

JONES POLYNOMIALS OF ALTERNATING LINKS

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ABSTRACT. Let $J_K(t) = a_r t^r + \cdots + a_s t^s$, $r > s$, be the Jones polynomial of a knot K in S^3 . For an alternating knot, it is proved that $r - s$ is bounded by the number of double points in any alternating projection of K . This upper bound is attained by many alternating knots, including 2-bridge knots, and therefore, for these knots, $r - s$ gives the minimum number of double points among all alternating projections of K . If K is a special alternating knot, it is also proved that $a_s = 1$ and s is equal to the genus of K . Similar results hold for links.

1. Introduction. Let K be an oriented knot or link in S^3 and let $J_K(t)$ be the polynomial defined by V. Jones [5] which is now called the *Jones polynomial* of K . $J_K(t)$ is an invariant of a knot or link type. It is not clear, however, to what extent $J_K(t)$ is related to known algebraic or topological invariants in knot theory. Although it is shown [10] that $J_K(t)$ determines the Arf invariant of a knot or a link, it is also known that $J_K(t)$ does not determine the genus or the signature of K [8].

In this paper, we prove that for an alternating knot, $J_K(t)$ provides some information that has never been obtained from other algebraic invariants. To be more precise, let K be an alternating knot in S^3 and \tilde{K} an alternating projection of K . Let $J_K(t)$ be the Jones polynomial of K .¹ Write $J_K(t) = a_r t^r + \cdots + a_s t^s$, where $r > s$ and $a_r \neq 0 \neq a_s$. Let $h(\tilde{K})$ be the number of double points in \tilde{K} . Then we can prove

THEOREM A. $r - s \leq h(\tilde{K})$.

It is probably not surprising that the "reduced" degree $r - s$ is bounded by the number of double points of \tilde{K} , but what is surprising is the fact that equality in Theorem A holds for many alternating knots including alternating algebraic knots [Theorem 11.2], alternating pretzel knots and alternating closed 3-braids $\beta = \sigma_1^{p_1} \sigma_2^{-q_1} \cdots \sigma_1^{p_r} \sigma_2^{-q_r}$, where $r \geq 2$ and $p_i, q_i > 0$ [5]. It means that for these knots, $h(\tilde{K})$ is a knot type invariant and $h(\tilde{K})$ gives the minimum number of double points among all alternating projections of K . This proves

THEOREM B (SEE COROLLARY 9.3). *Let K be an alternating knot and \tilde{K} an alternating projection. If $r - s = h(\tilde{K})$, then for any alternating projection K^* of K , the number of double points of K^* is at least $h(\tilde{K})$. Therefore, \tilde{K} is an*

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¹The original Jones polynomial $V_K(t)$ in [5] is given by $J_K(t^{-1})$.

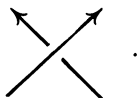
alternating projection of K with a minimum number of double points. (\tilde{K} will be called a minimum alternating projection.)

Using Theorem B, for instance, we are able to determine the minimum number of double points an alternating projection of a 2-bridge knot can have (see Corollary 11.3).

Until the present the minimum number of double points of a knot projection has been determined only for very limited knot types [1, 3].

Since it is unlikely that a nonalternating projection of an alternating knot has fewer double points, it is plausible that the minimum number of double points of an alternating knot will be given by $r - s$.

Now, since an alternating knot is "formed" from special alternating knots or links, a proof of Theorem A requires more information on Jones polynomials on special alternating knots. Let K be a special alternating knot in S^3 . That is, K has a connected alternating projection in which one of the chessboard surfaces is orientable. Let \tilde{K} be such a special alternating projection. For simplicity, we assume that at each double point of \tilde{K} , an oriented segment crosses over the other from left to right



We say that \tilde{K} is of positive type. (Otherwise, \tilde{K} is of negative type.) A special alternating knot has a special alternating projection of either positive or negative type, but it cannot have both types. For these knots, we can prove slightly more precise results.

THEOREM C (SEE THEOREM 2.1). *Let K be a special alternating knot which has a special alternating projection \tilde{K} of positive type. Let $J_K(t)$ be the Jones polynomial of K . Write $J_K(t) = a_r t^r + \cdots + a_s t^s$, where $r > s$ and $a_r \neq 0 \neq a_s$. Then*

$$(I) \quad a_s = 1.$$

$$(II) \quad s \geq 0 \text{ and } s \text{ is equal to the genus of } K.$$

$$(III) \quad \text{Let } h(\tilde{K}) \text{ be the number of double points in } \tilde{K}. \text{ Then}$$

$$(1.1) \quad r - s \leq h(\tilde{K}).$$

Note that if K is of negative type, then K is the mirror image of a special alternating knot K^* of positive type, and, hence, $J_K(t) = J_{K^*}(t^{-1})$, and the rôles of r and s should be reversed.

Theorem A, in principal, follows from Theorem C. It should be noted here that Theorems A and C are, in fact, proved for alternative links introduced by L. H. Kauffman [7].

One of the outstanding problems still unsolved is whether *any* alternating projection of an alternating link without removable points



is minimum. The answer is not known even for 2-bridge links, for which we now have the minimum alternating projection.

This paper is organized as follows. In §2, we state the first main theorem (Theorem 2.1) that is a slight generalization of Theorem C. The proof of this theorem will be completed at the end of §8. In §§9–10, we will prove the second main theorem (Theorem 9.1) that implies Theorem A. In §11, we will prove that equality in Theorem A holds for alternating algebraic links considered in [13].

2. Main Theorem I. In order to prove Theorem C, we need to consider links rather than knots, and to this purpose, the polynomials defined in [8] will be more convenient than the original Jones polynomials.

Let L be an oriented link in S^3 . Let $P_L(l, m)$ be the polynomial in two variables l and m introduced in [8]. $P_L(l, m)$ is defined recursively by using the following fundamental identities (2.1)² and (2.2).

(I) If L_+ , L_- and L_0 are completely identical projections except at one double point c , where they are related by Figure 1, then

$$(2.1) \quad lP_{L_-}(l, m) + l^{-1}P_{L_+}(l, m) + mP_{L_0}(l, m) = 0.$$

(II) If L is a trivial link of n components, then

$$(2.2) \quad P_L(l, m) = -(l + l^{-1})/m)^{n-1}.$$

Now for an n -component link L in S^3 , we define the polynomial $Q_L(l, m)$ by

$$(2.3) \quad Q_L(l, m) = (m/l)^{n-1}P_L(l, m).$$

$Q_L(l, m)$ is an integer polynomial in $l^{\pm 2}$ and m^2 ; i.e.,

$$Q_L(l, m) \in \mathbf{Z}[m^2, l^2, l^{-2}].$$

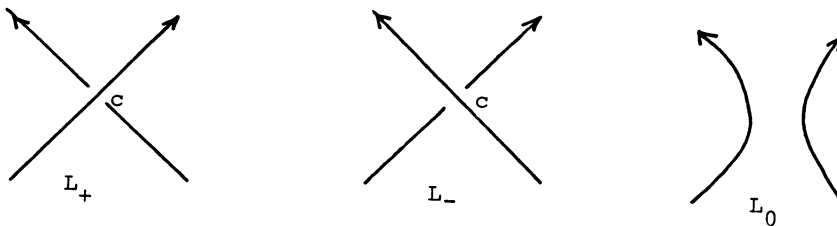


FIGURE 1

²Formula (2.1) is slightly different from the original formula given in [8]. $P_{L_+}(l, m)$ is actually $K_{L_+}(l^{-1}, m)$ in [8].

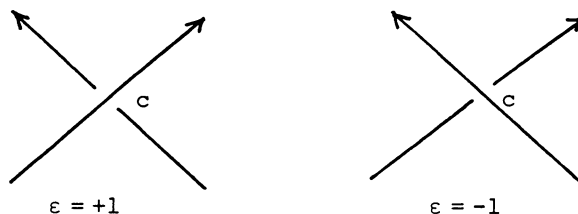


FIGURE 2

Finally we define $J_L(t)$ as

$$(2.4) \quad J_L(t) = Q_L(ti, -(\sqrt{t} - 1/\sqrt{t})i),$$

where $i^2 = -1$.

$J_L(t)$ is an integer polynomial in $t^{\pm 1}$. If K is a knot, then $J_K(t^{-1})$ coincides with the original Jones polynomial. However, if L is a link of n (> 1) components, $J_L(t)$ will be called the *reduced* Jones polynomial.

EXAMPLE 2.1. For an n -component trivial link L ,

$$\begin{aligned} Q_L(l, m) &= \left(\frac{m}{l}\right)^{n-1} P_L(l, m) = \left(\frac{m}{l}\right)^{n-1} \left(-\frac{l+l^{-1}}{m}\right)^{n-1} \\ &= (-1)^{n-1} (1+l^{-2})^{n-1}, \end{aligned}$$

and, hence, $J_L(t) = (-1)^{n-1} (1-t^{-2})^{n-1}$.

Let \tilde{L} be a link diagram of a link L ; i.e., \tilde{L} is a projection of L on S^2 . To each double point c of \tilde{L} , we assign $\varepsilon(c) = +1$ or -1 as shown in Figure 2. \tilde{L} is said to have *positive (negative) type* if $\varepsilon(c) = +1$ ($\varepsilon(c) = -1$) for all double points c in \tilde{L} . An oriented link L is called a link of positive (negative) type, or simply a positive (negative) link if L has a diagram of positive (negative) type. A special alternating link is a link that has an alternating and positive (negative) link diagram.

The family of positive or negative (not necessarily alternating) links includes positive or negative closed braids; in particular, it includes any torus links.

The main theorem I (Theorem 2.1) of this paper holds not only for special alternating links but also for positive or negative links.

THEOREM 2.1. *Let L be an oriented n -component positive link. Let \tilde{L} be a link diagram. Suppose that \tilde{L} consists of λ connected components $\tilde{L}_1, \tilde{L}_2, \dots, \tilde{L}_\lambda$, and that each component \tilde{L}_i is of positive type. Let L_i be the sublink of L whose diagram is \tilde{L}_i . (L_i is a positive link.) Let $g(L_i)$ denote the genus of L_i , and $h(\tilde{L}_i)$ the number of double points on \tilde{L}_i . Write $J_L(t) = a_r t^r + \dots + a_s t^s$, where $r > s$ and $a_r \neq 0 \neq a_s$. Then*

$$(2.5) \quad \begin{aligned} (1) \quad & a_s = 1, \\ (2) \quad & s = \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} g(L_i) - (n-1) - (\lambda-1), \\ (3) \quad & r - s \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} h(\tilde{L}_i) + (n-1) + (\lambda-1). \end{aligned}$$

Note that for a general positive link L , equality in (3) may not hold. The simplest example is the closure $\hat{\beta}$ of a 3-braid $\beta = (\sigma_1\sigma_2)^2$. $\hat{\beta}$ is a trefoil knot, but the natural diagram of the closed braid contains four double points.

