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ARROW CALCULUS FOR WELDED AND CLASSICAL LINKS

JEAN-BAPTISTE MEILHAN AND AKIRA YASUHARA

ABSTRACT. We develop a diagrammatic calculus for welded and classical knotted objects. We define Arrow presentations, which are essentially equivalent to Gauss diagrams but carry no sign on arrows, and more generally w-tree presentations, which can be seen as ‘higher order Gauss diagrams’. We provide a complete set of moves for Arrow and w-tree presentations. This Arrow calculus is used to characterize finite type invariants of welded knots and long knots. Using S. Satoh’s Tube map, which realizes welded objects into knotted surfaces in 4-space, we recover several topological results due to K. Habiro, A. Shima, and to T. Watanabe. We also classify welded string links up to homotopy, thus recovering a result of the first author with B. Audoux, P. Bellingeri and E. Wagner.

1. INTRODUCTION

A Gauss diagram is a combinatorial object, introduced by M. Polyak and O. Viro in [25], which encodes faithfully 1-dimensional knotted objects in 3-space. To a knot diagram, one associates a Gauss diagram by connecting, on a copy of S^1 , the two preimages of each crossing by an arrow, oriented from the over- to the under-passing strand and labeled by the sign of the crossing. Gauss diagrams form a powerful tool for studying knot and their invariants. In particular, a result of M. Goussarov [7] states that any finite type (Goussarov-Vassiliev) knot invariant admits a Gauss diagram formula, i.e. can be expressed as a weighted count of arrow configurations in a Gauss diagram. A remarkable feature of this result is that, although it concerns classical knots, its proof heavily relies on *virtual knot theory*. Indeed, Gauss diagrams are inherently related to virtual knots, since an arbitrary Gauss diagram doesn’t always represent a classical knot, but a virtual one [7, 16].

More recently, further topological applications of virtual knot theory arose from its *welded* quotient, where one allows a strand to pass over a virtual crossing. This quotient is completely natural from the virtual knot group viewpoint, which naturally satisfies this additional local move. Hence all virtual invariants derived from the knot group, such as the Alexander polynomial or Milnor invariants, are intrinsically invariants of welded knotted objects. Welded theory is also natural by the fact that classical knots and (string) links embed in their welded counterparts. The topological significance of welded theory was enlightened by S. Satoh [26]; building on early works of T. Yajima [30], he defined the so-called Tube map, which ‘inflates’ welded diagrams into ribbon knotted surfaces in dimension 4. Using the Tube map, welded theory was successfully used in [1] to classify ribbon knotted annuli and tori up to link-homotopy (for knotted annuli, it was later shown that the ribbon case can be used to give a general link-homotopy classification [3]).

In this paper, we develop an *arrow calculus* for welded knotted objects, which can be regarded as a kind of ‘higher order Gauss diagram’ theory. We first recast the notion of Gauss diagram into so-called *Arrow presentations* for classical and welded knotted objects. These are like Gauss diagrams *without signs*, and they satisfy a set of *Arrow moves*, which we prove to be complete, in the following sense.

Theorem 1 (Thm. 4.5). Two Arrow presentations represent equivalent diagrams if and only if they are related by Arrow moves.

We stress that, unlike Gauss diagrams analogues of Reidmeister moves, which involve rather delicate compatibility conditions in terms of the arrow signs and local strands orientations, Arrow moves involve no such restrictions.

More generally, we define *w-tree presentations* for diagrams, where arrows of Gauss diagrams are generalized to oriented trees. Arrow moves are then extended to a calculus of *w-tree moves*, i.e. we have a w-tree version of Theorem 1.

This work should also be regarded as a welded version of the Goussarov-Habiro theory [11, 8], solving partially a problem set by M. Polyak in [22, Problem 2.25]. In [11], Habiro introduced the notion of clasper for (classical) knotted objects, which is a kind of embedded graph carrying a surgery instruction. Any knot or (string) link can be obtained from the trivial one by clasper surgery, and a set of moves is known, relating any two such presentations. A striking result is that clasper theory gives a topological characterization of the information carried by finite type invariants of knots. More precisely, Habiro used claspers to define the C_k -equivalence relation, for any integer $k \geq 1$, and showed that two knots share all finite type invariants up to degree $< k$ if and only if there are C_k -equivalent. This result was also independently obtained by Goussarov in [8]. In this paper, we use w-tree presentations to define a notion of w_k -equivalence, and prove similar characterization results. More precisely, we use Arrow calculus to show the following.

Theorem 2 (Cor. 8.2). There is no non-trivial finite type invariant of welded knots.

Theorem 3 (Cor. 8.6). The following assertions are equivalent, for any $k \geq 1$:

- (1) two welded long knots are w_k -equivalent,
- (2) two welded long knots share all finite type invariants of degree $< k$,
- (3) two welded long knots have same invariants $\{\alpha_i\}$ for $2 \leq i \leq k$.

Here, the invariants α_i are given by the coefficients of the power series expansion at $t = 1$ of the normalized Alexander polynomial.

Theorem 2 and the equivalence (2) \Leftrightarrow (3) of Theorem 3 were independently shown for *rational-valued* finite type invariants by D. Bar-Natan and S. Dancso [5].

Using Satoh's Tube map, we can promote these results to topological ones. More precisely, we obtain that there is no non-trivial finite type invariant of ribbon torus-knots (Cor. 8.3), and reprove a result of Habiro and A. Shima [13] stating that finite type invariants of ribbon 2-knots are determined by the (normalized) Alexander polynomial (Cor. 8.7). Moreover, we show that Theorem 3 implies a result of T. Watanabe [29] which characterizes topologically finite type invariants of ribbon 2-knots. See Section 10.3.

We also develop a version of Arrow calculus *up to homotopy*. Here, the notion of homotopy for welded diagrams is generated by the *self-(de)virtualization move*, which replaces a classical crossing between two strands of a same component by a virtual one, or vice-versa. We use the homotopy Arrow calculus to prove the following.

Theorem 4 (Cor. 9.5). Welded string links are classified up to homotopy by welded Milnor invariants.

This result, which is a generalization of Habegger-Lin's classification of string links up to link-homotopy [9], was first shown by B. Audoux, P. Bellingeri, E. Wagner and the first author in [1]. Our version is stronger in that it gives, in terms of w-trees, an explicit representative for the homotopy class of a welded string links,

see Theorem 9.4. Moreover, this result can be used to give homotopy classifications of ribbon annuli and torus-links, as shown in [1].

The rest of this paper is organized as follows.

We recall in Section 2 the basics on classical and welded knotted objects, and the connection to ribbon knotted objects in dimension 4. In Section 3, we give the main definition of this paper, introducing w-arrows and w-trees. We then focus on w-arrows in Section 4. We define Arrow presentations and Arrow moves, and prove Theorem 1. The relation to Gauss diagrams is also discussed in more details in Section 4.4. Next, in Section 5 we turn to w-trees. We define the Expansion move (E), which leads to the notion of w-tree presentation, and we provide a collection of moves on such presentations. In Section 6, we give the definitions and some properties of the welded extensions of the knot group, the normalized Alexander polynomial, and Milnor invariants. We also review the finite type invariant theory for welded knotted objects. The w_k -equivalence relation is introduced and studied in Section 7. We also clarify there the relation to finite type invariants and to Habiro's C_n -equivalence. Theorems 2 and 3 are proved in Section 8. In Section 9, we consider Arrow calculus up to homotopy, and prove Theorem 4. We close this paper with Section 10, where we gather several comments, questions and remarks. In particular, we prove in Section 10.3 the topological consequences of our results, stated above.

