

# $SH(3)$ -Gordian distances between knots with up to seven crossings



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## ABSTRACT

The  $SH(3)$ -move is an unknotting operation on oriented knots, and the  $SH(3)$ -Gordian distance of two knots is the minimum number of  $SH(3)$ -moves needed to transform one into the other, which is half of the coherent band-Gordian distance. We give a table of  $SH(3)$ -Gordian distances between knots with up to seven crossings.

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## 1. Introduction

An  $SH(3)$ -move is a local change for an oriented knot diagram involving three strands as shown in Fig. 1, which has been defined by Hoste, Nakanishi and Taniyama [7] in a more general form. Since the  $SH(3)$ -move is an unknotting operation, that is, any knot can be deformed into a trivial knot by a sequence of  $SH(3)$ -moves, we may define the  $SH(3)$ -Gordian distance between two knots and the  $SH(3)$ -unknotting number for a knot. The main result of this paper is Table 1, which lists the  $SH(3)$ -Gordian distances between knots with up to seven crossings; 1-2 means that the distance is either 1 or 2. We have another local move for an oriented link diagram as shown in Fig. 2 called a *coherent band surgery*, where the number

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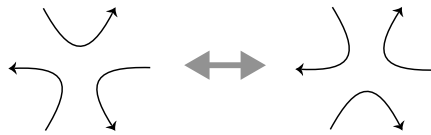


Fig. 1. An  $SH(3)$ -move.

Table 1  
 $SH(3)$ -Gordian distances between knots with up to seven crossings.

	$3_1$	$4_1$	$5_1$	$5_2$	$6_1$	$6_2$	$6_3$	$3_1\#3_1$	$3_1\#\#3_1$	$7_1$	$7_2$	$7_3$	$7_4$	$7_5$	$7_6$	$7_7$	$3_1\#4_1$
$U$	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
$3_1$	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1
$3_1!$	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	3	1	4	2	1	1	3	2	1	2
$4_1$		0	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	1-2	2	1	1	1
$5_1$			0	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	4	3	1	1	2	1
$5_1!$			4	3	2	3	2	4	2	5	3	1	1	4	3	2	3
$5_2$				0	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1
$5_2!$				2	1	2	1	3	2	4	2	1	1	3	2	1-2	2
$6_1$					0	1	1	2	1	3	1-2	2	2	2	1	2	1
$6_1!$					1	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
$6_2$						0	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	1-2	1	1	1
$6_2!$						2	1	3	1	4	2	1	1-2	3	2	1	2
$6_3$							0	2	1	3	1	2	1-2	2	1	1	1
$3_1\#3_1$								0	2	1	2	4	3	1	1	2	1
$3_1\#\#3_1!$								4	2	5	3	2	1	4	3	2	3
$3_1!\#3_1$									0	3	1-2	2	1-2	2	2	1	1
$7_1$										0	2	5	4	1	2	3	2
$7_1!$										6	4	1	2	5	4	3	4
$7_2$											0	3	2	1	1	1	1-2
$7_2!$											2	1	1	3	2	1-2	2
$7_3$												0	1	4	3	2	3
$7_3!$												4	3	1	1	2	1-2
$7_4$													0	3	2	1-2	2
$7_4!$													2	1	1	2	1
$7_5$														0	1	2	1
$7_5!$														4	3	2	3
$7_6$															0	1	1
$7_6!$															2	1	2
$7_7$																0	2
$7_7!$																2	1
$3_1\#4_1$																	2

of the components of a link changes by one. Since we may regard smoothing a crossing as a coherent band surgery, any knot can be deformed into a trivial link by a sequence of coherent band surgeries. So, we may define the coherent band-Gordian distance between two oriented links. For an oriented link  $L$ , we define the coherent band-unknotting number of  $L$  to be the coherent band-Gordian distance from  $L$  to the trivial knot. Then the  $SH(3)$ -Gordian distance is half of the coherent band-Gordian distance between two knots (Proposition 2.1). The first author [14] has given the table of the  $SH(3)$ -unknotting numbers for knots with up to nine crossings, and Buck and Ishihara [8] have given tables of the coherent band-Gordian distances between links with up to six crossings, which imply the table of the  $SH(3)$ -Gordian distances between knots with up to six crossings. In this paper, we extend these tables. In order to give a lower bound of the  $SH(3)$ -Gordian distance, the signature is the most useful tool (Proposition 2.4). Besides this, we can make use of some special values of the Jones,  $Q$ , and HOMFLYPT polynomials, which are related to the homology group of the branched cyclic covering space along the link; see [14–16]. However, for the knots with up to seven crossings, we can only use the Jones polynomial (Corollaries 3.2 and 3.6); in particular, Corollary 3.6 is implied by Theorem 3.5, which is a new criterion for links with coherent band-Gordian distance two.

For an upper bound of the  $SH(3)$ -Gordian distance, we have a usual Gordian distance between knots (Proposition 2.2). So, we can make use of the table of Darcy [3,4]. Furthermore, we give a table of knots and links related by a single coherent band surgery with up to seven crossings (Table 4), which allows us to give pairs of knots with  $SH(3)$ -Gordian distance one, since if two knots have a common link with

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