COROLLARY 2.2. *In Theorem 2.1, if*

$$r - s = h(\tilde{L}) + (n - 1) + (\lambda - 1),$$

then for any positive diagram of L , the number of double points is at least $h(\tilde{L})$. Therefore, \tilde{L} is a minimum positive diagram of L .

Since $h(\tilde{L})$, n and λ are independent from the orientation, if equality holds in (2.5)(3), Corollary 2.2 yields a curious conclusion that s depends on the orientation of L but $r - s$ does not.

3. Proof of Theorem 2.1 (I). First we fix notation that will be used throughout this paper. All links are oriented.

Given a link L , a diagram of L is usually denoted by \tilde{L} , and from the context, it is generally easy to understand which diagram is being referred to.

For a link L :

- (1) $\lambda(L)$ is the number of sublinks of L which split each other ,
- (3.1) (2) $\mu(L)$ is the number of components of L ,
- (3) $\delta(L)$ is the degree of the reduced Alexander polynomial of L .

For a link diagram \tilde{L} ,

- (4) $\lambda(\tilde{L})$ is the number of connected components of \tilde{L} ,
- (5) $h(\tilde{L})$ is the number of double points on \tilde{L} .

For a Laurent polynomial $f(t) = \sum_{j=s}^r a_j t^j$, $a_r \neq 0 \neq a_s$, $r > s$,

- (6) $l\text{-deg } f(t) = s$, $h\text{-deg } f(t) = r$, $r\text{-deg } f(t) = r - s$,
 $l\text{-coef } f(t) = a_s$, $h\text{-coef } f(t) = a_r$.

It is well known [2, 11] that if \tilde{L} is a positive (negative) diagram of L , then $\lambda(\tilde{L}) = \lambda(L)$. In other words, a positive (negative) link L is not split iff its diagram is connected.

Since a diagram \tilde{L} uniquely determines a link L , we may write $\mu(\tilde{L})$ or $\delta(\tilde{L})$ for $\mu(L)$ or $\delta(L)$. To emphasize a link L , we frequently write $P(L; l, m)$ or $Q(L; l, m)$ for $P_L(l, m)$ or $Q_L(l, m)$.

Now let L , L_i , \tilde{L} , \tilde{L}_i and $J_L(t)$ be defined as in Theorem 2.1. Let $J_i(t)$ denote the reduced Jones polynomial of L_i defined by (2.4). First we prove

PROPOSITION 3.1. *Let $\lambda = \lambda(L)$.*

- (1) *If $l\text{-coef } J_i(t) = 1$, $1 \leq i \leq \lambda$, then $l\text{-coef } J(t) = 1$.*
- (2) *$l\text{-deg } J(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} l\text{-deg } J_i(t) - 2(\lambda - 1)$.*
- (3) *$h\text{-deg } J(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} h\text{-deg } J_i(t)$.*

PROOF. Since L consists of exactly λ split sublinks $L_1, L_2, \dots, L_\lambda$, it follows from [8, (3)] that

$$(3.2) \quad P(L; l, m) = (-1)^{\lambda-1} \left(\frac{l+l^{-1}}{m} \right)^{\lambda-1} \prod_{i=1}^{\lambda} P(L_i; l, m).$$

Since

$$n-1 = \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} \mu(L_i) - 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} \{\mu(L_i) - 1\} + (\lambda - 1),$$

it follows from (3.2) that

$$\begin{aligned} Q(L; l, m) &= \left(\frac{m}{l} \right)^{n-1} P(L; l, m) \\ &= (-1)^{\lambda-1} \left(\frac{m}{l} \right)^{n-1} \left(\frac{l+l^{-1}}{m} \right)^{\lambda-1} \prod_{i=1}^{\lambda} P(L_i; l, m) \\ &= (-1)^{\lambda-1} \left(\frac{m}{l} \right)^{\lambda-1} \left(\frac{l+l^{-1}}{m} \right)^{\lambda-1} \prod_{i=1}^{\lambda} Q(L_i; l, m) \\ &= (-1)^{\lambda-1} (1+l^{-2})^{\lambda-1} \prod_{i=1}^{\lambda} Q(L_i; l, m). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we have

$$J_L(t) = (-1)^{\lambda-1} (1-t^{-2})^{\lambda-1} \prod_{i=1}^{\lambda} J_i(t),$$

from which Proposition 3.1 follows immediately.

Now the proof of Theorem 2.1 will be by induction on $h(\tilde{L}) = \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} h(\tilde{L}_i)$, the total number of double points on \tilde{L} .

As we have seen in Example 2.1, Theorem 2.1 is true for $h(\tilde{L}) = 0$. (Furthermore, $r\text{-deg } J_L(t) = (n-1) + (\lambda-1)$.) Therefore, we may assume that Theorem 2.1 holds for a positive link L^* with $h(\tilde{L}^*) < h(\tilde{L})$.

First, we will show that it is sufficient to prove Theorem 2.1 for a nonsplit positive link.

Assume that Theorem 2.1 is proved for $\lambda = 1$. Suppose $\lambda > 1$. Then two cases can occur.

Case 1. $h(\tilde{L}_i) < h(\tilde{L})$ for all $i = 1, 2, \dots, \lambda$.

Case 2. $h(\tilde{L}_i) = h(\tilde{L})$ for some i , and $h(\tilde{L}_j) = 0$ for $j \neq i$, and hence \tilde{L}_j is a circle on S^2 .

For Case 1, we apply the induction hypothesis on each L_i , and we have

$$l\text{-deg } J_i(t) = g(L_i) - \{\mu(L_i) - 1\}$$

and

$$r\text{-deg } J_i(t) \leq h(\tilde{L}_i) + \{\mu(L_i) - 1\}.$$

Therefore, Proposition 3.1 and the induction hypothesis imply that

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad & l\text{-coef } J_L(t) = 1, \\
 (2) \quad & l\text{-deg } J_L(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} l\text{-deg } J_i(t) - 2(\lambda - 1) \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} \{g(L_i) - \mu(L_i) + 1\} - 2(\lambda - 1) \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} g(L_i) - \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} \mu(L_i) + \lambda - 2(\lambda - 1) \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} g(L_i) - (n - 1) - (\lambda - 1), \\
 (3.3) \quad (3) \quad & r\text{-deg } J_L(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} h\text{-deg } J_i(t) - \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} l\text{-deg } J_i(t) + 2(\lambda - 1) \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} r\text{-deg } J_i(t) + 2(\lambda - 1) \\
 &\leq \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} \{h(\tilde{L}_i) + \mu(L_i) - 1\} + 2(\lambda - 1) \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} h(\tilde{L}_i) + n - \lambda + 2(\lambda - 1) \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} h(\tilde{L}_i) + (n - 1) + (\lambda - 1).
 \end{aligned}$$

If Case 2 occurs, then L splits into one link L_i and a trivial $(\lambda - 1)$ -component link, and hence,

$$P(L; l, m) = P(L_i; l, m)(-l + l^{-1}/m)^{\lambda-1}.$$

Therefore, we have

$$(3.4) \quad Q(L; l, m) = \left(\frac{m}{l}\right)^{n-1} P(L_i; l, m)(-1)^{\lambda-1} \left(\frac{l + l^{-1}}{m}\right)^{\lambda-1}.$$

Since $n = \mu_i + \lambda - 1$, $\mu_i = \mu(L_i)$, we see from (3.4) that

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q(L; l, m) &= (m/l)^{\mu_i-1} P(L_i; l, m)(-1)^{\lambda-1}(1 + l^{-2})^{\lambda-1} \\
 &= Q(L_i; l, m)(-1)^{\lambda-1}(1 + l^{-2})^{\lambda-1},
 \end{aligned}$$

and hence

$$J_L(t) = (-1)^{\lambda-1}(1 - t^{-2})^{\lambda-1} J_i(t).$$

Since $l\text{-deg } J_i(t) = g(L_i) - (\mu_i - 1)$, it follows from Proposition 3.1(2) that

$$\begin{aligned}
 l\text{-deg } J_L(t) &= g(L_i) - (\mu_i - 1) - 2(\lambda - 1) \\
 &= g(L_i) - (\mu_i + \lambda - 2) - (\lambda - 1) = g(L_i) - (n - 1) - (\lambda - 1).
 \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, since $h\text{-deg } J_L(t) = h\text{-deg } J_i(t)$, it follows from Proposition 3.1(2), (3) that

$$\begin{aligned} r\text{-deg } J_L(t) &= h\text{-deg } J_{L_i}(t) - l\text{-deg } J_{L_i}(t) + 2(\lambda - 1) \\ &= r\text{-deg } J_{L_i}(t) + 2(\lambda - 1) \leq h(\tilde{L}_i) + (\mu_i - 1) + 2(\lambda - 1) \\ &= h(\tilde{L}_i) + (\mu_i + \lambda - 2) + (\lambda - 1) = h(\tilde{L}) + (n - 1) + (\lambda - 1). \end{aligned}$$

This proves Theorem 2.1. Therefore, in the following proof, we may assume that L is not split.

4. Proof of Theorem 2.1 (II). Let L be a nonsplit positive link and \tilde{L} its positive diagram. To compute $P(L; l, m)$, we apply the fundamental identities at several double points on \tilde{L} to make \tilde{L} “simpler”.

Let L_+ , L_- and L_0 be link diagrams described in §2(I). For convenience, we say that L_- (or L_+) is obtained from L_+ (or L_-) by *changing* the incident sign ε at c , and L_0 is obtained from L_- (or L_+) by *eliminating* the double point c .

Now we study the effect of an elimination of a double point c from a link diagram.

First we recall a relation between $g(L)$ and $\delta(L)$ for a positive (negative) link K . Let \tilde{L} be a connected positive diagram. \tilde{L} divides S^2 into finitely many domains.

It is known that \tilde{L} , considered as a 1-complex in S^2 , is divided into finitely many oriented circles in S^2 , called Seifert circles in [7, p. 57] or Seifert circuits in [12, p. 390].

PROPOSITION 4.1. *Let L be a nonsplit positive (negative) link in S^3 , and \tilde{L} a positive (negative) diagram of L . Let $m(\tilde{L})$ be the number of Seifert circles in \tilde{L} and $\alpha(\tilde{L})$ the number of domains in S^2 divided by \tilde{L} . Then*

$$(4.1) \quad \begin{aligned} (1) \quad g(L) &= \frac{1}{2} \{ \delta(L) - \mu(L) + 1 \}, \\ (2) \quad \delta(L) &= \alpha(\tilde{L}) - m(\tilde{L}) - 1. \end{aligned}$$

This proposition was essentially proved in [11], but for the details, see [2].