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2. A QUICK REVIEW OF CLASSICAL AND WELDED KNOTTED OBJECTS

2.1. Basic definitions. A *classical knotted object* is the image of an embedding of some oriented 1-manifold in 3-dimensional space. Typical examples include knots and links, braids, string links, and more generally tangles. It is well known that such embeddings are faithfully represented by a generic planar projection, where the only singularities are transverse double points endowed with a diagrammatic over/under information, as on the left-hand side of Figure 2.1, modulo Reidemeister moves I, II and III.

This diagrammatic realization of classical knotted objects generalizes to virtual and welded knotted objects, as we briefly outline below.

A *virtual diagram* is an immersion of some oriented 1-manifold in the plane, whose singularities are a finite number of transverse double points that are labeled, either as a *classical crossing* or as a *virtual crossing*, as shown in Figure 2.1.



FIGURE 2.1. A classical and a virtual crossing.

Convention 2.1. Note that we do not use here the usual drawing convention for virtual crossings, with a circle around the corresponding double point.

There are three classes of local moves that one considers on virtual diagrams.

- the three classical Reidemeister moves,

- the three virtual Reidemeister moves, which are the exact analogues of the classical ones with all classical crossings replaced by virtual ones,
- the Mixed Reidemeister move, shown on the left-hand side of Figure 2.2.

We call these three classes of moves the *generalized Reidemeister moves*. A *virtual*

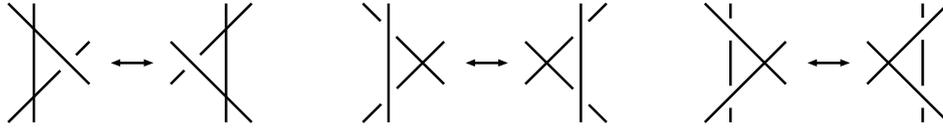


FIGURE 2.2. The Mixed, OC and UC moves on virtual diagrams

knotted object is the equivalence class of a virtual diagram under planar isotopy and generalized Reidemeister moves. This notion was introduced by Kauffman in [16], where we refer the reader for a much more detailed treatment.

Recall that generalized Reidemeister moves in particular imply the so-called *detour move*, which replaces an arc passing through a number of virtual crossings by any other such arc, with same endpoints.

Recall also that there are two ‘forbidden’ local moves, called *OC and UC moves* (for Overcrossings and Undercrossings Commute), as illustrated in Figure 2.2.

In this paper, we shall rather consider the following natural quotient of virtual theory.

Definition 2.2. A *welded knotted object* is the equivalence class of a virtual diagram under planar isotopy, generalized Reidemeister moves and OC moves.

There are several reasons that makes this notion both natural and interesting. The virtual knot group introduced by Kauffman in [16] at the early stages of virtual knot theory, is intrinsically a welded invariants. As a consequence, the virtual extensions of classical invariants derived from (quotients of) the fundamental group are in fact welded invariants, see Section 6. Another, topological motivation is the relation with ribbon knotted objects in codimension 2, see Section 2.2.

In what follows, we will be mainly interested in *welded links and welded string links*, which are the welded extensions of classical link and string link diagrams. Recall that, roughly speaking, an n -component welded string link is a diagram made of n arcs properly immersed in a square with n points marked on the lower and upper faces, such that the k th arc runs from the k th lower to the k th upper marked point. A 1-component string link is often called *long knot* in the literature – we shall use this terminology here as well.

Welded (string) links are a genuine extension of classical (string) links, in the sense that the latter embed into the former ones. This is shown strictly as in the knot case [7, Thm.1.B], and actually also holds for virtual objects.

Convention 2.3. In the rest of this paper, by ‘diagram’ we will implicitly mean an oriented diagram, containing classical and/or virtual crossings, and the natural equivalence relation on diagrams will be that of Definition 2.2. We shall sometimes use the terminology ‘welded diagram’ to emphasize this fact. As noted above, this includes in particular classical (string) link diagrams.

Remark 2.4. Notice that the OC move, together with generalized Reidemeister moves, implies a welded version of the detour move, called *w-detour move*, which replaces an arc passing through a number of over-crossings by any other such arc, with same endpoints. This is proved strictly as for the detour move, the OC move playing the role of the Mixed move.

2.2. Welded theory and ribbon knotted objects in codimension 2. As already indicated, one of the main interests of welded knot theory is that it allows to study certain knotted surfaces in 4-space. As a matter of fact, the main results of this paper will have such topological applications, so we briefly review these objects and their connection to welded theory.

Recall that a *ribbon immersion* of a 3-manifold M in 4-space is an immersion admitting only ribbon singularities. Here, a ribbon singularity is a 2-disk with two preimages, one being embedded in the interior of M , and the other being properly embedded.

A *ribbon 2-knot* is the boundary of a ribbon immersed 3-ball in 4-space, and a *ribbon torus-knot* is, likewise, the boundary of an immersed solid torus in 4-space. A ribbon 2-link (resp. torus-link) is the boundary of a ribbon immersed disjoint union of 3-balls (resp. solid tori) in 4-space. More generally, one can define *ribbon 2-string links*, which are the natural analogues of string links, see [1, 3]. Ribbon 2-links admit two natural closure operations, by either capping off each component by 2-disks or by a braid-type closure operation; the first closure operation produces a ribbon 2-link, while the second one yields a ribbon torus-link. By *ribbon knotted object*, we mean a knotted surface obtained as the boundary of some ribbon immersed 3-manifold in 4-space.

Using works of T. Yajima [30], S. Satoh defined in [26] a surjective *Tube map*, from welded diagrams to ribbon 2-knotted objects. Roughly speaking, the Tube map assigns, to each classical crossing of a diagram, a pair of locally linked annuli in a 4-ball as shown in Figure 2.3 (we use the same drawing convention as [26]); next, it only remains to connect these annuli to one another by unlinked annuli, as prescribed by the diagram.

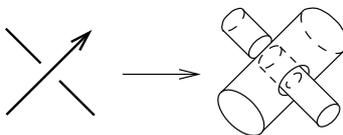


FIGURE 2.3. The Tube map

Although not injective in general,¹ the Tube map acts faithfully on the ‘fundamental group’. This key fact, which will be made precise in Remark 6.1, will allow to draw several topological consequences from our diagrammatic results. See Section 10.3.

Remark 2.5. One can more generally define k -dimensional ribbon knotted objects in codimension 2, for any $k \geq 2$, and the Tube map generalizes straightforwardly to a surjective Tube_k map from welded diagrams to k -dimensional ribbon knotted objects. See for example [3]. As a matter of fact, most of the topological results of this paper extend freely to ribbon knotted objects in codimension 2.

3. W-ARROWS AND W-TREES

Let D be a diagram. The following is the main definition of this paper.

Definition 3.1. A *w-tree* for D is a connected uni-trivalent tree T , immersed in the plane of the diagram such that:

- the trivalent vertices of T are pairwise disjoint and disjoint from D ,

¹The Tube map is not injective for welded knots [14], but is injective for welded braids [6] and welded string links up to homotopy [1].

- the univalent vertices of T are pairwise disjoint and are contained in $D \setminus \{\text{crossings of } D\}$,
- all edges of T are oriented, such that each trivalent vertex has two ingoing and one outgoing edge,
- each vertex is equipped with a cyclic order on the three incident edges/strands of D ,
- we allow virtual crossings between edges of T , and between D and edges of T , but classical crossings involving T are not allowed,
- each edge of T is assigned a number (possibly zero) of decorations \bullet , called *twists*, which are disjoint from all vertices and crossings.

A w-tree with a single edge is called a *w-arrow*.

For a union of w-trees for D , vertices are assumed to be pairwise disjoint, and all crossings among edges are assumed to be virtual. See Figure 3.1 for an example.

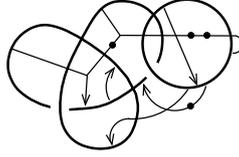


FIGURE 3.1. Example of a union of w-trees

We call *tails* the univalent vertices of T with outgoing edges, and we call the *head* the unique univalent vertex with an ingoing edge. We will call *endpoint* any univalent vertex of T , when we do not need to distinguish between tails and head. The edge which is incident to the head is called *terminal*.

