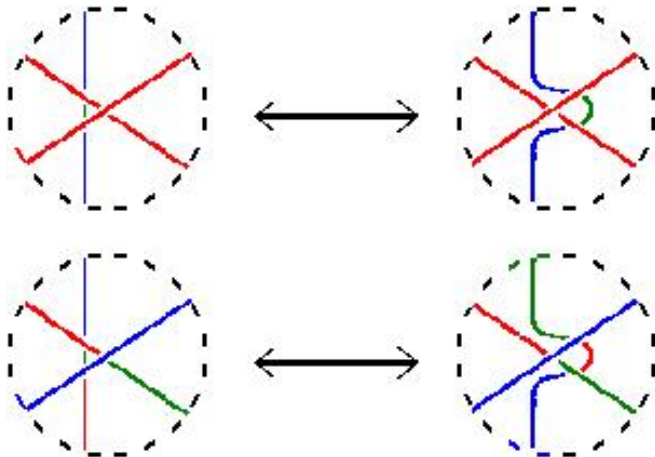
*Mosse di Reidemeister -  $\Omega_2$*





## 3-colorabilità

*Mosse di Reidemeister -  $\Omega_3$*





## *3-colorabilità*

$\tau(K)$  - *Definizione*

### Definizione

Dato un diagramma di un nodo  $D$ , si definisce *insieme delle 3-colorazioni*  $T(D)$ , l'insieme delle possibili colorazioni degli archi di  $D$  tali da ad ogni incrocio sia verificata (1) o (2). Si definisce *numero di tricolorabilità*  $\tau(D)$  la cardinalità di  $T(D)$ .



## *3-colorabilità*

*$\tau(K)$  - Invariante*

### Teorema

$\tau(D)$  è un invariante dei link.

## *3-colorabilità*

*$\tau(K)$  - Invariante*

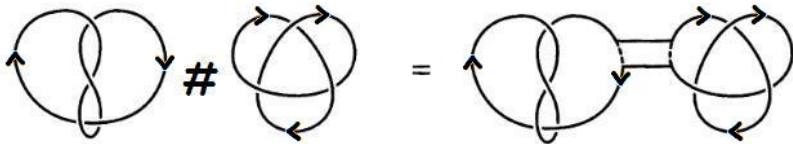
### Teorema

$\tau(D)$  è un invariante dei link.

- $\tau(\bigcirc) = 3$
- $\tau(\text{tre cerchi intrecciati}) = 9$
- $\tau(\bigcirc\bigcirc) = 9$
- $\tau(\text{due cerchi sovrapposti}) = 3$

## 3-colorabilità

$\tau(K)$  - Somma connessa



### Teorema

$$\tau(K_1 \# K_2) = \frac{1}{3} \tau(K_1) \tau(K_2)$$

## 3-colorabilità

$\tau(K)$  - Equazioni lineari omogenee in  $\mathbb{Z}_3^l$



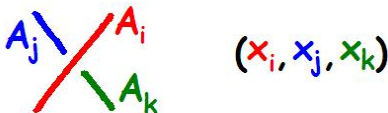
$$(x_i, x_j, x_k)$$





## 3-colorabilità

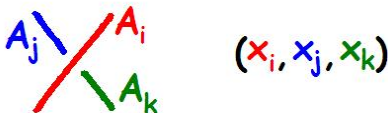
$\tau(K)$  - Equazioni lineari omogenee in  $\mathbb{Z}_3^l$



$$x_i + x_j + x_k \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$$

## 3-colorabilità

$\tau(K)$  - Equazioni lineari omogenee in  $\mathbb{Z}_3^l$



$$x_i + x_j + x_k \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$$

### Osservazione

$T(D) = \left\{ (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_l) \in \mathbb{Z}_3^l : x_i + x_j + x_k = 0 \text{ se } A_i, A_j, A_k \right.$   
 formano un incrocio  $\left. \right\}$