Now to each double point c , four (not necessarily distinct) domains are incident. If all domains are distinct, c will be called *proper*. Otherwise, c is called *removable*. Note that if c is removable, then we can “remove” c from \tilde{L} without changing its link type.

PROPOSITION 4.2. *Let \tilde{L} be a positive link diagram with $\lambda (= \lambda(\tilde{L}))$ connected components $\tilde{L}_1, \tilde{L}_2, \dots, \tilde{L}_\lambda$. Let \tilde{L}^* be the diagram obtained from \tilde{L} by eliminating a double point c on \tilde{L} . Then*

- (1) \tilde{L}^* is a positive diagram. Let $\tilde{L}_1^*, \tilde{L}_2^*, \dots, \tilde{L}_\lambda^*$ be connected components of \tilde{L}^* .
 (2) (i) If c is proper, then $\lambda^* = \lambda$, and

$$(4.2) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} \delta(\tilde{L}_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} \delta(\tilde{L}_i^*) + 1.$$

- (ii) If c is removable, then $\lambda^* = \lambda + 1$, and

$$(4.3) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} \delta(\tilde{L}_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda+1} \delta(L_i^*).$$

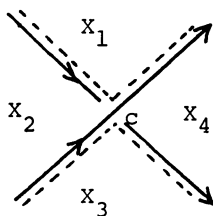


FIGURE 3

PROOF. (1) is obvious. To prove (2), let X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4 be four domains meeting at c (see Figure 3).

Suppose c is proper. Then X_2 and X_4 are distinct domains and $\lambda(\tilde{L}^*) = \lambda(\tilde{L})$. But the elimination of c makes X_2 and X_4 amalgamate, and hence $\alpha(\tilde{L}^*) = \alpha(\tilde{L}) - 1$, from which (4.2) follows by using (4.1)(2). If c is a removable double point on \tilde{L}_λ , say, then $\lambda(L^*) = \lambda(\tilde{L}) + 1$, and \tilde{L}_λ splits into two diagrams \tilde{L}_λ^* and $\tilde{L}_{\lambda+1}^*$. Obviously \tilde{L}_λ is a (Schubert) product of two links L_λ^* and $L_{\lambda+1}^*$, and hence $\delta(L_\lambda) = \delta(L_\lambda^*) + \delta(L_{\lambda+1}^*)$. Since $\delta(L_i) = \delta(L_i^*)$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, \lambda - 1$, (4.3) follows immediately.

We generalize Proposition 4.2 to the following.

PROPOSITION 4.3. *Let \tilde{L} be a connected positive link diagram. Suppose we obtain λ connected diagrams $\tilde{L}_1, \tilde{L}_2, \dots, \tilde{L}_\lambda$ by eliminating d double points on \tilde{L} . Then*

$$(4.4) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} \delta(\tilde{L}_i) - \lambda + d + 1 = \delta(\tilde{L}).$$

PROOF. A proof will be by induction on d .

If $d = 1$, then $\lambda = 1$ or 2 and Proposition 4.3 follows from Proposition 4.2.

Inductively, suppose (4.4) is true for $j < d$. Let \tilde{L}' be the link diagram obtained from \tilde{L} by eliminating $d - 1$ double points c_1, c_2, \dots, c_{d-1} on \tilde{L} . Suppose \tilde{L}' has λ' connected components $\tilde{L}'_1, \dots, \tilde{L}'_{\lambda'}$. We may assume inductively

$$(4.5) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda'} \delta(\tilde{L}'_i) - \lambda' + (d - 1) + 1 = \delta(\tilde{L}').$$

Now we eliminate c_d so that we have a link diagram \tilde{L}'' of λ'' connected components $\tilde{L}''_1, \dots, \tilde{L}''_{\lambda''}$.

If $\lambda'' = \lambda'$, then $\sum_{i=1}^{\lambda''} \delta(L''_i) + 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda'} \delta(L'_i)$, and hence, by (4.5), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(\tilde{L}) &= \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda'} \delta(L'_i) - \lambda' + d = \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda''} \delta(L''_i) + 1 - \lambda' + d \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda''} \delta(L''_i) - \lambda'' + d + 1. \end{aligned}$$

If $\lambda'' = \lambda' + 1$, then (4.3) and (4.5) imply

$$\begin{aligned}\delta(\tilde{L}) &= \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda'} \delta(L'_i) - \lambda' + d = \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda'+1} \delta(L''_i) - (\lambda' + 1) + (d + 1) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda''} \delta(L''_i) - \lambda'' + d + 1.\end{aligned}$$

The induction is now completed.

5. Proof of Theorem 2.1 (III). Let \tilde{L} be a connected positive link diagram of a positive link L . Let c_1, c_2, \dots, c_k be double points on \tilde{L} to which we apply the fundamental identity (2.1).

In this section, we will prove a reduction formula (5.5) to compute $J_L(t)$.

Now first we change the incident sign at c_1 to get \tilde{L}_1 . Since $\varepsilon(c_1) = +1$, the fundamental identity (2.1) gives us

$$(5.1) \quad (-1)P(L; l, m) = l^2 P(L_1; l, m) + lmP(L_1^*; l, m),$$

where L_1^* is the link diagram obtained from \tilde{L} by eliminating c_1 from \tilde{L} . Note that \tilde{L}_1^* is again a positive diagram. Next, change the incident sign at c_2 on \tilde{L}_1 . Then the fundamental identity (2.1) tells us

$$(5.2) \quad (-1)P(L_1; l, m) = l^2 P(L_{1,2}; l, m) + lmP(\hat{L}_{1,2}; l, m),$$

where $L_{1,2}$ is the link obtained from L_1 by changing the incident sign at c_2 and $\hat{L}_{1,2}$ is the link obtained from L_1 by eliminating c_2 . Since L_1 is not a positive diagram, $\hat{L}_{1,2}$ is not a positive diagram.

To evaluate $P(\hat{L}_{1,2}; l, m)$, we change the incident sign at c_1 on $\hat{L}_{1,2}$ again, and apply the fundamental formula (2.1) to obtain

$$(5.3) \quad (-1)P(\hat{L}_{1,2}; l, m) = l^{-2} P(L_2^*; l, m) + l^{-1} mP(L_{1,2}^*; l, m),$$

where \tilde{L}_2^* is the diagram obtained from \tilde{L} by eliminating c_2 , and $\tilde{L}_{1,2}^*$ is the diagram obtained from \tilde{L} by eliminating c_1 and c_2 . Both \tilde{L}_2^* and $\tilde{L}_{1,2}^*$ are positive diagrams. Substituting (5.3) into (5.2), we obtain (5.4) from (5.1):

$$\begin{aligned}(5.4) \quad (-1)^2 P(L; l, m) &= (-1)l^2 P(L_1; l, m) + (-1)lmP(L_1^*; l, m) \\ &= l^4 P(L_{1,2}; l, m) + l^3 mP(\hat{L}_{1,2}; l, m) + (-1)lmP(L_1^*; l, m) \\ &= l^4 P(L_{1,2}; l, m) + (-1)l^3 m\{l^{-2} P(L_2^*; l, m) + l^{-1} mP(L_{1,2}^*; l, m)\} \\ &\quad + (-1)lmP(L_1^*; l, m) \\ &= l^4 P(L_{1,2}; l, m) + (-1)lm\{P(L_1^*; l, m) + P(L_2^*; l, m)\} \\ &\quad + (-1)l^2 m^2 P(L_{1,2}^*; l, m).\end{aligned}$$

Now an easy induction argument proves the basic reduction formula

$$\begin{aligned}(5.5) \quad P(L; l, m) &= (-1)^k l^{2k} P(L_{1,2,\dots,k}; l, m) \\ &\quad + (-1) \sum_{d=1}^k (lm)^d \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_d \leq k} P(L_{j_1, \dots, j_d}^*; l, m),\end{aligned}$$

where $\tilde{L}_{j_1, \dots, j_d}^*$ is a positive diagram obtained from \tilde{L} by eliminating d double points c_{j_1}, \dots, c_{j_d} , and $\tilde{L}_{1, 2, \dots, k}$ is a diagram obtained from \tilde{L} by changing the incident signs at c_1, c_2, \dots, c_k .

Since L has n -components, it follows from (5.5) that

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q(L; l, m) &= \left(\frac{m}{l}\right)^{n-1} P(L; l, m) \\
 &= (-1)^k \left(\frac{m}{l}\right)^{n-1} l^{2k} P(L_{1, 2, \dots, k}; l, m) \\
 &\quad + (-1) \sum_{d=1}^k (lm)^d \left(\frac{m}{l}\right)^{n-1} \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_d \leq k} P(L_{j_1, \dots, j_d}^*; l, m) \\
 &= (-1)^k l^{2k} Q(L_{1, 2, \dots, k}; l, m) \\
 &\quad + (-1) \sum_{d=1}^k (lm)^d \left(\frac{m}{l}\right)^{n-1} \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_d \leq k} P(L_{j_1, \dots, j_d}^*; l, m).
 \end{aligned} \tag{5.6}$$

In the next section, we will evaluate l -deg, l -coef and r -deg of each term in the second summation in (5.6).

6. Proof of Theorem 2.1 (IV). Let

$$R(j_1, \dots, j_d) = (lm)^d (m/l)^{n-1} P(L_{j_1, \dots, j_d}^*; l, m).$$

By the substitutions $l = t\sqrt{-1}$ and $m = -(\sqrt{t} - 1/\sqrt{t})\sqrt{-1}$, $R(j_1, \dots, j_d)$ becomes an integer polynomial $R^*(j_1, \dots, j_d)$ in $t^{\pm 1}$. In this section we will show that l -deg $R^*(j_1, \dots, j_d)$ depends on d , not a sequence j_1, j_2, \dots, j_d . In fact, we will prove the following lemma.

LEMMA 6.1. *For any $1 \leq d \leq k$ and $1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_d \leq k$,*

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad & l\text{-coef } R^*(j_1, \dots, j_d) = (-1)^d; \\
 (2) \quad & l\text{-deg } R^*(j_1, \dots, j_d) = \frac{1}{2}\{\delta(L) - n + 1\} - (n - 1) \\
 & \quad = g(L) - (n - 1); \\
 (3) \quad & \text{if } L_{j_1, \dots, j_d}^* \text{ is not split, then} \\
 & \quad r\text{-deg } R^*(j_1, \dots, j_d) \leq h(\tilde{L}) + (n - 1).
 \end{aligned} \tag{6.1}$$

Note that $n = \mu(L)$.