Two endpoints of a union of w-trees for D are called *adjacent* if, when travelling along D , these two endpoints are met consecutively, without encountering any crossing or endpoint.

Remark 3.2. Note that, given a uni-trivalent tree, picking a univalent vertex as the head uniquely determines an orientation on all edges respecting the above rule. Thus, we usually only indicate the orientation on w-trees at the terminal edge. However, it will occasionally be useful to indicate the orientation on other edges, for example when drawing local pictures.

Definition 3.3. Let $k \geq 1$ be an integer. A *w-tree of degree k* , or *w_k -tree*, for D is a w-tree for D with k tails.

Convention 3.4. We will use the following drawing conventions. Diagrams are drawn with bold lines, while w-trees are drawn with thin lines. The cyclic order at each vertex is always counterclockwise. See Figure 3.1. We shall also use the symbol \circ to describe a w-tree that *may or may not* contain a twist at the indicated edge:

$$\text{—}\circ\text{—} = \text{—}\text{—}\text{—} \quad \text{or} \quad \text{—}\bullet\text{—}$$

4. ARROW PRESENTATIONS OF DIAGRAMS

In this section, we focus on w-arrows. We explain how w-arrows carry ‘surgery’ instructions on diagrams, so that they provide a way to encode diagrams. A complete set of moves is provided, relating any two w-arrow presentations of equivalent diagrams. The relation to the theory of Gauss diagrams is also discussed.

4.1. Surgery along w-arrows. Let A be a union of w-arrows for a diagram D . *Surgery along A* yields a new diagram, denoted by D_A , which is defined as follows.

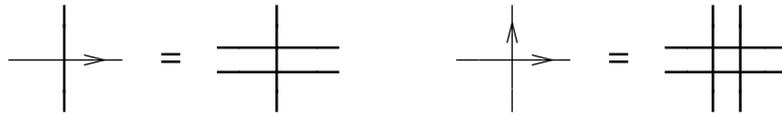
Suppose that there is a disk in the plane that intersects $D \cup A$ as shown in Figure 4.1. The figure then represents the result of surgery along A on D . We emphasize



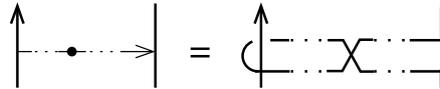
FIGURE 4.1. Surgery along a w-arrow

the fact that the orientation of the portion of diagram containing the tail needs to be specified to define the surgery move.

If some w-arrow of A intersects the diagram D (at some virtual crossing disjoint from its endpoints), then this introduces pairs of virtual crossings as indicated on the left-hand side of the figure below. Likewise, the right-hand side of the figure indicates the rule when two portions of (possibly of the same) w-arrow(s) of A intersect.



Finally, if some w-arrow of A contains some twists, we simply insert virtual crossings accordingly, as indicated below.



An example is given in Figure 4.2.

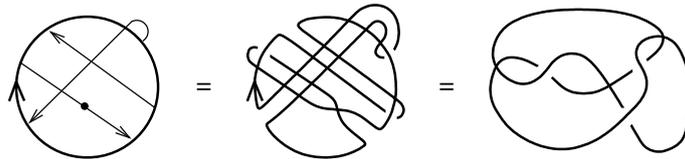


FIGURE 4.2. An example of diagram obtained by surgery along w-arrows

4.2. Arrow presentations. Having defined surgery along w-arrows, we are led to the following.

Definition 4.1. An *Arrow presentation* for a diagram D is a union of a diagram V without classical crossings and a collection of w-arrows A for V , such that surgery on V along A yields the diagram D .

We say that two Arrow presentations are *equivalent* if the surgeries yield equivalent diagrams. We will simply denote this equivalence by $=$.

In the next section, we address the problem of generating this equivalence relation by local moves on Arrow presentations.

As Figure 4.3 illustrates, surgery along a w-arrow is equivalent to a *devirtualization move*, which is a local move that replaces a virtual crossing by a classical one. This observation implies the following.

Proposition 4.2. Any diagram admits an Arrow presentation.



FIGURE 4.3. Surgery along a w-arrow is a devirtualization move.

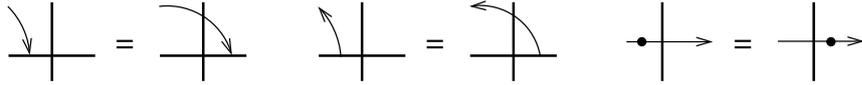
More precisely, for a diagram D , there is a uniquely defined Arrow resresentation $V_D \cup A$ which is obtained by applying the rule of Figure 4.3 at each (classical) crossing. Note that V_D is obtained from D by replacing all classical crossings by virtual ones.

Definition 4.3. We call the union $V_D \cup A$ the *wA-presentation* of the diagram D .

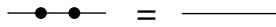
In other words, the wA-presentation of a diagram should be thought of as its canonical Arrow presentation. For example, for the diagram of the trefoil show in Figure 4.13, the wA-presentation is given in the center of the figure.

4.3. Arrow moves. We call *Arrow moves* the following eight types of local moves among Arrow presentations.

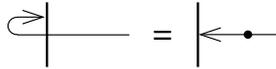
- (1) Virtual Isotopy. Virtual Reidemeister-type moves involving edges of w-arrows and/or strands of diagram, along with the following local moves:²



- (2) Involutivity.



- (3) Head Reversal.



- (4) Tail Reversal.



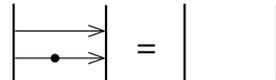
- (5) Tails Exchange.



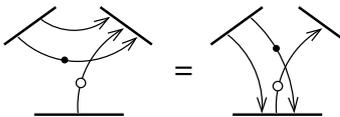
- (6) Isolated Arrow.



- (7) Inverse.



- (8) Slide.



²Here, in the figures, the vertical strand is either a portion of diagram or of a w-arrow.

Lemma 4.4. *Arrow moves yield equivalent Arrow presentations.*

Proof. Virtual Isotopy moves (1) are easy consequences of the surgery definition of w-arrows and virtual Reidemeister moves. This is clear for the Reidemeister-type moves, since all such moves locally involve only virtual crossings. The remaining local moves essentially follow from detour moves. For example, the figure below illustrates the proof of one instance of the second move, for one choice of orientation at the tail:

All other moves of (1) are given likewise by virtual Reidemeister moves.

Move (2) follows from the definition of a twist and the virtual Reidemeister II move, as shown below:

Having proved these first sets of moves, we can freely use them to simplify the proof of the remaining moves. For example, we can freely assume that the w-arrow involved in the Tail Reversal move (4) is either as shown on the left-hand side of Figure 4.4 below, or differs from this figure by a single twist.

The proof of (4) is given in Figure 4.4 in the case where the w-arrow has no twist and the strand is oriented upwards (in the figure of the lemma). It only uses the

FIGURE 4.4. Proving the Tail Reversal move

definition of a w-arrow and the virtual Reidemeister II move. The other cases are similar, and left to the reader.

Likewise, we only prove (3) in Figure 4.5 when the w-arrow has no twist. Note that the Tail Reversal and Isotopy moves (3) and (1) allows us to chose the strand orientation as depicted. The identities in the figure follow from elementary appli-

FIGURE 4.5. Proving the Head Reversal move

cations of generalized Reidemeister moves.

Figure 4.6 shows (5). There, the second and fourth identities are applications of the detour move, while the third move uses the OC move. In Figure 4.6, we had to choose a local orientation for the upper strand. This implies the result for the other choice of orientation, by using the Tail Reversal move (4).

Moves (6) and (7) are direct consequences of the definition, and are left to the reader.

