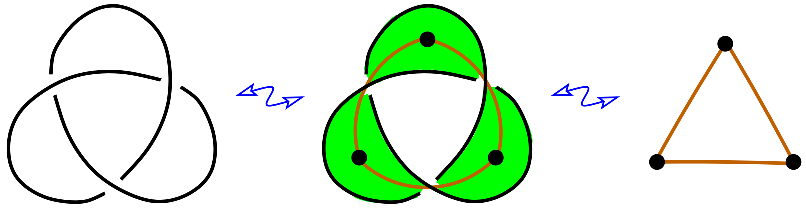
Ribbon graphs

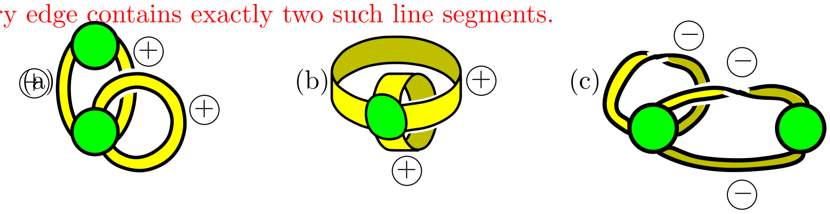
Thistlethwaite's Theorem [Ka1] *Up to a sign and multiplication by a power of t the Jones polynomial $J_L(t)$ of an alternating link L is equal to the Tutte polynomial $T_\Gamma(-t,-t^{-1})$.*



The theorem was generalized to non-alternating links using signed graphs in [Ka2] and using the Bollobás-Riordan polynomial for ribbon graphs in [DFKLS]; to virtual links in [ChVo, Ch]; and to the arrow polynomial in [BBC].

Definition. A *ribbon graph* G is a surface (possibly non-orientable) with boundary, represented as the union of two sets of closed topological discs called *vertices* $V(G)$ and *edges* $E(G)$, satisfying the following conditions:

- these vertices and edges intersect by disjoint line segments;
- each such line segment lies on the boundary of precisely one vertex and precisely one edge;
- every edge contains exactly two such line segments.



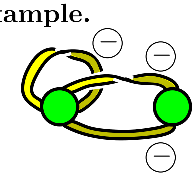
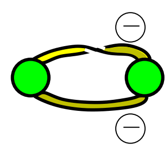
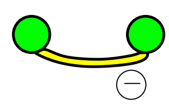
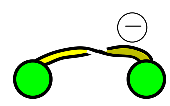
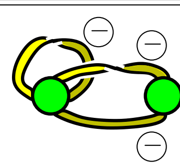
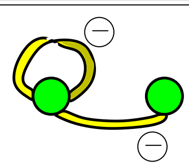
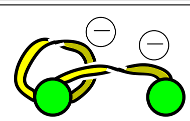
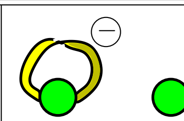
The Bollobás-Riordan polynomial

Reference: B. Bollobás and O. Riordan [BR].

$$\boxed{R_G(\{x_e,y_e\},X,Y,Z)\ :=\sum_{F\subseteq G}\Big(\prod_{e\in F}x_e\Big)\Big(\prod_{e\notin F}y_e\Big)X^{r(G)-r(F)}Y^{n(F)}Z^{k(F)-\mathrm{bc}(F)+n(F)}}$$

For signed graphs, we set $\begin{cases} x_+=1, & x_-=(X/Y)^{1/2},\\ y_+=1, & y_-=(Y/X)^{1/2}.\end{cases}$

Example.

				
(k,r,n,bc) term of R_G	(1,1,1,1) $(XY)^{1/2}Z$	(1,1,0,1) $(Y/X)^{1/2}$	(1,1,0,1) $(Y/X)^{1/2}$	(2,0,0,2) $Y^{3/2}/X^{1/2}$
$R_G(X,Y,Z) \;=\; (Y/X)^{1/2}(XZ+2+Y+X^2Z+2XZ+XYZ)$	 (1,1,2,2) $X^{3/2}Y^{1/2}Z$	 (1,1,1,1) $X^{1/2}Y^{1/2}Z$	 (1,1,1,1) $X^{1/2}Y^{1/2}Z$	 (2,0,1,2) $X^{1/2}Y^{3/2}Z$

Properties.