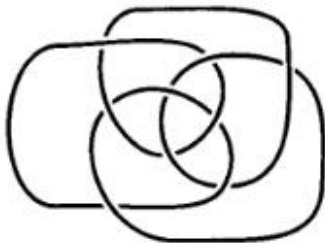
○○○○  
 ○○○○  
 ○○○○○○○○○○○○○

●○○○○○○○  
 ○○○○○○○○○○○

○○○○○  
 ○○○○  
 ○○○○  
 ○○○○

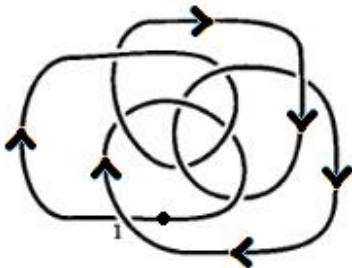
## *Notazione Dowker*

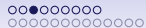
*Nodo alterno - Dal diagramma alla notazione*



## Notazione Dowker

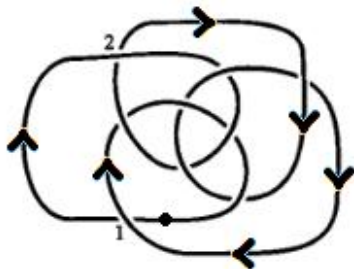
*Nodo alterno - Dal diagramma alla notazione*





## Notazione Dowker

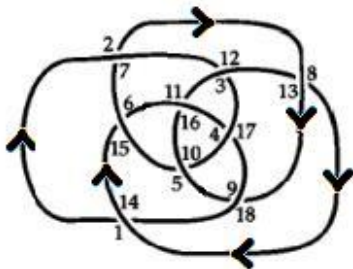
*Nodo alterno - Dal diagramma alla notazione*





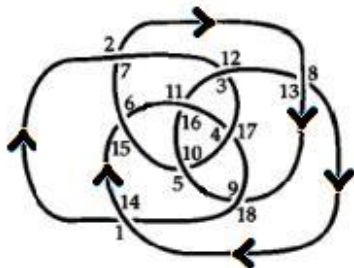
## Notazione Dowker

*Nodo alterno - Dal diagramma alla notazione*

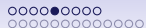


## Notazione Dowker

*Nodo alterno - Dal diagramma alla notazione*

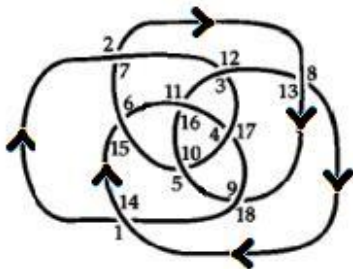


1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17
14	12	10	2	18	16	8	6	4



## Notazione Dowker

*Nodo alterno - Dal diagramma alla notazione*



14 12 10 2 18 16 8 6 4





## *Notazione Dowker*

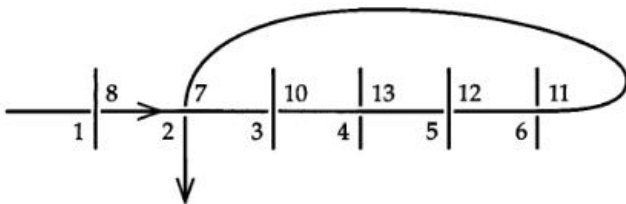
*Nodo alterno - Dalla notazione al diagramma*