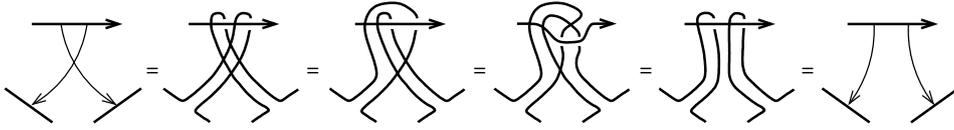


FIGURE 4.6. Proving the Tails Exchange move

Finally, we prove (8). There are *a priori* several choices of local orientations to consider, which are all declined in two versions, depending on whether we insert a twist on the \circ -marked w-arrow or not. Figure 4.7 illustrates the proof for one choice of orientation, in the case where no twist is inserted. The sequence of identities in this figure is given as follows: the second and third identities use isotopies and detour moves, the fourth (vertical) one uses the OC move, then followed by isotopies and detour moves which give the fifth equality. The final step uses the Tails Exchange move (5).

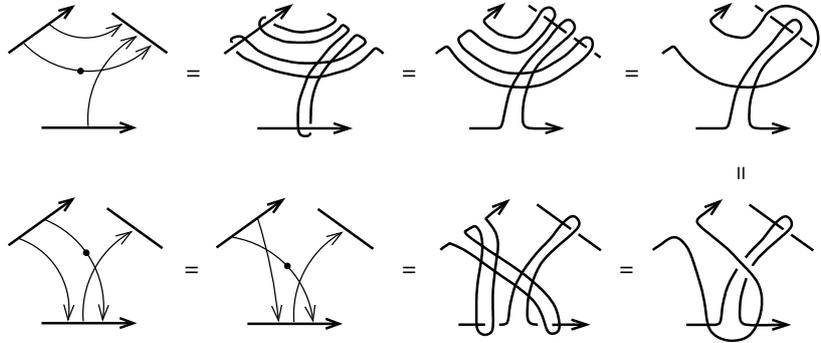
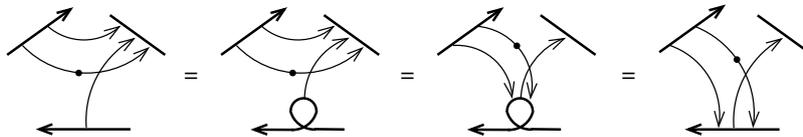


FIGURE 4.7. Proving the Slide move

Now, notice that the exact same proof applies in the case where there is a twist on the \circ -marked w-arrow. Moreover, if we change the local orientation of, say, the bottom strand in the figure, the result follows from the previous case by the Reversal moves (3) and (4), the Tails Exchange move (5) and the Involutivity move (2), as the following picture indicates:



We leave it to the reader to check that, similarly, all other choices of local orientations follow from the first one. \square

The main result of this section is that this set of moves is complete.

Theorem 4.5. *Two Arrow presentations represent equivalent diagrams if and only if they are related by Arrow moves.*

The *if* part of the statement is shown in Lemma 4.4. In order to prove the *only if* part, we will need the following.

Lemma 4.6. *If two diagrams are equivalent, then their wA-presentations are related by Arrow moves.*

Proof. It suffices to show that generalized Reidemeister moves and OC moves are realized by Arrow moves among wA-presentations.

Virtual Reidemeister moves and the Mixed move follow from Virtual Isotopy moves (1). For example, the case of the Mixed move is illustrated in Figure 4.8 (the argument holds for any choice of orientation).

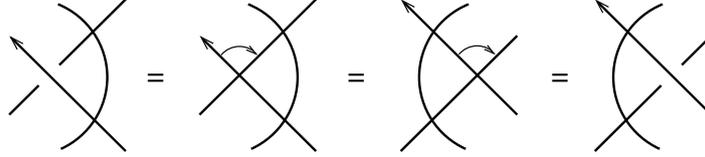


FIGURE 4.8. Realizing the Mixed move by Arrow moves

The OC move is, expectedly, essentially a consequence of the Tails Exchange move (5). More precisely, Figure 4.9 shows how applying the Tails Exchange together with Isotopy moves (1), followed by Tail Reversal moves (4), and further Isotopy moves, realizes the OC move.

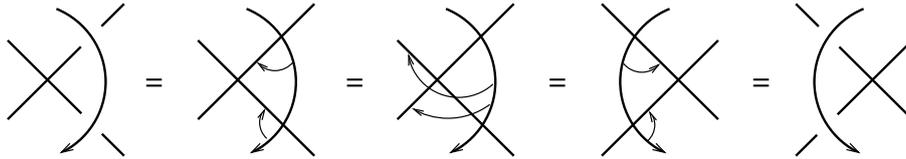


FIGURE 4.9. Realizing the OC move by Arrow moves

We now turn to classical Reidemeister moves. The proof for the Reidemeister I move is illustrated in Figure 4.10. There, the second equality uses move (1), while the third equality uses the Isolated Arrow move (6). (More precisely, one has to consider both orientations in the figure, as well as the opposite crossing, but these other cases are similar.) The proof for the Reidemeister II move is shown in Figure

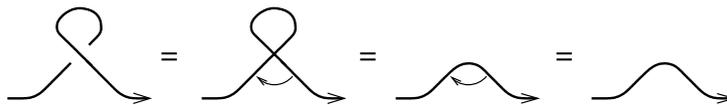


FIGURE 4.10. Realizing the Reidemeister I move by Arrow moves

4.11, where the second equality uses moves (1) and the Head Reversal move (3), and the third equality uses the Inverse move (7). Finally, for the Reidemeister move

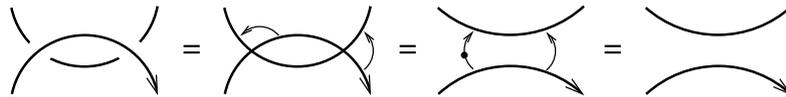


FIGURE 4.11. Realizing the Reidemeister II move by Arrow moves

III, we first note that, although there are *a priori* eight choices of orientation to be considered, Polyak showed that only one is necessary [24]. We consider this move in Figure 4.12. There, the second equality uses the Reversal and Isotopy moves (3), (4) and (1), the third equality uses the Inverse move (7), and the fourth one

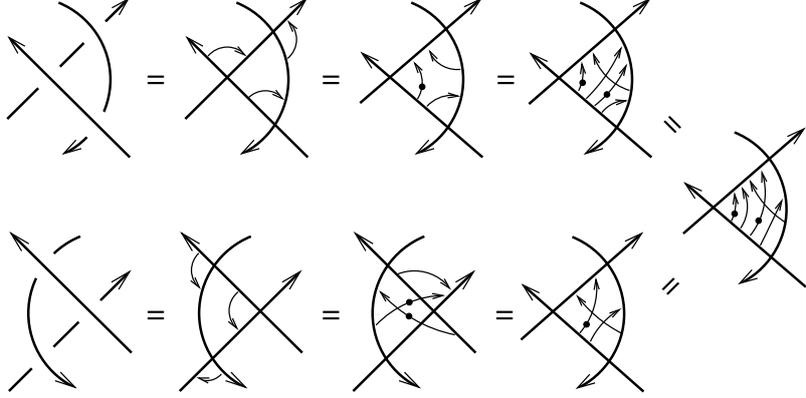


FIGURE 4.12. Realizing the Reidemeister III move by Arrow moves

uses the Slide move (8) as well as the Tails Exchange move (5). Then the fifth equality uses the Inverse move back again, the sixth equality uses the Reversal, Isotopy and Tails Exchange moves, and the seventh one uses further Reversal and Isotopy moves. \square

Remark 4.7. We note from the above proof that some of the Arrow moves appear as essential analogues of the generalized Reidemeister moves: the Isolated move (6) gives Reidemeister I move, while the Inverse move (7) and Slide move (8) give Reidemeister II and III, respectively. Finally, the Tails Exchange move (5) corresponds to the OC move.