PROOF. Suppose $\tilde{L}^* = \tilde{L}_{j_1, \dots, j_d}^*$ consists of λ connected components $\tilde{L}_1, \dots, \tilde{L}_\lambda$. Since the number of components of a link increases or decreases by one, each time we eliminate a double point of a link diagram, we see that $\mu(L^*) \equiv n - d \pmod{2}$, and hence we can write $\mu(L^*) = n - d + 2q$ for some integer q . Therefore,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} \{\mu(L_i) - 1\} = \mu(L^*) - \lambda = n - d + 2q - \lambda.$$

Since

$$P(L^*; l, m) = \left(-\frac{l + l^{-1}}{m}\right)^{\lambda-1} \prod_{p=1}^{\lambda} P(L_p; l, m)$$

and

$$Q(L_p; l, m) = (m/l)^{n_p-1} P(L_p; l, m), \quad n_p = \mu(L_p),$$

for $p = 1, 2, \dots, \lambda$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} R(j_1, \dots, j_d) &= (lm)^d \left(\frac{m}{l}\right)^{n-1} \left(-\frac{l+l^{-1}}{m}\right)^{\lambda-1} \prod_{p=1}^{\lambda} P(L_p; l, m) \\ &= (lm)^d \left(\frac{m}{l}\right)^{n-1} \left(-\frac{l+l^{-1}}{m}\right)^{\lambda-1} \\ &\quad \times \prod_{p=1}^{\lambda} \left\{ \left(\frac{m}{l}\right)^{n_p-1} P(L_p; l, m) \right\} \prod_{p=1}^{\lambda} \left(\frac{l}{m}\right)^{n_p-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Noting $\sum_{p=1}^{\lambda} (n_p - 1) = n - d + 2q - \lambda$, we see
(6.2)

$$\begin{aligned} R(j_1, \dots, j_d) &= (lm)^d \left(\frac{m}{l}\right)^{n-1} \left(\frac{l}{m}\right)^{n-d+2q-\lambda} \left(-\frac{l+l^{-1}}{m}\right)^{\lambda-1} \prod_{p=1}^{\lambda} Q(L_p; l, m) \\ &= (lm)^d \left(\frac{m}{l}\right)^{d-2q+\lambda-1} (-1)^{\lambda-1} \left(\frac{l+l^{-1}}{m}\right)^{\lambda-1} \prod_{p=1}^{\lambda} Q(L_p; l, m) \\ &= (-1)^{\lambda-1} (lm)^d \left(\frac{m}{l}\right)^{d-2q} (1+l^{-2})^{\lambda-1} \prod_{p=1}^{\lambda} Q(L_p; l, m) \\ &= (-1)^{\lambda-1} m^{2(d-q)} l^{2q} (1+l^{-2})^{\lambda-1} \prod_{p=1}^{\lambda} Q(L_p; l, m). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we obtain

(6.3)

$$\begin{aligned} R^*(j_1, \dots, j_d) &= (-1)^{\lambda-1} (-1)^{d-q} (-1)^q (t-2+t^{-1})^{d-q} t^{2q} (1-t^{-2})^{\lambda-1} \prod_{p=1}^{\lambda} J(L_p; t) \\ &= (-1)^{\lambda+d-1} (t-2+t^{-1})^{d-q} t^{2q} (1-t^{-2})^{\lambda-1} \prod_{p=1}^{\lambda} J(L_p; t). \end{aligned}$$

Since $h(\tilde{L}_p) \leq h(\tilde{L}) - d < h(\tilde{L})$ and \tilde{L}_p is connected, we can apply the induction hypothesis on each reduced Jones polynomial $J(L_p; t)$, and we have

For each $p = 1, 2, \dots, \lambda$,

- (6.4)
- (1) $l\text{-coef } J(L_p; t) = 1$;
 - (2) $l\text{-deg } J(L_p; t) = \frac{1}{2} \{ \delta(L_p) - n_p + 1 \} - (n_p - 1)$;
 - (3) $r\text{-deg } J(L_p; t) \leq h(\tilde{L}_p) + (n_p - 1)$.

Therefore

$$l\text{-coef } R^*(j_1, \dots, j_d) = (-1)^{\lambda+d-1} (-1)^{\lambda-1} \prod_{p=1}^{\lambda} l\text{-coef } J(L_p; t) = (-1)^d.$$

This proves (6.1)(1).

To prove (6.1)(2), first we see from (6.3) that

$$\begin{aligned}
 l\text{-deg } R^*(j_1, \dots, j_d) &= -(d - q) + 2q - 2(\lambda - 1) + \sum_{p=1}^{\lambda} l\text{-deg } J(L_p; t) \\
 &= -d + 3q - 2(\lambda - 1) + \sum_{p=1}^{\lambda} \left[\frac{1}{2} \{ \delta(L_p) - n_p + 1 \} - (n_p - 1) \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \sum_{p=1}^{\lambda} \delta(L_p) - 3 \sum_{p=1}^{\lambda} n_p + 3\lambda - 2d + 6q - 4\lambda + 4 \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \sum_{p=1}^{\lambda} \delta(L_p) - 3(n - d + 2q) - 2d + 6q - \lambda + 4 \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \sum_{p=1}^{\lambda} \delta(L_p) - 3n + d - \lambda + 4 \right\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Now Proposition 4.3 (4.4) shows that $\sum_{p=1}^{\lambda} \delta(L_p) - \lambda + d + 1 = \delta(L)$ and hence

$$l\text{-deg } R^*(j_1, \dots, j_d) = \frac{1}{2} \{ \delta(L) - 3n + 3 \} = \frac{1}{2} \{ \delta(L) - n + 1 \} - (n - 1).$$

This proves (6.1)(2).

Finally, suppose $L^* = L_{j_1, \dots, j_d}^*$ is connected, and we will prove (6.1)(3). Putting $\lambda = 1$ in (6.3), we have

$$h\text{-deg } R^*(j_1, \dots, j_d) = d - q + 2q + h\text{-deg } J(L^*; t) = d + q + h\text{-deg } J(L^*; t).$$

Since $l\text{-deg } R^*(j_1, \dots, j_d) = l\text{-deg } J(L^*; t) + 3q - d$, it follows that

$$r\text{-deg } R^*(j_1, \dots, j_d) = r\text{-deg } J(L^*; t) + 2d - 2q.$$

Since $h(\tilde{L}^*) = h(\tilde{L}) - d < h(\tilde{L})$, we can apply the induction hypothesis to obtain

$$(6.5) \quad r\text{-deg } J(L^*; t) \leq h(\tilde{L}^*) + (\mu(L^*) - 1)$$

and hence

$$\begin{aligned}
 r\text{-deg } R^*(j_1, \dots, j_d) &\leq h(\tilde{L}^*) + \mu(L^*) - 1 + 2d - 2q \\
 &= h(\tilde{L}^*) + n - d + 2q - 1 + 2d - 2q \\
 &= h(\tilde{L}^*) + d + (n - 1) = h(\tilde{L}) + (n - 1).
 \end{aligned}$$

This proves (6.1)(3).

7. Proof of Theorem 2.1 (V). In order to apply the induction hypothesis on the reduction formula (5.5), we are required to show that

$$(7.1) \quad L_{1,2,\dots,k} \text{ is isotropic to a positive link } L' \text{ such that } h(\tilde{L}') < h(\tilde{L}).$$

For an arbitrary choice of double points c_1, c_2, \dots, c_k , (7.1), in general, is not true. In this section, however, we will show that there exist double points c_1, \dots, c_k

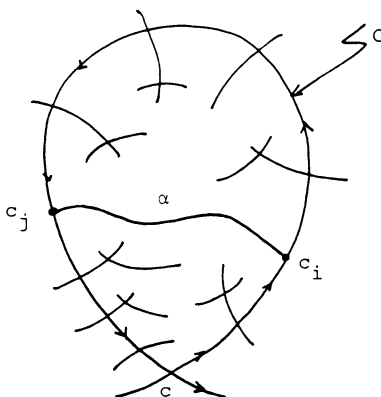


FIGURE 4

for which (7.1) holds. In fact we will prove

LEMMA 7.1. *Let L be a nonsplit positive link and \tilde{L} a connected positive link diagram of L . Then there are double points c_1, c_2, \dots, c_k on \tilde{L} such that*

- (1) $L_{1,2,\dots,k}$ is isotopic to a link L' such that $h(\tilde{L}') = h(\tilde{L}) - 2k$, and
- (2) for any sequence j_1, \dots, j_d , $1 \leq d \leq k$, $1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_d \leq k$, L_{j_1, \dots, j_d}^* is connected.

PROOF. A proof is based upon a standard geometric argument.

Take a component L_1 , say, of a link L . It is then easy to see that L_1 has two points P and P' (P may be P') such that the part of L_1 joining P and P' projects on a circle C in \tilde{L} and such that P and P' project on a double point c of \tilde{L} . Since \tilde{L} is connected, such P and P' exist. If $P = P'$, then L_1 is unknotted.

Now the circle C divides S^2 into two domains. The left side domain of C (with respect to its direction) is called the *interior* of C , denoted by \bar{C} .

First we consider the case $P \neq P'$.

Let c be the double point of \tilde{L} on which P and P' project. If C has no other double points, then c is removable, and hence we can remove c from \tilde{L} without changing the link type L , and there is nothing to prove here.

Suppose C contains m double points c_1, c_2, \dots, c_m besides c . m is obviously even. A simple arc α joining two double points c_i and c_j ($1 \leq i < j \leq m$) in \bar{C} is called a *separating arc* of C if (1) α does not intersect with \tilde{L} except its end points, and (2) each of two domains into which α divides \bar{C} has the nonempty intersection with \tilde{L} except its end points (see Figure 4).

Let α be a separating arc of C and α joins c_i and c_j , $1 \leq i < j \leq m$. α divides C into two arcs α_+ and α_- , where α_+ contains c_i, c_{i+1}, \dots, c_j and α_- contains $c_j, c_{j+1}, \dots, c_m, c, c_1, \dots, c_{i-1}, c_i$.

Now α is called the *innermost* separating arc of C if the subdomain of \bar{C} bounded by α_+ and α does not have any other separating arcs of C .