$R_G = x_eR_{G/e}+y_eR_{G-e}$ if e is ordinary, that is neither a bridge nor a loop,

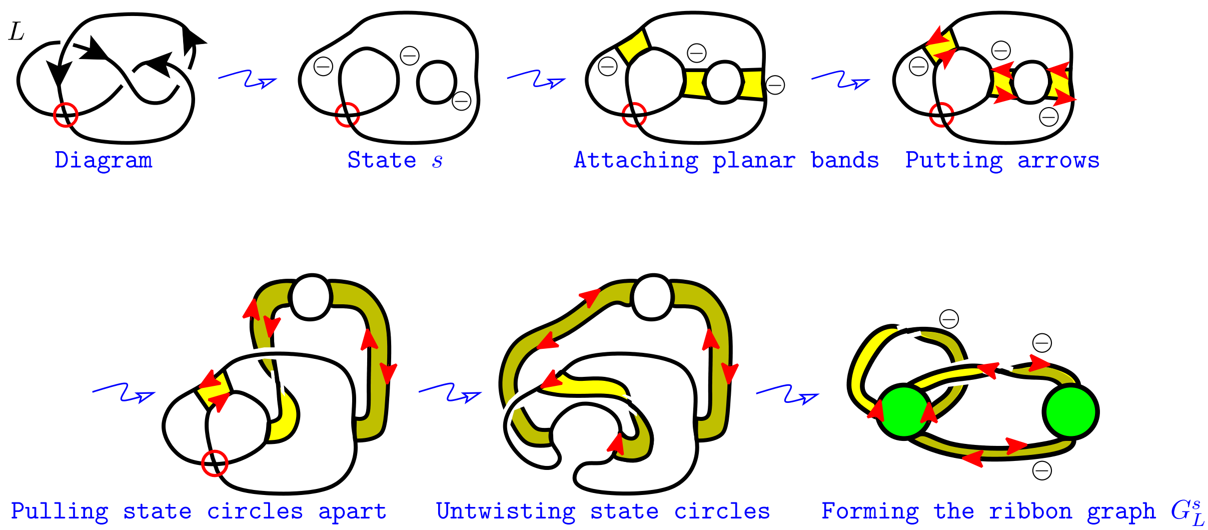
$R_G=(x_e+Xy_e)R_{G/e}$ if e is a bridge.

$R_{G_1\sqcup G_2}=R_{G_1\cdot G_2}=R_{G_1}\cdot R_{G_2}$

Theorem [Ch].
Let L be a virtual link diagram with e classical crossings, G^s_L be the signed ribbon graph corresponding to a state s, and $v := v(G^s_L)$, $k := k(G^s_L)$. Then $e = e(G^s_L)$ and

$$[L](A,B,d) = A^e \left(X^k Y^v Z^{v+1} R_{G^s_L}(X,Y,Z)\Big|_{X=\frac{Ad}{B},\ Y=\frac{Bd}{A},\ Z=\frac{1}{d}} \right) .$$

Construction of a ribbon graph from a virtual link diagram



$$
\begin{aligned}
[L](A,B,d) &= A^3 \left(XY^2Z^3(Y/X)^{1/2}(XZ+2+Y+X^2Z+2XZ+XYZ)\Big|_{X=\frac{Ad}{B},\ Y=\frac{Bd}{A},\ Z=\frac{1}{d}} \right) \\
&= A^3 \cdot \tfrac{B}{A} \cdot \tfrac{B}{A} \left(\tfrac{A}{B} + 2 + \tfrac{Bd}{A} + \tfrac{A^2 d}{B^2} + 2\tfrac{A}{B} + d \right) \\
&= 3A^2B + 2AB^2 + B^3 d + A^3 d + AB^2 d
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
J_L(t) &= (-1)^{w(L)} t^{3w(L)/4} [L](t^{-1/4}, t^{1/4}, -t^{1/2} - t^{-1/2}) \\
&= -t^{-3/4} \Big(3t^{-1/4} + 2t^{1/4} + t^{3/4}(-t^{1/2} - t^{-1/2}) + t^{-3/4}(-t^{1/2} - t^{-1/2}) + t^{1/4}(-t^{1/2} - t^{-1/2}) \Big) \\
&= -t^{-3/4} \Big(3t^{-1/4} + 2t^{1/4} - t^{5/4} - t^{1/4} - t^{-1/4} - t^{-5/4} - t^{3/4} - t^{-1/4} \Big) \\
&= -t^{-3/4} \Big(-t^{5/4} - t^{3/4} + t^{1/4} + t^{-1/4} - t^{-5/4} \Big) = t^{1/2} + 1 - t^{-1/2} - t^{-1} + t^{-2}
\end{aligned}
$$

References

[BR] B. Bollobás and O. Riordan, *A polynomial of graphs on surfaces*, Math. Ann. **323** (2002) 81–96.

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[Ka2] L. H. Kauffman, *A Tutte polynomial for signed graphs*, Discrete Appl. Math. **25** (1989) 105–127.