We can now prove the main result of this section.

Proof of Theorem 4.5. As already mentioned, it suffices to prove the *only if* part. Observe that, given a diagram D , any Arrow presentation of D is equivalent to the wA-presentation of some diagram. Indeed, by the Involutivity and Head Reversal moves (2) and (3), we can assume that the Arrow presentation of D contains no twist. We can then apply Isotopy and Tail Reversal moves (1) and (4) to assume that each w-arrow is contained in a disk where it looks as on the left-hand side of Figure 4.1; by using virtual Reidemeister moves II, we can actually assume that it is next to a (virtual) crossing, as on the left-hand side of Figure 4.3. The resulting Arrow presentation is thus a wA-presentation of some diagram (which is equivalent to D , by Lemma 4.4).

Now, consider two equivalent diagrams, and pick any Arrow presentations for these diagrams. By the previous observation, these Arrow presentations are equivalent to wA-presentations of equivalent diagrams. The result then follows from Lemma 4.6. \square

4.4. Relation to Gauss diagrams. Although similar-looking and closely related, w-arrows are not to be confused with arrows of Gauss diagrams. In particular, the signs on arrows of a Gauss diagram are not equivalent to twists on w-arrows. Indeed, the sign of the crossing defined by a w-arrow relies on the local orientation of the strand where its head is attached. The local orientation at the tail, however, is irrelevant. Let us clarify here the relationship between these two objects.

Given an Arrow presentation $V \cup A$ for some diagram K (of, say, a knot) one can always turn it by Arrow moves into an Arrow presentation $V_0 \cup A_0$, where V_0 is a trivial diagram, with no crossing. See for example the case of the trefoil in Figure 4.13. There is a unique Gauss diagram for K associated to $V_0 \cup A_0$, which is simply

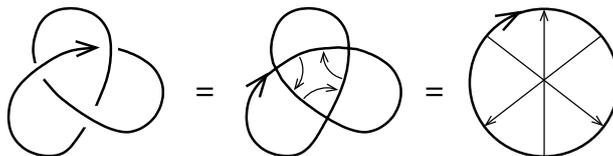


FIGURE 4.13. The right-handed trefoil as obtained by surgery on w-arrows

obtained by the following rule. First, each w-arrow in A_0 inherits a sign, which is + (resp. -) if, when running along V_0 following the orientation, the head is attached to the right-hand (resp. left-hand) side. Next, change this sign if and only if the w-arrow contains an odd number of twists. For example, the Gauss diagram for the right-handed trefoil shown in Figure 4.13 is obtained from the Arrow presentation on the right-hand side by labeling all three arrows by +. Note that, if the head of a w-arrow is attached to the right-hand side of the diagram, then the parity of the number of twists corresponds to the sign.

Conversely, any Gauss diagram can be converted to an Arrow presentation, by attaching the head of an arrow to the right-hand (resp. left-hand) side of the (trivial) diagram if it is labeled by a + (resp. -).

Theorem 4.5 provides a complete calculus (Arrow moves) for this alternative version of Gauss diagrams (Arrow presentations), which is to be compared with the Gauss diagram versions of Reidemeister moves. Although the set of Arrow moves is larger, and hence less suitable for (say) proving invariance results, it is in general much simpler to manipulate. Indeed, Gauss diagram versions of Reidemeister moves III and (to a lesser extent) II contain rather delicate compatibility conditions, given by both the arrow signs and local orientations of the strands, see [7]; Arrow moves, on the other hand, involve no such condition.

Moreover, we shall see in the next sections that Arrow calculus generalizes widely to w-trees. This can thus be seen as an ‘higher order Gauss diagram’ calculus.

5. SURGERY ALONG W-TREES

In this section, we show how w-trees allow to generalize surgery along w-arrows.

5.1. Subtrees, expansion, and surgery along w-trees. We start with a couple preliminary definitions.

A *subtree* of a w-tree is a connected union of edges and vertices of this w-tree. Given a subtree S of a w-tree T for a diagram D (possibly T itself), consider for each endpoint e of S a point e' on D which is adjacent to e , so that e and e' are met consecutively, in this order, when running along D following the orientation. One can then form a new subtree S' , by joining these new points by the same directed subtree as S , so that it runs parallel to it and crosses it only at virtual crossings. We then say that S and S' are two *parallel subtrees*.

We now introduce the *Expansion move* (E), which comes in two versions as shown in Figure 5.1.

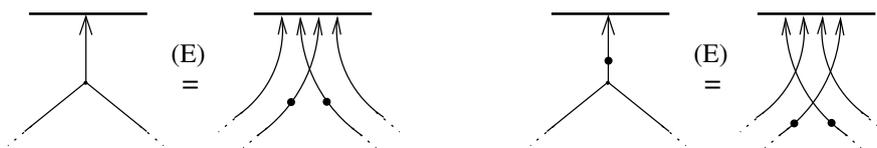


FIGURE 5.1. Expanding w-trees by using (E)

Convention 5.1. In Figure 5.1, the dotted lines on the left-hand side of the equality represent two subtrees, forming along with the part which is shown a w-tree. The dotted parts on the right-hand side then represent parallel copies of both subtrees. Together with the represented part, they form pairs of parallel w-tree which only differ by a twist on the terminal edge. An example is given in Figure 5.2. We shall

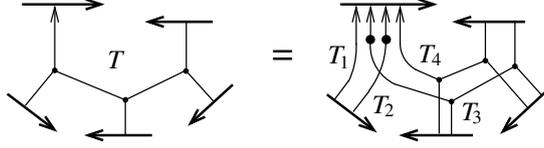


FIGURE 5.2. Applying (E) to a w_4 -tree

use this diagrammatic convention throughout the paper.

By applying (E) recursively, we can eventually turn any w-tree into a union of w-arrows. Note that this process is uniquely defined. An example is given in Figure 5.3.

Definition 5.2. The *expansion* of a w-tree is the union of w-arrows obtained from repeated applications of (E).

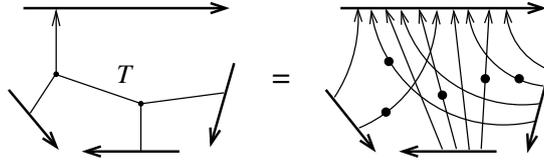


FIGURE 5.3. Expansion of a w_3 -tree

Remark 5.3. As Figure 5.3 illustrates, the expansion of a w_k -tree T takes the form of an ‘iterated commutators of w-arrows’. More precisely, labeling the tails of T from 1 to k , and denoting by i a w-arrow running from (a neighborhood of) tail i to (a neighborhood of) the head of T , and by i^{-1} a similar w-arrow with a twist, then the heads of the w-arrows in the expansion of T are met along D according to a k -fold commutator in $1, \dots, k$. See Section 6.1.2 for a more rigorous and detailed treatment.

The notion of expansion leads to the following.

Definition 5.4. The *surgery along a w-tree* is surgery along its expansion.

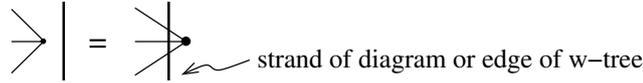
As before, we shall denote by D_T the result of surgery on a diagram D along a union T of w-trees.

Remark 5.5. We have the following *Brunnian-type property*. Given a w-tree T , consider the trivial tangle D given by a neighborhood of its endpoints: the tangle D_T is Brunnian, in the sense that deleting any component yields a trivial tangle. Indeed, in the expansion of T , we have that deleting all w-arrows which have their tails on a same component of D , produces a union of w-arrows which yields a trivial surgery, thanks to the Inverse move (7).

5.2. **Moves on w-trees.** In this section, we extend the Arrow calculus set up in Section 4 to w-trees. The expansion process, combined with Lemma 4.4, gives immediately the following.

