

Claim (d) $E(\lambda_i) = 1 + f_i \quad (i \neq j),$
 $f_i X_i \equiv X_i f_i \equiv 0 \pmod{D_j}$

(*) $\mu(i_1 \dots i_k i) X_{i_1} \dots X_{i_k} = f_i$ a term
 $\begin{cases} \cdot \mu(i_1 \dots i_k i) \equiv 0 \pmod{\Delta_{\downarrow}(i_1 \dots i_k i j)} \\ \cdot \underline{\mu(i_1 \dots i_k i) \equiv 0 \pmod{\Delta_{\downarrow}(i i_1 \dots i_k j)}} \end{cases}$

↑ cyclic permutation を利用

$\therefore \mu(i_1 \dots i_k i) X_{i_1} \dots X_{i_k} X_i, \mu(i_1 \dots i_k i) X_i X_{i_1} \dots X_{i_k} \in D_j \equiv$

Claim (e) $\forall w \in A_g, E(w) \equiv 1 \pmod{D_j}$

(*) $E(w) = 1 + (\deg \geq \beta) \text{ term}$
 $E(w) - 1 = (\deg \geq \beta) \in D_j \equiv$

Claim (a) ~ (e) を用いて μ が $(1) \sim (A)$ で不変であることを示す。

(A) $\lambda_j \neq A_g$ の元をかつ

$w \in A_g, E(\lambda_j w) = E(\lambda_j) E(w) \stackrel{\text{Claim (e)}}{\equiv} E(\lambda_j) \pmod{D_j}$
 $\therefore E(\lambda_j w) - E(\lambda_j) \stackrel{\text{Claim (a)}}{\in} D_j \equiv$

(1) $\lambda_j \in \mathbb{Z}_q$ conj. $\neq \varepsilon_j$ かつ

$E(\lambda_j) = 1 + f_j \in \mathbb{Z}_q$

$E(\alpha_i \lambda_j \alpha_i^{-1}) = (1 + X_i)(1 + f_j)(1 - X_i + X_i^2 - X_i^3 + \dots)$
 $= 1 + (1 + X_i) f_j (1 - X_i + X_i^2 - X_i^3 + \dots)$
 $= 1 + f_j (1 - X_i + \dots) + X_i f_j (1 - X_i + \dots)$
 $= 1 + f_j + f_j (-X_i + \dots) + X_i f_j (1 - X_i + \dots)$
 $\stackrel{\text{Claim (c)}}{\equiv} 1 + f_j \pmod{D_j}$

一般の場合、 $w \in A,$

$E(w \lambda_j w^{-1}) \equiv E(\lambda_j) \pmod{D_j}$

これは帰納法 (帰納法) \equiv

(2) $\alpha_i \in \Sigma$ の conj. $1 = \varepsilon \gamma$ がある.

(14)

$\alpha_i \in \alpha_\ell \alpha_i \alpha_\ell^{-1}$ におきかえた場合

$$\begin{aligned} E(\alpha_\ell \alpha_i \alpha_\ell^{-1}) &= (1+x_\ell)(1+x_i)(1-x_\ell+\dots) \\ &= 1 + (1+x_\ell)x_i(1-x_\ell+\dots) \\ &= 1 + x_i + x_i(-x_\ell+\dots) + x_\ell x_i(1-x_\ell+\dots) \\ &= 1 + x_i + \underline{\text{(各項が } x_i x_\ell \text{ or } x_\ell x_i \text{ を含む)}} \end{aligned}$$

λ_j の $\alpha_i \in \alpha_\ell \alpha_i \alpha_\ell^{-1}$ でおきかえて得られた語を λ_j' とする.

$E(\lambda_j')$ は $E(\lambda_j)$ において x_i を $x_i + (\ast)$ におきかえて得られる.

$$\therefore E(\lambda_j') \stackrel{\text{claim (c)}}{\equiv} E(\lambda_j) \pmod{D_j}$$

(3) λ_j は $[\alpha_i, \lambda_i]$ の conj. の積である.

$E([\alpha_i, \lambda_i]) \equiv 1 \pmod{D_j}$ を示せば良い.

$$E([\alpha_i, \lambda_i]) - 1$$

$$= E(\alpha_i^{-1} \lambda_i^{-1} \alpha_i \lambda_i) - E(\alpha_i^{-1} \lambda_i^{-1} \lambda_i \alpha_i)$$

$$= E(\alpha_i^{-1} \lambda_i^{-1}) (E(\alpha_i \lambda_i) - E(\lambda_i \alpha_i))$$

$$= E(\alpha_i^{-1} \lambda_i^{-1}) ((1+x_i)(1+f_i) - (1+f_i)(1+x_i))$$

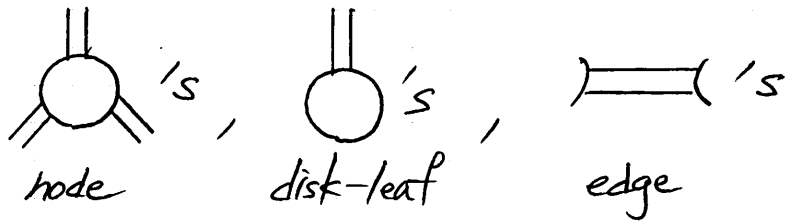
$$= E(\alpha_i^{-1} \lambda_i^{-1}) (x_i f_i - f_i x_i) \stackrel{\text{claim (d)}}{\equiv} 0 \pmod{D_j} //$$

§. Claspers

Def. L : a link in S^3

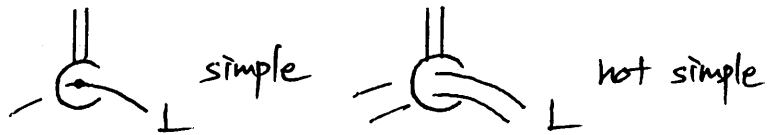
T : a (strict) tree clasper for L

$\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff}$ T is an embedded disk in S^3 consisting of



s.t. $T \cap L = (\text{disk-leaves of } T) \cap L$.

$T = \text{simple} \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \forall (\text{disk-leaf of } T) \cap L = \text{1 pt.}$



Def. T : a tree clasper for L

$$\begin{aligned} \text{deg } T &:= (\# \text{ of disk-leaves}) - 1 \\ &= (\# \text{ of nodes}) + 1 \end{aligned}$$

C_k -tree(clasper) := tree clasper of degree k

Surgery along a tree clasper

T : a tree clasper