If C has separating arcs, C must have at least one innermost separating arc. Let β be an innermost separating arc and suppose β joins c_i and c_j , $1 \leq i < j \leq m$. Then $j - i$ must be even; i.e., β_+ contains an even number of double points. Since \tilde{L} is positive, half of these double points are overcrossing points on C including

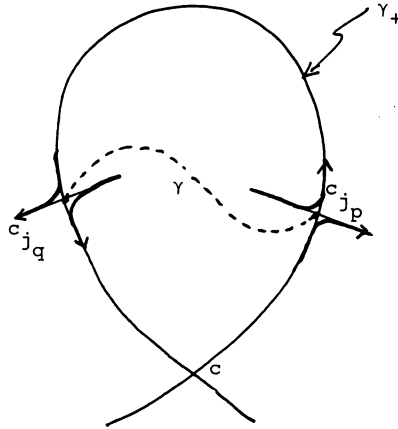


FIGURE 5

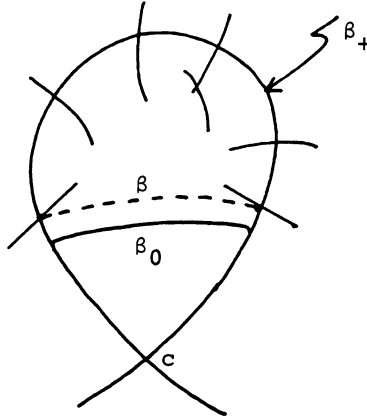


FIGURE 6

possibly c_i and c_j . These double points are exactly what we are looking for. If C has no separating arcs, then all the overcrossing double points on C are what we sought. In fact, if L_{j_1, \dots, j_d}^* is disconnected, then there is a separating arc γ in C which joins overcrossing double points c_{j_p} and c_{j_q} , say. Since β is innermost, γ must be β . However, γ_+ contains an odd number of double points as is seen in Figure 5, while β_+ contains an even number of double points, a contradiction.

When $P = P'$, then we include c in the sequence of double points c_1, c_2, \dots, c_m , and apply a similar argument.

Obviously, $L_{1,2,\dots,k}$ is isotopic to L' with $h(\tilde{L}') = h(\tilde{L}) - 2k$ by pulling β_+ down to β_0 (Figure 6).

This proves Lemma 7.1.

8. Proof of Theorem 2.1 (VI). We return to the proof of Theorem 2.1.

We may assume now that L_{j_1, \dots, j_d}^* is connected and $L_{1,2,\dots,k}$ is isotopic to L' such that $h(\tilde{L}') \leq h(\tilde{L}) - 2k$, $k \geq 1$.

Consider $Q_L(l, m)$ or $J_L(t)$. We proved in Lemma 6.1 that l -deg of each term in the second summation of (5.6) is always equal to $g(L) - (n - 1)$ and its l -coef is $(-1)^d$. Since there are exactly $\binom{k}{d}$ choices of sequences j_1, \dots, j_d from k distinct indices $1, 2, \dots, k$, the coefficient of the term $t^{g(L)-n+1}$ in the second term of (5.6) is

$$(-1) \sum_{d=1}^k \binom{k}{d} (-1)^d = +1.$$

Now the proof of Theorem 2.1 will be completed by evaluating l -deg and h -deg of the first and second terms of (5.6).

In order to prove Theorem 2.1, therefore, it is enough to show

$$(8.1) \quad \begin{aligned} (1) \quad & 2k + l\text{-deg } J_{L'}(t) > g(L) - (n - 1); \\ (2) \quad & 2k + h\text{-deg } J_{L'}(t) - \{g(L) - (n - 1)\} \leq h(\tilde{L}) + (n - 1). \end{aligned}$$

Note that \tilde{L} is connected.

Suppose \tilde{L}' consists of λ connected positive link diagrams $\tilde{L}'_1, \tilde{L}'_2, \dots, \tilde{L}'_\lambda$. However, the construction of $L_{1,2,\dots,k}$ given in §7 shows implicitly that $\lambda = 1$ or 2 . Therefore, we assume, henceforth, $\lambda \leq 2$. Let $J_i(t)$ denote the reduced Jones polynomial of L'_i , $1 \leq i \leq \lambda$. Since $\sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} h(\tilde{L}'_i) + 2k = h(\tilde{L})$ and $k \geq 1$, it follows that $h(\tilde{L}'_i) < h(\tilde{L})$; therefore by the induction hypothesis

$$(8.2) \quad \begin{aligned} (1) \quad & l\text{-deg } J_i(t) = g(L'_i) - \{\mu(L'_i) - 1\}; \\ (2) \quad & r\text{-deg } J_i(t) \leq h(\tilde{L}'_i) + \{\mu(L'_i) - 1\}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\tilde{L}'_1, \dots, \tilde{L}'_\lambda$ are connected components of \tilde{L}' , it follows from Proposition 3.1 that

$$(8.3) \quad \begin{aligned} (1) \quad l\text{-deg } J_{L'}(t) &= \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} l\text{-deg } J_i(t) - 2(\lambda - 1) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} \{g(L'_i) - \mu(L'_i) + 1\} - 2(\lambda - 1) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} g(L'_i) - n + \lambda - 2(\lambda - 1) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} g(L'_i) - (n - 1) - (\lambda - 1), \\ (2) \quad r\text{-deg } J_{L'}(t) &\leq h(\tilde{L}') + (n - 1) + (\lambda - 1). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, (8.1)(1) is equivalent to

$$(8.4) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} g(L'_i) - (\lambda - 1) + 2k > g(L).$$

Now let $\alpha(\tilde{X})$ and $s(\tilde{X})$ denote, respectively, the number of domains and Seifert circles in a link diagram \tilde{X} . Then Proposition 4.1 and a simple computation show

that (8.4) is equivalent to

$$(8.5) \quad 4k + s(\tilde{L}) - \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} s(\tilde{L}'_i) > \alpha(\tilde{L}) - \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} \alpha(\tilde{L}'_i) + 2(\lambda - 1).$$

Furthermore, (8.3)(2) implies that

$$\begin{aligned} & 2k + h\text{-deg } J_{L'}(t) - \{g(L) - n + 1\} \\ &= 2k + r\text{-deg } J_{L'}(t) + l\text{-deg } J_{L'}(t) - \{g(L) - n + 1\} \\ &\leq 2k + h(\tilde{L}') + (n - 1) + (\lambda - 1) + l\text{-deg } J_{L'}(t) - g(L) + (n - 1) \\ &= h(\tilde{L}) + 2(n - 1) + (\lambda - 1) + l\text{-deg } J_{L'}(t) - g(L). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, in order to prove (8.1)(2), it suffices to show that

$$h(\tilde{L}) + 2(n - 1) + (\lambda - 1) + l\text{-deg } J_{L'}(t) - g(L) \leq h(\tilde{L}) + (n - 1),$$

or equivalently,

$$(8.6) \quad (\lambda - 1) + l\text{-deg } J_{L'}(t) \leq g(L) - n + 1.$$

Using Proposition 4.1 and (8.3)(1), we see that (8.6) is equivalent to

$$(\lambda - 1) + \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} g(L'_i) - (n - 1) - (\lambda - 1) \leq g(L) - (n - 1).$$

That is,

$$(8.7) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} g(L'_i) \leq g(L).$$

Now a simple calculation shows that (8.7) is equivalent to

$$(8.8) \quad s(\tilde{L}) - \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} s(\tilde{L}'_i) \leq \alpha(\tilde{L}) - \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} \alpha(\tilde{L}'_i).$$

Therefore the final lemma needed to complete our proof is

LEMMA 8.1.

$$(8.9) \quad \begin{aligned} (1) \quad & 4k + s(\tilde{L}) - \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} s(\tilde{L}'_i) > \alpha(\tilde{L}) - \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} \alpha(\tilde{L}'_i) + 2(\lambda - 1); \\ (2) \quad & \alpha(\tilde{L}) - \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} \alpha(\tilde{L}'_i) \geq s(\tilde{L}) - \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} s(\tilde{L}'_i). \end{aligned}$$

PROOF. We will use the same notation as in the previous section.

For simplicity, we let $s(\tilde{L}') = \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} s(\tilde{L}'_i)$ and $\alpha(\tilde{L}') = \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} \alpha(\tilde{L}'_i)$. Since we are only interested in $s(\tilde{L}) - s(\tilde{L}')$ and $\alpha(\tilde{L}) - \alpha(\tilde{L}')$ and since these numbers are affected only when a Seifert circle intersects β_+ , we consider only these Seifert circles.

First we suppose $P \neq P'$, where P and P' are points on one component of L considered in §7. (For the case $P = P'$, the proof is analogous and therefore is omitted.)

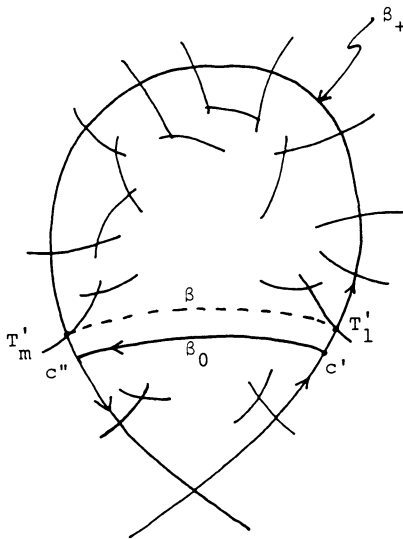


FIGURE 7

Suppose there are m Seifert circles T'_1, T'_2, \dots, T'_m in \tilde{L}' that intersect β_+ in \tilde{L} . (Beware that T'_i is a Seifert circle in \tilde{L}' but not in \tilde{L} .) See Figure 7.

Let c' and c'' be the end points of β_0 . c' and c'' are not double points of \tilde{L} . We extend β_+ to the arc $\hat{\beta}_+$ in \tilde{L} which joins c' to c'' . Therefore, $\hat{\beta}_+$ and β_0 form a simple closed curve in S^2 .

Now when β_0 is replaced by $\hat{\beta}_+$, each domain in \tilde{L}' is cut into two domains in \tilde{L} . Therefore we have

$$(8.10) \quad \alpha(\tilde{L}) - \alpha(\tilde{L}') = 2k.$$

Suppose there are r Seifert circles in \tilde{L} , each of which contains at least one edge in β_+ . We will show

$$(8.11) \quad 2k \geq r - m \geq 0.$$

The first inequality is obvious. To prove the second inequality, note that each Seifert circle T'_i in \tilde{L}' is cut into two distinct Seifert circles $T_{i,1}$ and $T_{i,2}$ in \tilde{L} . However, one of these Seifert circles, say $T_{i,1}$, may form one Seifert circle in \tilde{L} with, say, $T_{i+1,1}$ that is obtained from T'_{i+1} . In any case, we have $r - m \geq 0$. This proves (8.11). See Figure 8, where the broken lines indicate Seifert circles in \tilde{L} .

Now, if $\lambda = 2$ and $k = 1$, then L is a product of three links, L_1, L_2 and the Hopf link L_3 (see Figure 9). Then Theorem 2.1 follows from the induction assumption. Therefore we may assume that $\lambda = 1$, or $\lambda = 2$ and $k \geq 2$. Then Lemma 8.1 will follow from (8.10) and (8.11).