Lemma 5.6. *Arrow moves (1) to (5) hold for w-trees as well. More precisely:*

- one should add the following local moves to (1):



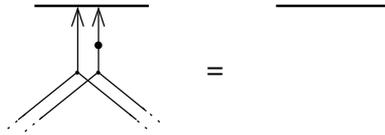
- The Tails Exchange move (5) may involves tails from different components or from a single component.

Remark 5.7. As a consequence of the Tails Exchange move for w-trees, the relative position of two (sub)trees for a diagram is completely specified by the relative position of the two heads. In particular, we can unambiguously refer to *parallel w-trees* by only specifying the relative position of their heads. Likewise, we can freely refer to ‘parallel subtrees’ of two w-trees if these subtrees do not contain the head.

Convention 5.8. In the rest of the paper, we will use the same terminology for the w-tree versions of moves (1) to (6), and in particular we will use the same numbering. As for moves (7) and (8), we will rather refer to the next two lemmas when used for w-trees.

As a generalization of the Inverse move (7), we have the following.

Lemma 5.9 (Inverse). *Two parallel w-trees which only differ by a twist on the terminal edge yield a trivial surgery.³*



Proof. We proceed by induction on the degree of the w-trees involved. The w-arrow case is given by move (7). Now, suppose that the left-hand side in the above figure involves two w_k -trees. Then, one can apply (E) to both to obtain a union of eight w-trees of degree $< k$. Figure 5.4 then shows how repeated use of the induction hypothesis implies the result. \square

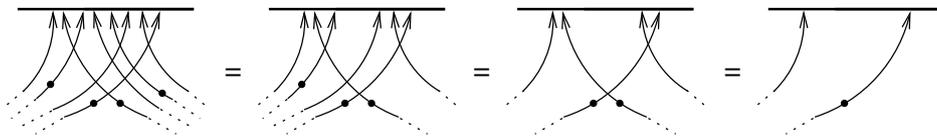
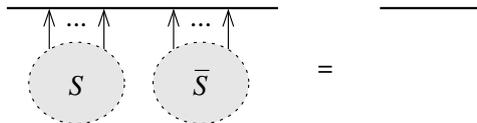


FIGURE 5.4. Proving the Inverse move for w-trees

Convention 5.10. In the rest of this paper, when given a union S of w-trees with adjacent heads, we will denote by \bar{S} the union of w-trees such that we have



³Recall from Convention 5.1 that, in the figure, the dotted parts represent two parallel subtrees.

Note that \bar{S} can be described explicitly from S , by using the Inverse Lemma 5.9 recursively.

Likewise, we have the following natural generalization of the Slide move (8).

Lemma 5.11 (Slide). *The following equivalence holds.*

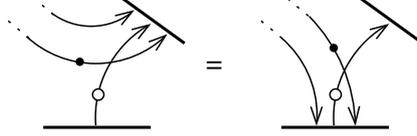


FIGURE 5.5. The Slide move for w-trees

Proof. The proof is done by induction on the degree of the w-trees involved in the move, as in the proof of Lemma 5.9. The degree 1 case is the Slide move (8) for w-arrows. Now, suppose that the left-hand side in the figure of Lemma 5.11 involves two w_k -trees, and apply (E) to obtain a union of eight w-trees of degree $< k$. Figure 5.6 then shows how repeated use of the induction hypothesis implies the result. We simply apply the induction hypothesis four times, together with the

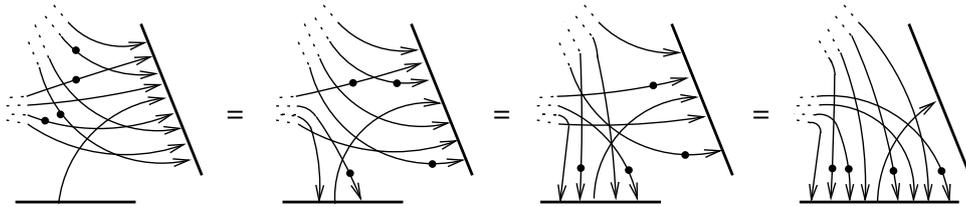


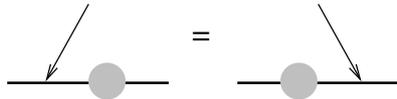
FIGURE 5.6. Proving the Slide move for w-trees

Tails Exchange move (5), and apply (E) back again to express the right-hand-side of Figure 5.6 as the desired pair of w_k -trees. \square

Remark 5.12. The Slide Lemma 5.11 generalizes as follows. If one replace the w-arrow in Figure 5.5 by a bunch of parallel w-arrows, then the lemma still applies. Indeed, it suffices to insert, using the Inverse Lemma 5.9, pairs of parallel w-trees between the endpoints of each pair of consecutive w-arrows, apply the Slide Lemma 5.11, then remove pairwise all the added w-trees again by the Inverse Lemma. Note that this applies for any parallel bunch of w-arrows, for any choice of orientation and twist on each individual w-arrow.

We now provide several supplementary moves for w-trees.

Lemma 5.13 (Head Traversal). *A w-tree head can pass through an isolated union of w-trees.⁴*



Proof. Clearly, by (E), it suffices to prove the result for a w-arrow head. The proof is given in Figure 5.7. (More precisely, the figure proves the equality for one choice of orientation; the other case is strictly similar.) Surgery yields the diagram shown

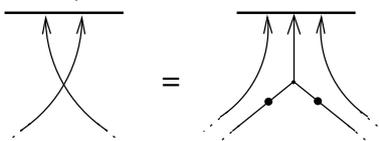
⁴In the figure, the shaded part indicates a portion of diagram with some w-trees, which is contained in a disk as shown.



FIGURE 5.7. Proving the Head Traversal move

on the left-hand side of the figure, which can be deformed into the second diagram by a planar isotopy. Successive applications of the detour move and of the w-detour move (Remark 2.4) then give the next two equalities, and another planar isotopy completes the proof. \square

Lemma 5.14 (Heads Exchange). *Exchanging two heads can be achieved at the expense of an additional w-tree, as shown below:*



Proof. Starting from the right-hand side of the above equality, applying the Expansion move (E) gives the first equality in Figure 5.8. Using the Involutivity move (2) gives the second equality, and two applications of the Inverse Lemma 5.9 then conclude the proof. \square

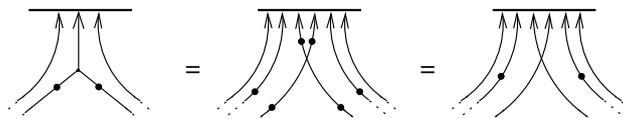


FIGURE 5.8. Proving the Heads Exchange move

Remark 5.15. By strictly similar arguments, one can show the simple variants of the Heads Exchange move given in Figure 5.9.