1	3	5	7	9	11	13
8	10	12	2	14	6	4

## Notazione Dowker

*Nodo alterno - Dalla notazione al diagramma*

1	3	5	7	9	11	13
8	10	12	2	14	6	4

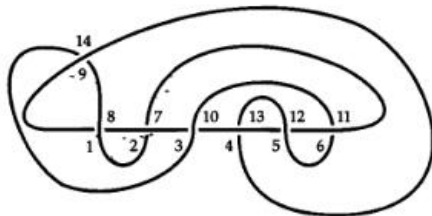




## Notazione Dowker

*Nodo alterno - Dalla notazione al diagramma*

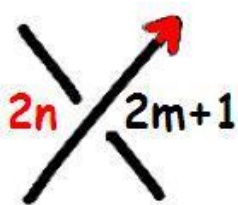
1	3	5	7	9	11	13
8	10	12	2	14	6	4



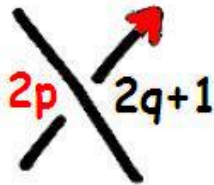


## Notazione Dowker

*Nodo non alterno*



+

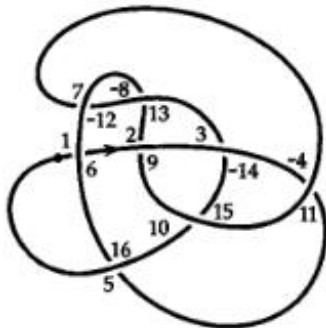


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## Notazione Dowker

*Nodo non alterno*



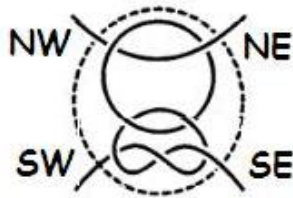
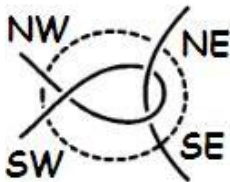
1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15
6	-14	16	-12	2	-4	-8	10

# Notazione Conway

Grovigli - Definizione

## Definizione

Un *groviglio* (o *tangle*) è una regione del piano delimitata da una circonferenza tale che il diagramma del link intersechi la circonferenza in esattamente 4 punti.



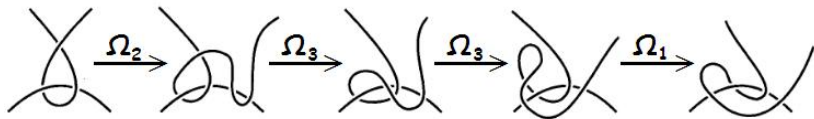
```
○○○○  
○○○○  
○○○○○○○○○○○○
```

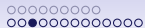
```
○○○○○○○○  
○●○○○○○○○○
```

```
○○○○○○  
○○○○  
○○○
```

# *Notazione Conway*

## *Grovigli - Mosse di Reidemeister*



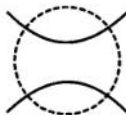


## Notazione Conway

### Grovigli - Notazione



$\infty$  tangle



0 tangle



1 tangle



-1 tangle



3 tangle



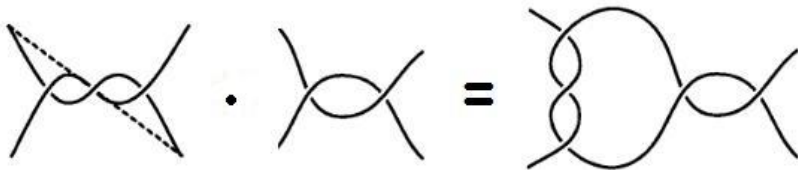
-2 tangle





# Notazione Conway

*Grovigli - Moltiplicazione*



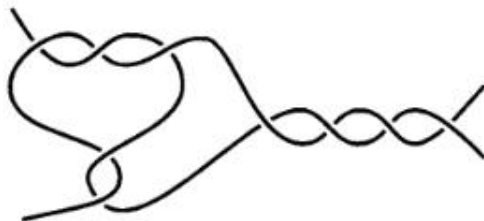
○○○○  
○○○○○  
○○○○○○○○○○○○○

○○○○○○○○  
○○○●○○○○○○○

○○○○○  
○○○○○  
○○○○  
○○○○

## *Notazione Conway*

*Grovigli - Grovigli razionali*



**3 2 -4 tangle**

# Notazione Conway

*Grovigli - Frazioni continue*

## Definizione

Dato il groviglio razionale con notazione  $\alpha_1\alpha_2\dots\alpha_n$  si considera il valore corrispondente alla frazione

$$\alpha_n + \frac{1}{\alpha_{n-1} + \frac{1}{\alpha_{n-2} + \dots + \frac{1}{\alpha_1}}} \in \mathbb{Q}$$

# Notazione Conway

*Grovigli - Frazioni continue*

## Definizione

Dato il groviglio razionale con notazione  $\alpha_1\alpha_2\dots\alpha_n$  si considera il valore corrispondente alla frazione

$$\alpha_n + \frac{1}{\alpha_{n-1} + \frac{1}{\alpha_{n-2} + \dots + \frac{1}{\alpha_1}}} \in \mathbb{Q}$$

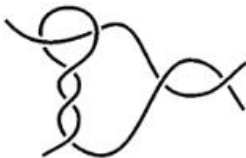
## Teorema

Due grovigli razionali sono equivalenti se e solo se le due frazioni corrispondenti coincidono. (Burde e Zieschang, 1986)