Since $\lambda - 1 < k$ and $\alpha(\tilde{L}) - \alpha(\tilde{L}') = 2k$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} 4k + s(\tilde{L}) - s(\tilde{L}') - \{\alpha(\tilde{L}) - \alpha(\tilde{L}') + 2(\lambda - 1)\} \\ = 4k + r - m - 2k - 2(\lambda - 1) \geq 2k - 2(\lambda - 1) > 0. \end{aligned}$$

This proves (8.9)(1). Furthermore,

$$\alpha(\tilde{L}) - \alpha(\tilde{L}') - \{s(\tilde{L}) - s(\tilde{L}')\} = 2k - (r - m) \geq 0.$$

This proves (8.9)(2).

The proof of Theorem 2.1 is now completed.

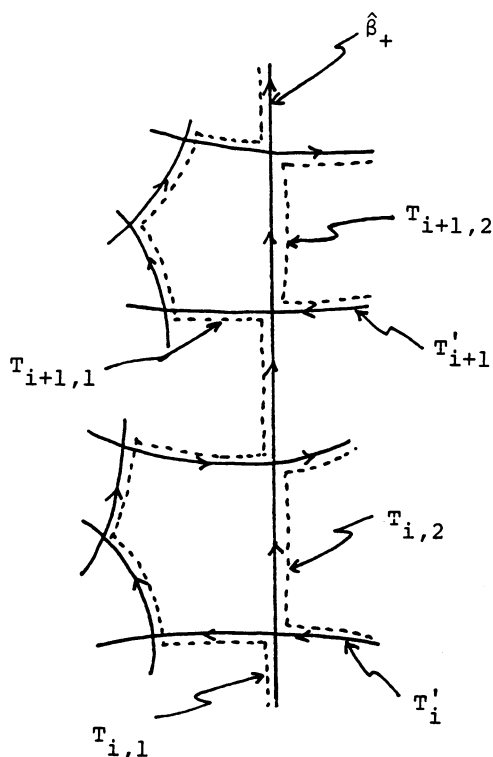


FIGURE 8

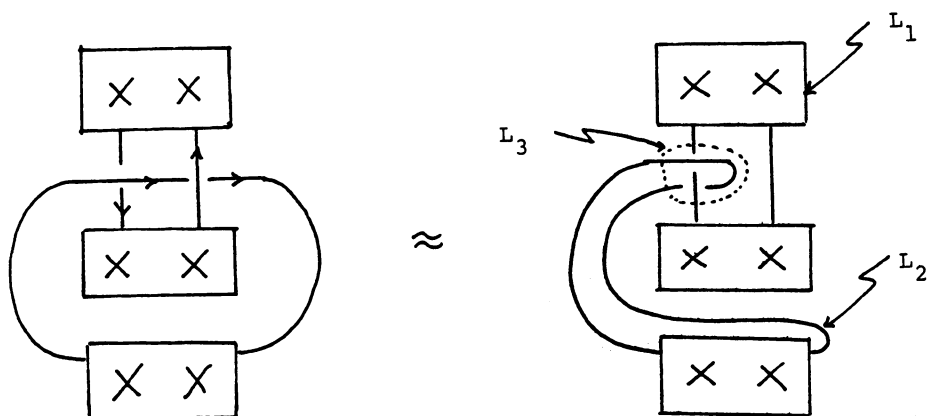


FIGURE 9

9. Alternative links. Let L_1, L_2, \dots, L_r be r links in S^3 . Denote by $L = L_1 * L_2 * \dots * L_r$ the $*$ -product (or Murasugi sum) of these links. (For definition, see [4 or 12].) Since L is constructed from L_i , a diagram \tilde{L} of L is naturally obtained from those of the L_i 's, and hence we can write $\tilde{L} = \tilde{L}_1 * \tilde{L}_2 * \dots * \tilde{L}_r$.

PROPOSITION 9.1.

$$(9.1) \quad \begin{aligned} (1) \quad h(\tilde{L}) &= \sum_{i=1}^r h(\tilde{L}_i); \\ (2) \quad s(L) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{i=1}^r \{\mu(L_i) - 1\} - \{\mu(L) - 1\} \right] \end{aligned}$$

is an integer.

PROOF. (1) follows from the definition of the $*$ -product. (2) is probably well known. However, here is a quick proof. First span each L_i by an orientable surface F_i . Then the Euler characteristic $\chi(F_i) \equiv \mu(L_i) \pmod{2}$. The construction of the $*$ -product gives us naturally an orientable spanning surface F of L so that $\chi(F) \equiv \sum_{i=1}^r \chi(F_i) - (r-1) \pmod{2}$. Therefore $\mu(L) \equiv \sum_{i=1}^r \mu(L_i) - (r-1) \pmod{2}$. Q.E.D.

Now let L_i , $i = 1, 2, \dots, p$, and L'_j , $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, be, respectively, positive and negative links in S^3 . The $*$ -product $L = L_1 * \dots * L_p * L'_1 * \dots * L'_n$ is called an *alternative* link [7]. In the following, we always assume that L is not split. Let $\tilde{L} = \tilde{L}_1 * \dots * \tilde{L}_p * \tilde{L}'_1 * \dots * \tilde{L}'_n$ be an *alternative* diagram of \tilde{L} . Let $J_L(t)$ be the reduced Jones polynomial of L . Then the second main theorem of this paper is

THEOREM 9.2.

$$(9.2) \quad \begin{aligned} (1) \quad l\text{-deg } J_L(t) &\geq \sum_{i=1}^p g(L_i) - \sum_{j=1}^n \{h(\tilde{L}'_j) + g(L'_j) + \mu(L'_j) - 1\} \\ &\quad - \{\mu(L) - 1\} + s(L). \\ (2) \quad h\text{-deg } J_L(t) &\leq \sum_{i=1}^p \{h(\tilde{L}_i) + g(L_i)\} \\ &\quad - \sum_{j=1}^n \{g(L'_j) + \mu(L'_j) - 1\} + s(L). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we have

COROLLARY 9.3. $r\text{-deg } J_L(t) \leq h(\tilde{L}) + \{\mu(L) - 1\}$. If L is split, then

$$r\text{-deg } J_L(t) \leq h(\tilde{L}) + \{\mu(L) - 1\} + \{\lambda(L) - 1\}.$$

A proof of Theorem 9.2 will be by induction on $h(\tilde{L})$, and the details will be given in the next section. However, since our proof is quite similar to that of Theorem 2.1, most simple or straightforward calculations will be omitted.

10. Proof of Theorem 9.2. First we deduce a reduction formula similar to (5.5) or (5.6).

Let c_1, \dots, c_k be the double points on \tilde{L} to which we apply the fundamental identity (2.1). Let v and w be, respectively, the number of positive and negative double points among these double points ($k = v + w$). Then the same argument

used in §5 gives us the reduction formula

$$(10.1) \quad \begin{aligned} P(L; l, m) &= (-1)^k l^{2(v-w)} P(L_{1,2,\dots,k}; l, m) \\ &+ (-1) \sum_{d=1}^k \frac{(lm)^d}{l^{2u}} \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_d \leq k} P(L_{j_1,\dots,j_d}^*; l, m), \end{aligned}$$

where u is the number of negative double points among c_{j_1}, \dots, c_{j_d} . (10.1) now implies

$$(10.2) \quad \begin{aligned} Q(L; l, m) &= (-1)^k l^{2(v-w)} Q(L_{1,2,\dots,k}; l, m) \\ &+ (-1) \sum_{d=1}^k \frac{(lm)^d}{l^{2u}} \left(\frac{m}{l}\right)^{\mu-1} \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_d \leq k} P(L_{j_1,\dots,j_d}^*; l, m), \end{aligned}$$

where $\mu = \mu(L)$.

Set $L^* = L_{j_1,\dots,j_d}^*$ and

$$R(j_1, \dots, j_d) = \frac{(lm)^d}{l^{2u}} \left(\frac{m}{l}\right)^{\mu-1} P(L^*; l, m).$$

Let R^* be the polynomial on $t^{\pm 1}$ which is obtained from $R(j_1, \dots, j_d)$ by the substitutions $l = t\sqrt{-1}$ and $m = -(\sqrt{t} - 1/\sqrt{t})\sqrt{-1}$. We will prove

PROPOSITION 10.1.

$$(10.3) \quad \begin{aligned} (1) \quad l\text{-deg } R^* &\geq \sum_{i=1}^p g(L_i) - \sum_{j=1}^n \{h(\tilde{L}'_j) + g(L'_j) + \mu(L'_j) - 1\} \\ &- \{\mu(L) - 1\} + s(L). \\ (2) \quad h\text{-deg } R^* &\leq \sum_{i=1}^p \{h(\tilde{L}_i) + g(L_i)\} - \sum_{j=1}^n \{g(L'_j) + \mu(L'_j) - 1\} + s(L). \end{aligned}$$

PROOF. Since a simple calculation shows that

$$R^* = (-1)^d (t - 2 + t^{-1})^{d-q} t^{2q-2u} J(L^*; t),$$

where $2q = \mu(L^*) - \mu(L) + d$, we have

$$(10.4) \quad \begin{aligned} (1) \quad l\text{-deg } R^* &= 3q - 2u - d + l\text{-deg } J(L^*; t), \\ (2) \quad h\text{-deg } R^* &= d + q - 2u + h\text{-deg } J(L^*; t). \end{aligned}$$

Write $L^* = L_1^* * \dots * L_{p^*}^* * L_1'^* * \dots * L_{n^*}'^*$, where L_i^* are positive links and $L_j'^*$ are negative links. Then the induction assumption on L^* gives us

$$(10.5) \quad \begin{aligned} (1) \quad l\text{-deg } J(L^*; t) &\geq \sum_{i=1}^{p^*} g(L_i^*) - \sum_{j=1}^{n^*} \{h(\tilde{L}'_j^*) + g(L'_j^*) + \mu(L'_j^*) - 1\} \\ &+ s(L^*) - \{\mu(L^*) - 1\}, \\ (2) \quad h\text{-deg } J(L^*; t) &\leq \sum_{i=1}^{p^*} \{h(\tilde{L}_i^*) + g(L_i^*)\} \\ &- \sum_{j=1}^{n^*} \{g(L'_j^*) + \mu(L'_j^*) - 1\} + s(L^*), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$s(L^*) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{p^*} \{\mu(L_i^*) - 1\} + \sum_{j=1}^{n^*} \{\mu(L_j'^*) - 1\} - \{\mu(L^*) - 1\} \right].$$

Since $\sum_{i=1}^{p^*} h(\tilde{L}_i^*) = \sum_{i=1}^p h(\tilde{L}_i) - (d - u)$ and $\sum_{j=1}^{n^*} h(\tilde{L}_j'^*) = \sum_{j=1}^n h(\tilde{L}_j') - u$, we have

$$(10.6) \quad \begin{aligned} (1) \quad & \sum_{i=1}^{p^*} \delta(L_i^*) = \sum_{i=1}^p \delta(L_i) - (d - u), \\ (2) \quad & \sum_{j=1}^{n^*} \delta(L_j'^*) = \sum_{j=1}^n \delta(L_j) - u. \end{aligned}$$

Using (4.1)(1) and (10.6), we obtain

$$(10.7) \quad \begin{aligned} (1) \quad & \sum_{i=1}^{p^*} g(L_i^*) = \sum_{i=1}^p g(L_i) - \frac{1}{2}(d - u) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^p \{\mu(L_i) - 1\} \\ & \quad - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{p^*} \{\mu(L_i^*) - 1\}, \\ (2) \quad & \sum_{j=1}^{n^*} g(L_j'^*) = \sum_{j=1}^n g(L_j') - \frac{1}{2}u + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \{\mu(L_j') - 1\} \\ & \quad - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n^*} \{\mu(L_j'^*) - 1\}. \end{aligned}$$

(10.3) is now obtained from (10.4) using (10.5)–(10.7).