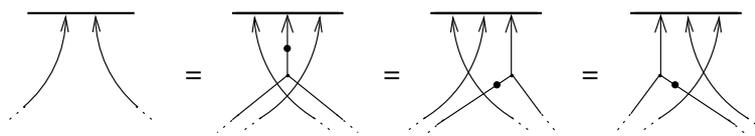


FIGURE 5.9. Some variants of the Heads Exchange move

Lemma 5.16 (Head/Tail Exchange). *Exchanging a w-tree head and a w-arrow tail can be achieved at the expense of an additional w-tree, as shown in Figure 5.10.*

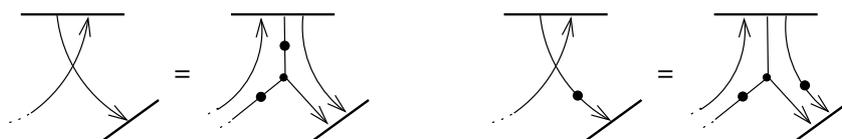


FIGURE 5.10. The Head/Tail Exchange move

Proof. We only prove the version of the equality where there is no twist on the left-hand side, the other one being strictly similar. The proof is given in Figure 5.11. The three identities depicted there respectively use the Inverse Lemma 5.9,

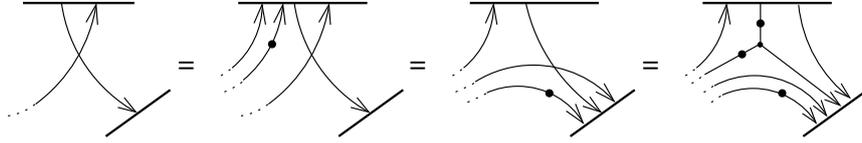


FIGURE 5.11. Proving the Head/Tail Exchange move

the Slide Lemma 5.11 and the Heads Exchange Lemma 5.14. Another application of the Inverse Lemma then concludes the argument. \square

Lemma 5.17 (Antisymmetry). *The cyclic order at a trivalent vertex may be changed, at the cost of a twist on the three incident edges at that vertex:*



Proof. The proof is by induction on the number of edges from the head to the trivalent vertex involved in the move. When there is only one edge, the result simply follows from (E), isotopy of the resulting w-trees, and (E) back again, as shown in Figure 5.12. (Here, we only show the case where the terminal edge contains

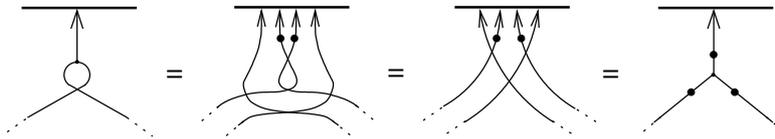


FIGURE 5.12. Proving the Antisymmetry move: initial step

no twist: the other case is similar.) Likewise, in the general case, we use (E) to apply the induction hypothesis to the resulting w-trees, and use (E) back again, as illustrated in Figure 5.13 (we leave to the reader the case where the terminal edge contains a twist). \square

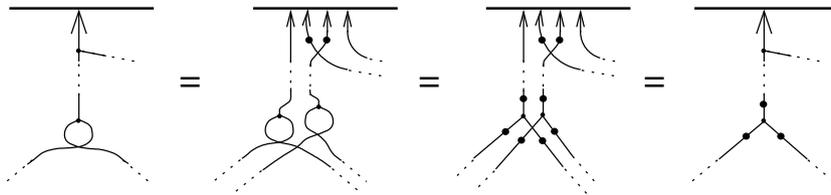


FIGURE 5.13. Proving the Antisymmetry move: inductive step

A *fork* is a subtree which consists of two adjacent tails connected to the same trivalent vertex (possibly containing some twists). See Figure 5.14.

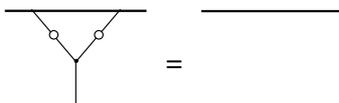


FIGURE 5.14. The Fork move

Lemma 5.18 (Fork move). *Surgery along a w-tree containing a fork does not change the equivalence class of a diagram.*

Proof. The proof is by induction on the number of edges from the head to the fork. The initial case of a w_2 -tree with adjacent tails is shown in Figure 5.15, in the case where no edge contain a twist (the other cases are similar).

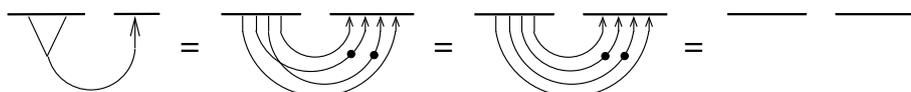


FIGURE 5.15. Proving the Fork move

The inductive step is clear: applying (E) to a w-tree containing a fork yields four w-trees, two of which contain a fork, by the Tails Exchange move (5). Using the induction hypothesis, we are thus left with two w-trees which cancel by the Inverse Lemma 5.9. \square

5.3. w-tree presentations for welded knotted objects. We have the following natural generalization of the notion of Arrow presentation.

Definition 5.19. Suppose that a diagram is obtained from a diagram U without classical crossings by surgery along a union T of w-trees. Then $U \cup T$ is called a *w-tree presentation* of the diagram.

Two w-tree presentations are *equivalent* if they represent equivalent diagrams.

Let us call *w-tree moves* the set of moves on w-trees given by the results of Section 5. More precisely, w-tree moves consists of the Expansion move (E), Moves (1)-(6) of Lemma 5.6, and the Inverse (Lem. 5.9), Slide (Lem. 5.11), Head Traversal (Lem. 5.13), Heads Exchange (Lem. 5.14), Head/Tail Exchange (Lem. 5.16), Antisymmetry (Lem. 5.17) and Fork (Lem. 5.18) moves. Clearly, w-tree moves yield equivalent w-tree presentations.

Examples of w-tree presentations for the right-handed trefoil are given in Figure 5.16. There, starting from the Arrow presentation of Figure 4.13, we apply the Head/Tail Exchange Lemma 5.16, the Tails Exchange move (5) and the Isolated Arrow move (6). As mentioned in Section 4.4, these can be regarded as kinds of

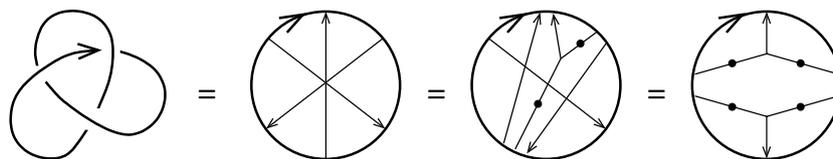


FIGURE 5.16. Tree-presentation for the trefoil

‘higher order Gauss diagram’ presentation for the trefoil.

It follows from Theorem 4.5 that w-tree moves provide a complete calculus for w-tree presentations. In other words, we have the following.

Theorem 5.20. *Two w-tree presentations represent equivalent diagrams if and only if they are related by w-tree moves.*

Note that the set of w-tree moves is highly non-minimal. In fact, the above remains true when only considering the Expansion move (E) and Arrow moves (1)-(8).

6. WELDED INVARIANTS

In this section, we review several welded extensions of classical invariants.

6.1. Virtual knot group. Let L be a welded (string) link diagram.

Recall that the *group* $G(L)$ of L is defined by a Wirtinger-like presentation, as follows. Each arc of L (i.e. each piece of strand bounded by either a strand endpoint or an underpassing arc in a classical crossing) yields a generator, and each classical crossing gives a relation, as indicated in Figure 6.1.

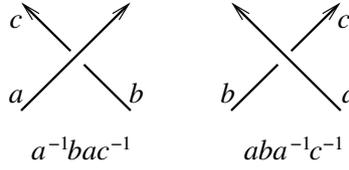


FIGURE 6.1. Wirtinger relation at each crossing

Since virtual crossings do not produce any generator or relation, virtual and Mixed Reidemeister moves obviously preserve the group presentation [16]. It turns out that this ‘virtual knot group’ is also invariant under the OC move, and is thus a welded invariant [16, 26].

6.1.1. Wirtinger-like presentation using w-trees. Given a w-tree presentation of a diagram L , we can associate a Wirtinger-like presentation of $G(L)$ which involves in general fewer generators and relations. More precisely, let $U \cup T$ be a w-tree presentation of L , where $T = T_1 \cup \dots \cup T_r$ has r connected components. The r heads of T split U into a collection of n arcs,⁵ and we pick a generator m_i for each of them. Consider the free group F generated by these generators, where the inverse of a generator m_i will be denoted by \bar{m}_i . Arrange the heads of T (applying the Head Reversal move (3) if needed) so that it looks locally as in Figure 6.2. Then we have

$$G(L) = \langle \{m_i\}_i \mid R_j (j = 1, \dots, r) \rangle,$$

where R_j is a relation associated with T_j as illustrated in the figure. There, $w(T_j)$ is a word in F , constructed as follows.