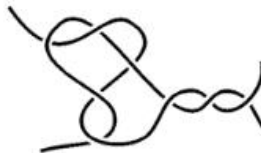


## *Notazione Conway*

*Grovigli - Grovigli equivalenti*



**-2 3 2**



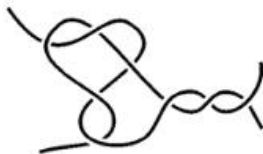
**3 -2 3**

## Notazione Conway

Grovigli - Grovigli equivalenti



**-2 3 2**



**3 -2 3**

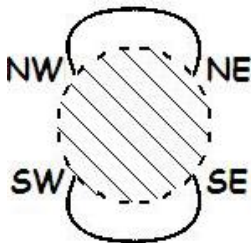
$$2 + \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{-2}} = \frac{12}{5} = 3 + \frac{1}{-2 + \frac{1}{3}}$$

# Notazione Conway

## Link razionali

### Definizione

Si definisce *link razionale* un link ottenuto partendo da un groviglio e collegando tra loro i rami **NE** e **NW** e i rami **SE** e **SW**, senza formare nuovi incroci.



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# Notazione Conway

*Link razionali - Esempio*





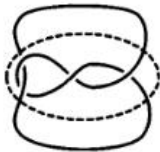
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# Notazione Conway

*Link razionali - Esempio*



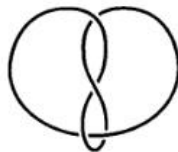
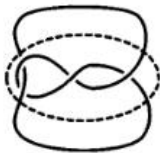
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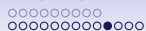
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# Notazione Conway

*Link razionali - Esempio*

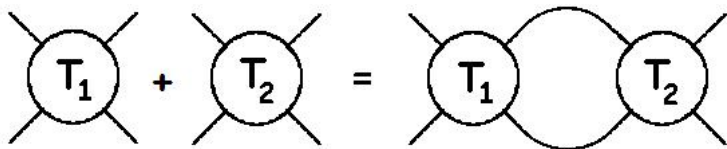




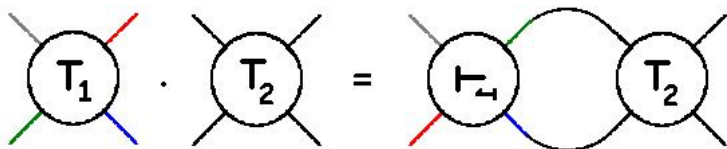
## Notazione Conway

Grovigli - Operazioni

Addizione:



Moltiplicazione:



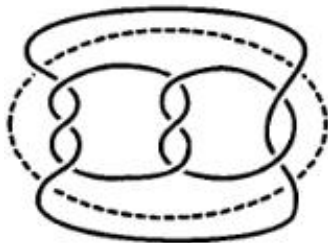
## Notazione Conway

*Grovigli - Nodi pretzel*

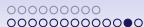
Indichiamo con

$$a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$$

il groviglio ottenuto da  $a_1 \cdot 0 + a_2 \cdot 0 + \dots + a_n \cdot 0$ .



3, 3, 2 pretzel

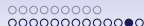


# Notazione Conway

## Grovigli algebrici e Link algebrici

### Definizione

Si definisce *groviglio algebrico* un groviglio ottenuto da grovigli razionali sommati e moltiplicati tra loro.



# Notazione Conway

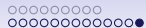
## Grovigli algebrici e Link algebrici

### Definizione

Si definisce *groviglio algebrico* un groviglio ottenuto da grovigli razionali sommati e moltiplicati tra loro.

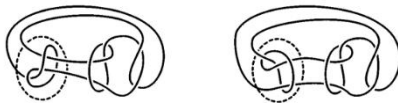
### Definizione

Si definisce *link algebrico* un link ottenuto partendo da un groviglio algebrico collegando tra loro i rami **NE** e **NW** e i rami **SE** e **SW**, senza formare nuovi incroci.