Now, to complete the proof of Theorem 9.2, it only remains to show the following

PROPOSITION 10.2. *Let $\hat{L} = L_{1,2,\dots,k}$.*

(10.8)

$$(1) \quad l\text{-deg } J(\hat{L}; t) + 2(v - w) \geq \sum_{i=1}^p g(L_i) - \sum_{j=1}^n \{h(L_j') + g(L_j') + \mu(L_j') - 1\} \\ - \{\mu(L) - 1\} + s(L), \\ (2) \quad h\text{-deg } J(\hat{L}; t) + 2(v - w) \leq \sum_{i=1}^p \{h(L_i) + g(L_i)\} \\ - \sum_{j=1}^n \{g(L_j') + \mu(L_j') - 1\} + s(L).$$

PROOF. Write $\hat{L} = \hat{L}_1 * \dots * \hat{L}_{\hat{p}} * \hat{L}'_1 * \dots * \hat{L}'_{\hat{n}}$, where \hat{L}_i are positive links and \hat{L}'_j are negative links. Since $h(\hat{L}) = h(\tilde{L}) - 2k < h(\tilde{L})$, the induction hypothesis

yields

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad l\text{-deg } J(\hat{L}; t) &\geq \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{p}} g(\hat{L}_i) - \sum_{j=1}^{\hat{n}} \{h(\hat{L}'_j) + g(\hat{L}'_j) + \mu(\hat{L}'_j) - 1\} \\
 &\quad + s(\hat{L}) - \{\mu(\hat{L}) - 1\}, \\
 (2) \quad h\text{-deg } J(\hat{L}; t) &\leq \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{p}} \{h(\hat{L}_i) + g(\hat{L}_i)\} \\
 &\quad - \sum_{j=1}^{\hat{n}} \{g(\hat{L}'_j) + \mu(\hat{L}'_j) - 1\} + s(\hat{L}),
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{10.9}$$

where

$$2s(\hat{L}) = \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{p}} \{\mu(\hat{L}_i) - 1\} + \sum_{j=1}^{\hat{n}} \{\mu(\hat{L}'_j) - 1\} - \{\mu(\hat{L}) - 1\}.$$

From (10.9), we will see that it is enough to show (10.10). Note that $\mu(\hat{L}) = \mu(L)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad &\sum_{i=1}^{\hat{p}} g(\hat{L}_i) - \sum_{j=1}^{\hat{n}} \{h(\hat{L}'_j) + g(\hat{L}'_j) + \mu(\hat{L}'_j) - 1\} + s(\hat{L}) + 2(v - w) \\
 &\geq \sum_{i=1}^p g(L_i) - \sum_{j=1}^n \{h(L'_j) + g(L'_j) + \mu(L'_j) - 1\} + s(L), \\
 (2) \quad &\sum_{i=1}^{\hat{p}} \{h(\hat{L}_i) + g(\hat{L}_i)\} - \sum_{j=1}^{\hat{n}} \{g(\hat{L}'_j) + \mu(\hat{L}'_j) - 1\} + s(\hat{L}) + 2(v - w) \\
 &\leq \sum_{i=1}^p \{h(L_i) + g(L_i)\} - \sum_{j=1}^n \{g(L'_j) + \mu(L'_j) - 1\} + s(L).
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{10.10}$$

Since $\sum_{i=1}^{\hat{p}} h(\hat{L}_i) = \sum_{i=1}^p h(L_i) - 2v$ and $\sum_{j=1}^{\hat{n}} h(\hat{L}'_j) = \sum_{j=1}^n h(L'_j) - 2w$, using (4.1)(1), (10.10) can be simplified to the following:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad &\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{p}} \delta(\hat{L}_i) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{\hat{n}} \delta(\hat{L}'_j) + 2v \geq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^p \delta(L_i) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \delta(L'_j), \\
 (2) \quad &\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{p}} \delta(\hat{L}_i) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{\hat{n}} \delta(\hat{L}'_j) - 2w \leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^p \delta(L_i) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \delta(L'_j).
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{10.11}$$

Therefore, it is sufficient to show, finally, that

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad &\sum_{i=1}^{\hat{p}} \delta(\hat{L}_i) + 4v \geq \sum_{i=1}^p \delta(L_i) \geq \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{p}} \delta(\hat{L}_i), \\
 (2) \quad &\sum_{j=1}^{\hat{n}} \delta(\hat{L}'_j) + 4w \geq \sum_{j=1}^n \delta(L'_j) \geq \sum_{j=1}^{\hat{n}} \delta(\hat{L}'_j).
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{10.12}$$

Since \hat{L}_i and L_i are positive links, and \hat{L}'_j and L'_j are negative links, (10.11) is exactly the same as (8.9) in Lemma 8.1.

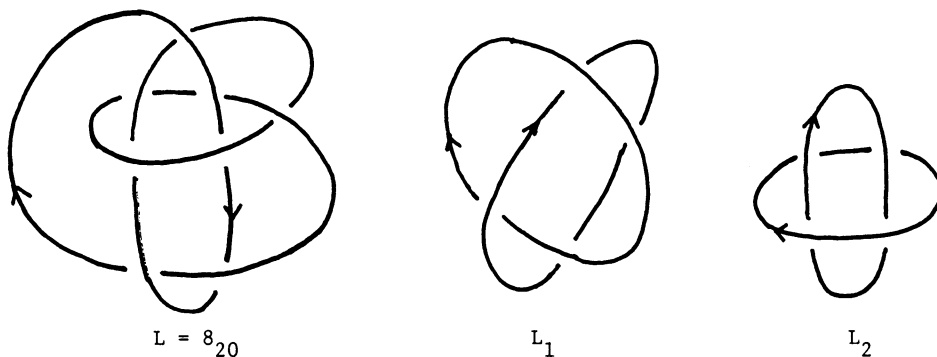


FIGURE 10

The proof of Proposition 10.2 and hence the proof of Theorem 9.2 are now completed.

REMARK. What we have actually proved in Theorem 9.2 is that if $L = L_1 * \cdots * L_m$ is an alternative link, then

$$(10.13) \quad r\text{-deg } J(L; t) - \{\mu(L) - 1\} \leq \sum_{i=1}^m [r\text{-deg } J(L_i; t) - \{\mu(L_i) - 1\}].$$

This formula is not true for nonalternative links (see Example 10.1). Nevertheless it seems that $r\text{-deg } J(L; t) - \{\mu(L) - 1\}$ is bounded by $h(\tilde{L})$ for any link diagram \tilde{L} of L .

EXAMPLE 10.1. A knot 8_{20} is the $*$ -product of two links L_1 and L_2 . (See Figure 10.)

It is known that

$$\begin{aligned} r\text{-deg } J(L; t) - \{\mu(L) - 1\} &= 6, \\ r\text{-deg } J(L_1; t) - \{\mu(L_1) - 1\} &= 2, \\ r\text{-deg } J(L_2; t) - \{\mu(L_2) - 1\} &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

11. Alternating algebraic links. In this section, we prove that equality in Theorem A holds for alternating algebraic links considered in [13].

Let T be a weighted finite connected tree, and let w be a weight function. Denote by $V(T)$ the set of all vertices in T and by $v(T)$ the number of vertices of T and $w(T) = \sum_{v \in V(T)} |w(v)|$. T is called *even* and *excessive* if for any $v \in V(T)$, $w(v)$ is even and $|w(v)| \geq \max\{\text{val}(v), 2\}$, where $\text{val}(v)$ denotes the valency of v . $v \in V(T)$ is called *positive* (*negative*) if $w(v) > 0$ ($w(v) < 0$). We assume that $w(v) \neq 0$ for any $v \in V(T)$. A tree is called *positive* (*negative*) if all the vertices are positive (negative).

For a weighted tree, let $A(T)$ be the set of those edges in T which join positive vertices and negative vertices. If all the edges in $A(T)$ are removed from T , T will split into finitely many subtrees T_1, \dots, T_k , each of which is either strictly positive or negative. A collection $\{T_1, T_2, \dots, T_k\}$ is called the *uniform decomposition* of T .

Now, given an even connected tree T , we can construct an orientable surface F by plugging as specified by T . The boundary of F is an oriented link, denoted by $l(T)$. The orientation of $l(T)$ is induced from that of F .

It is proved in [13].

PROPOSITION 11.1. *If T is a positive (negative) even excessive tree, then $l(T)$ is a positive (negative) alternating link. More generally, for an even tree T , if each component of the uniform decomposition of T is excessive, then $l(T)$ is an alternating link.*

For a proof, see Proposition 4.2 in [13]. The main theorem of this section is

THEOREM 11.2. *Let T be an even tree and let $J_L(t)$ be the reduced Jones polynomial of the algebraic link $L = l(T)$ associated with T . Let $\{T_1, T_2, \dots, T_k\}$ be the uniform decomposition of T . If each T_i is excessive, then*

$$(11.1) \quad r\text{-deg } J_L(t) = w(T) - v(T) + k + \mu(L) - 1.$$

Furthermore, there is an alternating diagram \tilde{L} of L such that $h(\tilde{L}) = w(T) - v(T) + k$. Therefore, $w(T) - v(T) + k$ is the minimum number of double points any alternating diagram of L can have.

Since a 2-bridge knot or link is an algebraic link associated with an even excessive tree, the next corollary follows immediately.

COROLLARY 11.3. *Let $L(\alpha, \beta)$ be the 2-bridge link of type (α, β) , where β is odd and $0 < \beta < \alpha$. Let $\{a_{11}, a_{12}, \dots, a_{1,n_1}, -a_{21}, \dots, -a_{2,n_2}, \dots, (-1)^{k-1}a_{k,1}, \dots, (-1)^{k-1}a_{k,n_k}\}$ be a continued fraction form of $\alpha/(\alpha - \beta)$, where a_{ij} are positive and even. Then*

$$(11.2) \quad r\text{-deg } J_L(t) = \sum_{i=1}^k \left[\sum_{j=1}^{n_i} a_{i,j} - (n_i - 1) \right] + \mu(L) - 1,$$

and there is an alternating diagram \tilde{L} of L such that

$$h(\tilde{L}) = \sum_{i=1}^k \left[\sum_{j=1}^{n_i} a_{i,j} - (n_i - 1) \right].$$

PROOF OF THEOREM 11.2. We will prove equalities in (9.2) by induction on $v(T)$. If $v(T) = 1$, then $k = 1$ and $l(T)$ is a torus link of type $(v(T), 2)$. A direct computation then proves Theorem 11.2.

Now we assume that equalities hold in (9.2) for any algebraic link $l(T')$ with $v(T') < v(T)$.

Let $\{T_1, \dots, T_k\}$ be the uniform decomposition of T . Assume that T_1, \dots, T_p are positive (excessive) trees and T_{p+1}, \dots, T_k are negative (excessive) trees. First we note

For any i ,

$$(11.3) \quad \begin{aligned} (1) \quad & \delta(l(T_i)) = v(T_i) \quad [\mathbf{13}, \text{Proposition 7.1(1)}], \\ (2) \quad & h(l(T_i)) = w(T_i) - v(T_i) + 1. \end{aligned}$$

Now using (4.1)(1) and (11.3), we compute the right-hand sides of (9.2) and find that it is sufficient to prove the following lemma.

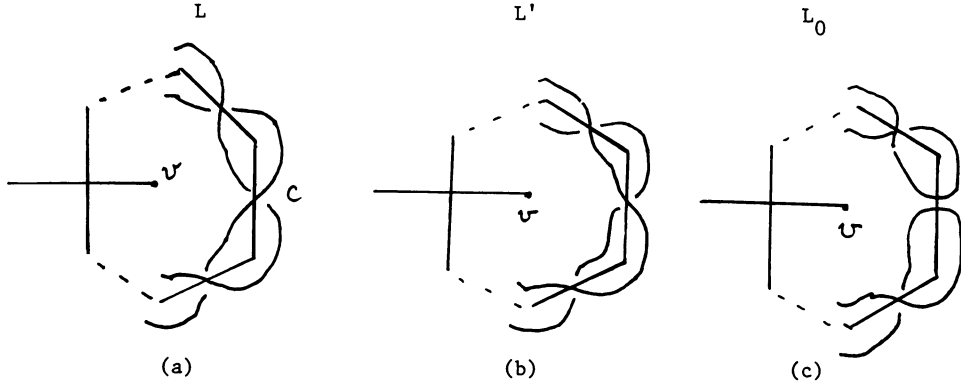


FIGURE 11

LEMMA 11.4. Let $L = l(T)$. Let $w_P(T) = \sum_{i=1}^p w(T_i)$ and $w_N(T) = \sum_{j=p+1}^k |w(T_j)|$. Then

$$(1) \quad l\text{-deg } J(L; t) = \frac{1}{2}v(T) - w_N(T) - \frac{3}{2}\{\mu(L) - 1\} - (k - p),$$

$$(2) \quad h\text{-deg } J(L; t) = w_P(T) - \frac{1}{2}v(T) - \frac{1}{2}\{\mu(L) - 1\} + p.$$

PROOF. Take a stump v ; i.e., $\text{val}(v) = 1$. We may assume w.l.o.g. that $v \in T_k$. Let $w(v) = \nu < 0$. Applying the fundamental identity at a double point c , illustrated in Figure 11(a), we have

$$(11.5) \quad \begin{aligned} (-1)Q(L; l, m) &= l^{-2}Q(L'; l, m) + (m/l)^\mu P(L_0; l, m) \\ &= l^{-2}Q(L'; l, m) + (m/l)^{\mu-\mu_0+1}Q(L_0; l, m), \end{aligned}$$

where $\mu = \mu(L)$ and $\mu_0 = \mu(L_0)$.

Let T' and T_0 be weighted trees with which algebraic links L' and L_0 are associated.

Case 1. $|w(v)| = |\nu| = 2$.

Let v' be a vertex of T_k incident to v . (We assume $v(T_k) \geq 2$. For the case $V(T_k) = \{v\}$, the proof is similar and omitted.) Then $\{T_1, \dots, T_{k-1}, \hat{T}_k(v, v')\}$ is the uniform decomposition of T' , where $\hat{T}_k(H)$ denotes the complement of a subtree H of T_k . ($\hat{T}_k(H)$ is the tree obtained from T_k by removing all vertices of H and all edges of T_k incident with at least one vertex in H . $\hat{T}_k(H)$ is, in general, a collection of trees.) Furthermore, $\{T_1, \dots, T_{k-1}, \hat{T}_k(v)\}$ is the uniform decomposition of T_0 .

Case 1(i). $\mu - \mu_0 = 1$.

(11.5) yields

$$(11.6) \quad (-1)J(L; t) = (-1)t^{-2}J(L'; t) + (t - 2 + t^{-1})t^{-2}J(L_0; t).$$

We then prove

$$(11.7) \quad \begin{aligned} (1) \quad & l\text{-deg } J(L'; t) - 2 > l\text{-deg } J(L_0; t) - 3, \\ (2) \quad & h\text{-deg } J(L'; t) - 2 < h\text{-deg } J(L_0; t) - 1. \end{aligned}$$

Since the proof of (2) is similar to that of (1), we only prove (1).

Since T_k is an even excessive tree, $\hat{T}_k(v, v')$ consists of *at most* $|w(v')|/2$ connected negative trees, and hence the number, ξ , of negative trees in the uniform decomposition of T' is at most $(k - p - 1) + |w(v')|/2$. Note that $|w(v')|$ is even and positive. A simple computation then shows that

$$\begin{aligned} l\text{-deg } J(L'; t) - 2 &= \frac{1}{2}\{v(T) - 2\} - \{w_N(T) - 2 - |w(v')|\} - \frac{3}{2}\{\mu(L') - 1\} - \xi - 2 \\ &\geq l\text{-deg } J(L_0; t) - 3 + \frac{|w(v')|}{2} > l\text{-deg } J(L_0; t) - 3. \end{aligned}$$

This proves (11.7).

Now we see from (11.6) that

$$\begin{aligned} l\text{-deg } J(L; t) &= l\text{-deg } J(L_0; t) - 3 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}v(T) - w_N(T) - \frac{3}{2}\{\mu(L) - 1\} - (k - p). \end{aligned}$$

This proves (11.4)(1). A proof of (2) is omitted.

Case 1(ii). $\mu - \mu_0 = -1$.

(11.5) yields

$$(-1)J(L; t) = (-1)t^{-2}J(L'; t) + J(L_0; t).$$

Then we can prove

$$\begin{aligned} (11.8) \quad (1) \quad & l\text{-deg } J(L'; t) - 2 > l\text{-deg } J(L_0; t), \\ (2) \quad & h\text{-deg } J(L'; t) - 2 < h\text{-deg } J(L_0; t). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $l\text{-deg } J(L; t) = l\text{-deg } J(L_0; t)$ and $h\text{-deg } J(L; t) = h\text{-deg } J(L_0; t)$, and we obtain (11.4). The details will be omitted.

Case 2. $|w(v)| = |\nu| > 2$.

Let T'_k be the same weighted tree as T_k except for one weight at v , where $w(v) = -(\nu - 2)$. Then $\{T_1, \dots, T_{k-1}, T'_k\}$ is the uniform decomposition of T' . T_0 is the same as before. Then we can prove

$$\begin{aligned} (11.9) \quad (I) \quad & \text{If } \mu - \mu_0 = 1, \text{ then} \\ (1) \quad & l\text{-deg } J(L'; t) - 2 < l\text{-deg } J(L_0; t) - 3, \\ (2) \quad & h\text{-deg } J(L'; t) - 2 < h\text{-deg } J(L_0; t) - 1. \\ (II) \quad & \text{If } \mu - \mu_0 = -1, \text{ then} \\ (1) \quad & l\text{-deg } J(L'; t) - 2 < l\text{-deg } J(L_0; t), \\ (2) \quad & h\text{-deg } J(L'; t) - 2 < h\text{-deg } J(L_0; t). \end{aligned}$$

These formulas imply (11.4). Since the proofs are straightforward computations, they are omitted.

The proof of (11.1) is now completed.

A construction of an alternating minimum diagram \tilde{L} can be found in the proof of Proposition 4.2 in [13]. Q.E.D.

EXAMPLE 11.1. See Figure 12.

For any positive (or negative) excessive (not necessarily even) connected tree T , $l(T)$ is an alternating link, and an alternating (nonoriented) diagram $\widetilde{l(T)}$ of $l(T)$ is naturally obtained from T . (For details, see [13].) Since $r\text{-deg } J(l(T); t)$ does not depend on an orientation of each component of $l(T)$ [6 or 9], $r\text{-deg } J(l(T); t)$ is well defined for each tree T . It seems that Theorem 11.2 is true for these links.

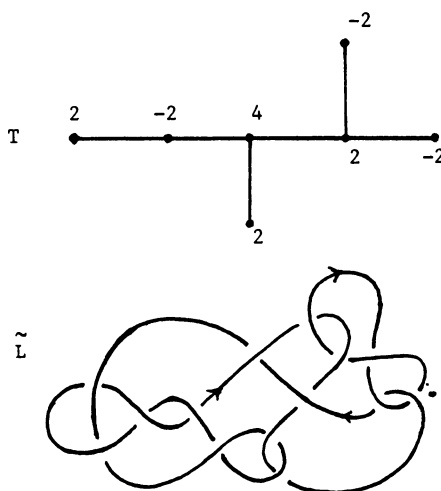


FIGURE 12

Therefore

CONJECTURE. For a positive excessive connected tree T ,

$$r\text{-deg } J(l(T); t) = w(T) - v(T) + \mu(l(T)),$$

$$h(l(T)) = w(T) - v(T) + 1.$$

Therefore, $w(T) - v(T) + 1$ is the minimum number of double points any alternating diagram of $l(T)$ can have.

ADDED IN PROOF. The author proves the above conjecture in the forthcoming paper [14].

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