# Notazione Conway

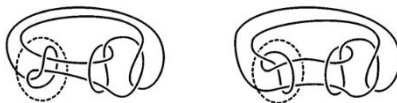
## Grovigli mutanti



Mutanti di Kinoshita-Terasaka

## Notazione Conway

### Grovigli mutanti



Mutanti di Kinoshita-Terasaka

### Proprietà

- Il mutante di un nodo alterno è un nodo alterno.
- Il mutante di un nodo (link ad 1 componente) è un nodo.
- Il mutante di un nodo non banale è un nodo non banale.



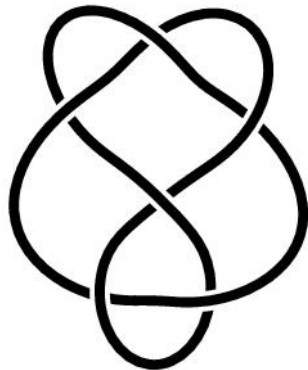
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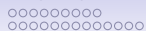
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# *Grafi planari*

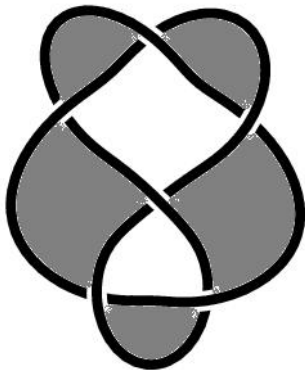
## *Dal diagramma al grafo*





# *Grafi planari*

## *Dal diagramma al grafo*



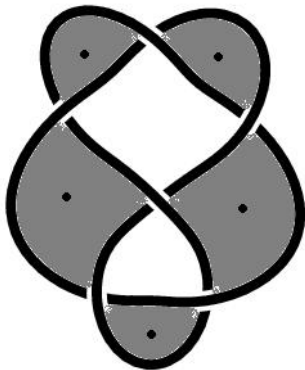
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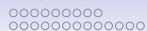
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# *Grafi planari*

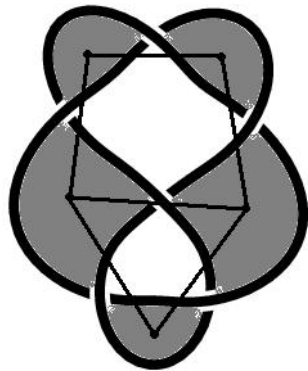
*Dal diagramma al grafo*

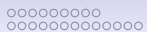




# *Grafi planari*

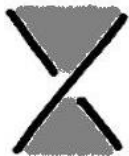
## *Dal diagramma al grafo*





# *Grafi planari*

## *Dal diagramma al grafo*



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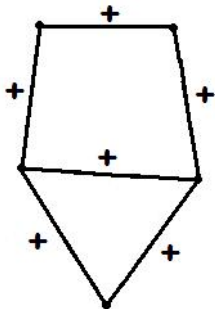
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# *Grafi planari*

## *Dal diagramma al grafo*



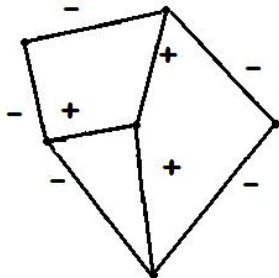
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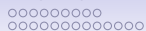
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# *Grafi planari*

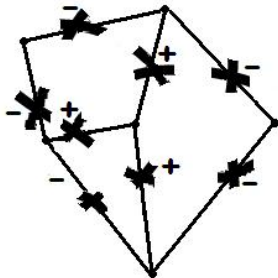
## *Dal grafo al diagramma*



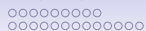


# *Grafi planari*

## *Dal grafo al diagramma*

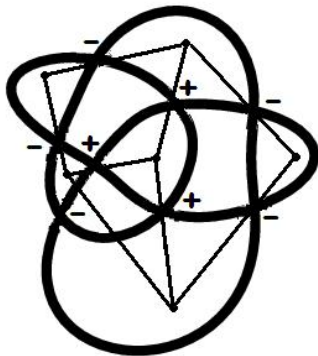


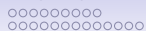




# *Grafi planari*

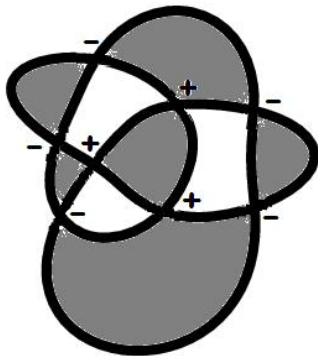
## *Dal grafo al diagramma*

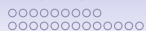




# *Grafi planari*

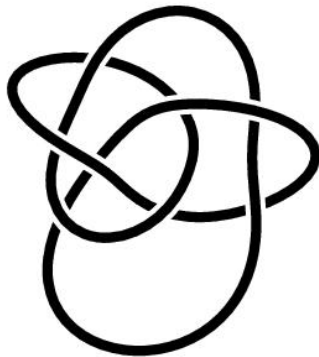
## *Dal grafo al diagramma*





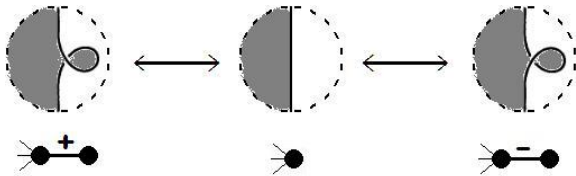
# *Grafi planari*

## *Dal grafo al diagramma*



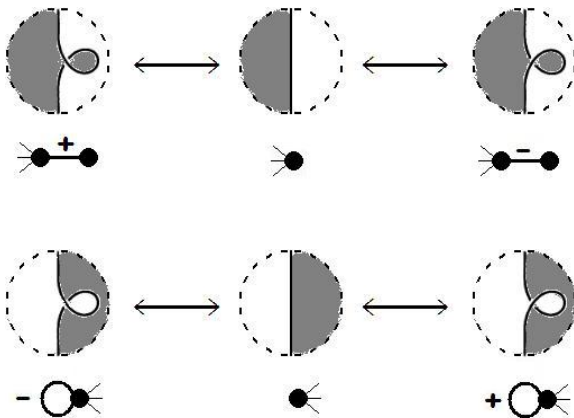
# Grafi planari

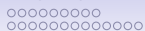
## Mosse di Reidemeister - $\Omega_1$



# Grafi planari

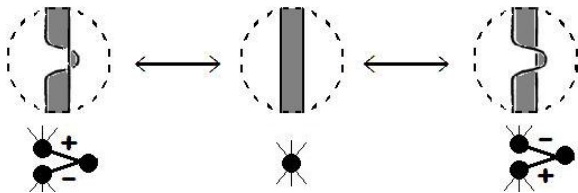
## Mosse di Reidemeister - $\Omega_1$





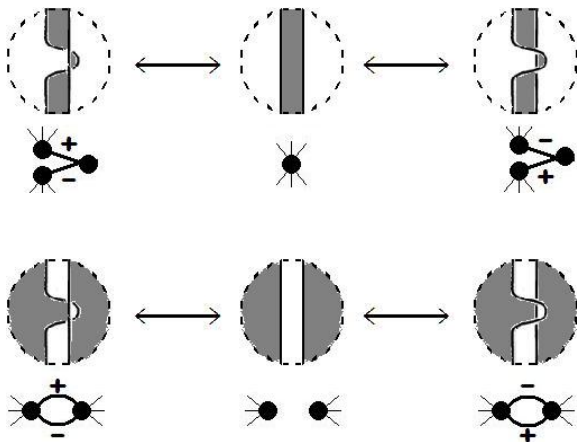
# Grafi planari

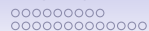
*Mosse di Reidemeister -  $\Omega_2$*



# Grafi planari

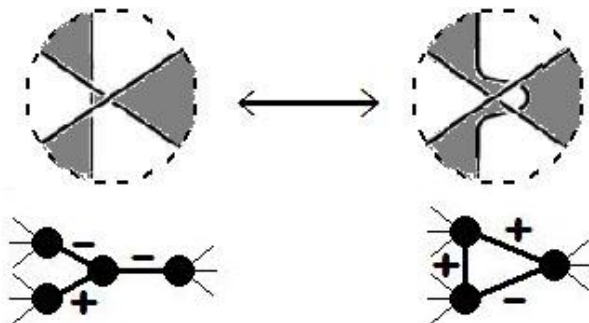
*Mosse di Reidemeister -  $\Omega_2$*





# Grafi planari

*Mosse di Reidemeister -  $\Omega_3$*





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# Domande?