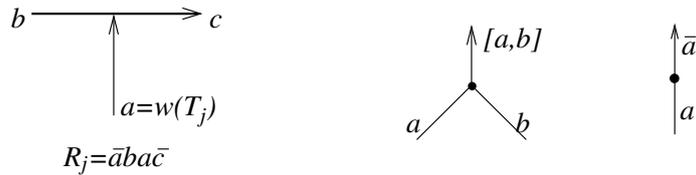


FIGURE 6.2. Wirtinger-type relation at a head, and the procedure to define $w(T)$

⁵More precisely, the heads of T split U into a collections of arcs and possibly several circles, corresponding to closed components of U with no head attached.

First, label each edges of T_j which is incident to a tail by the generator m_i inherited from its attaching point. Next, label all edges of T_j by elements of F by applying recursively the rules illustrated in Figure 6.2. More precisely, assign recursively to each outgoing edge at a trivalent vertex the formal bracket

$$[a, b] := \overline{ab\bar{a}b},$$

where a and b are the labels of the two ingoing edge, following the cyclic orientation of the vertex; we also require that a label meeting a twist is replaced by its inverse. This procedure yields a word $w(T_j) \in F$ associated to T_j , which is defined as the label at its terminal edge. Note that this procedure more generally associates a formal word to any subtree of T_j , and that, by the Tail Reversal move (4), the local orientation of the diagram at each tail is not relevant in this process.

In the case of a wA-presentation of a diagram, the above procedure recovers the usual Wirtinger presentation of the diagram, and it is easily checked that, in general, this procedure indeed gives a presentation of the same group.

Remark 6.1. As outlined in Section 2.2, the Tube map that ‘inflates’ a welded diagram L into a ribbon knotted surface acts faithfully on the virtual knot group, in the sense that we have $\pi_1(\text{Tube}(L)) \cong G(L)$,⁶ and that it maps meridians to meridians and (preferred) longitudes to (preferred) longitudes, so that the Wirtinger presentations are in one-to-one correspondence (see [26, 30, 1]).

6.1.2. *Algebraic formalism for w-trees.* Let us push a bit further the algebraic tool introduced in the previous section.

Given two w-trees T and T' with adjacent heads in a w-tree presentation, such that the head of T is met before that of T' when following the orientation, we define

$$w(T \cup T') := w(T)w(T') \in F.$$

Convention 6.2. Here F denotes the free group on the set of Wirtinger-like generators of the given w-tree presentation, as defined in Section 6.1.1. In what follows, we will always use this implicit notation.

Note that, if \overline{T} is obtained from T by inserting a twist in its terminal edge, then $w(\overline{T}) = \overline{w(T)}$, and $w(T \cup \overline{T}) = 1$, which is compatible with Convention 5.10.

Now, if we denote by $E(T)$ the result of one application of (E) to some w-tree T , then we have $w(T) = w(E(T))$. More precisely, if we simply denote by A and B the words associated with the two subtrees at the two ingoing edges of the vertex where (E) is applied, then we have

$$w(T) = [A, B] = A\overline{B}\overline{A}B.$$

We can therefore reformulate (and actually, easily reprove) some of the results of Section 5.2 in these algebraic terms. For example, the Heads Exchange Lemma 5.14 translates to

$$AB = B[\overline{B}, \overline{A}]A,$$

and its variants given in Figure 5.9, to

$$AB = B[\overline{A}, \overline{B}]A = BA[\overline{A}, B] = [A, \overline{B}]BA.$$

The Antisymmetry Lemma 5.17 also reformulates nicely; for example the ‘initial case’ shown in Figure 5.12 can be restated as

$$[B, A] = \overline{[\overline{A}, \overline{B}]}$$

⁶Here, $\pi_1(\text{Tube}(L))$ denote the fundamental group of the complement of the surface $\text{Tube}(L)$ in 4-space.

Finally, the Fork Lemma 5.18 is simply

$$[\cdots [A, A] \cdots] = 1.$$

In the sequel, although we will still favor the more explicit diagrammatical language, we shall sometimes make use of this algebraic formalism.

6.2. The normalized Alexander polynomial for welded long knots. Let L be a welded long knot diagram. Suppose that the group of L has presentation $G(L) = \langle x_1, \cdots, x_m | r_1, \cdots, r_n \rangle$ for some m, n such that $m \geq n$. Consider the $n \times m$ Jacobian matrix $M = \left(\varphi \left(\frac{\partial r_i}{\partial x_j} \right) \right)_{i,j}$, where $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}$ denote the Fox free derivative in variable x_j , and where $\varphi : \mathbb{Z}F(x_1, \cdots, x_m) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}]$ is the ring homomorphism mapping each generator x_i of the free group $F(x_1, \cdots, x_m)$ to t .

The *Alexander polynomial* of L , denoted by $\Delta_L(t) \in \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}]$, is defined as the greatest common divisor of the $n \times n$ -minors of M , which is well-defined up to a unit factor [27, 28].

Remark 6.3. If the presentation for $G(L)$ is given from the Wirtinger procedure, with one generator for each classical crossing, then each line of M has exactly 3 nonzero entries, which are $-t^{-1}$, 1 and $-1 + t^{-1}$, so that the sum of its columns yields a column of zeros. Consequently, $\Delta_L(t)$ is given by any $n \times n$ -minors of M . This observation extends to any presentation of $G(L)$ with deficiency one, and in particular for the Wirtinger-like presentations extracted from w-tree presentations of L , as presented in the previous section.

In order to remove the indeterminacy in the definition of $\Delta_L(t)$, we further require that $\Delta_L(1) = 1$ and that $\frac{d\Delta_L}{dt}(1) = 0$. The resulting invariant is the *normalized Alexander polynomial* of L , denoted by $\tilde{\Delta}_L$ (see e.g. [12]); it decomposes as

$$\tilde{\Delta}_L(t) = 1 + \sum_{k \geq 2} \alpha_k(L)(1-t)^k \in \mathbb{Z}[t-1],$$

thus defining a sequence of integer-valued invariants α_k of welded long knots.⁷

Definition 6.4. We call the invariant α_k the *kth normalized coefficient* of the Alexander polynomial.

We now give a realization result for the coefficients α_k in terms of w-trees. Consider the welded long knots L_k or \overline{L}_k ($k \geq 2$) defined in Figure 6.3.

Lemma 6.5. *Let $k \geq 2$. The normalized Alexander polynomial of L_k and \overline{L}_k are given by*

$$\tilde{\Delta}_{L_k}(t) = 1 + (1-t)^k \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\Delta}_{\overline{L}_k}(t) = 1 - (1-t)^k.$$

Note that these are genuine equalities: there are no higher order terms. In particular, we have $\alpha_i(L_k) = -\alpha_i(\overline{L}_k) = \delta_{ik}$.



FIGURE 6.3. The welded long knots L_k or \overline{L}_k , given by surgery along a single w_k -tree ($k \geq 2$).

⁷Note that our definition for α_k slightly differs from the one used in [12], by a factor $(-1)^k$.

Proof of Lemma 6.5. The presentation for $G(L_k)$ given by the defining w_k -tree presentation is $\langle l, r | R_k l R_k^{-1} r^{-1} \rangle$, where $R_k = [[\dots [[l, r^{-1}], r^{-1}], r^{-1}] \dots], r^{-1}]$ is a length k commutator. One can show inductively that $\frac{\partial R_k}{\partial l} = (1-r)^{k-1}$, so that the normalized Alexander polynomial is given by

$$\tilde{\Delta}_{L_k}(t) = \varphi \left(\frac{\partial R_k l R_k^{-1} r^{-1}}{\partial l} \right) = 1 + (1-t)^k,$$

thus completing the computation for L_k . The result for $\overline{L_k}$ is completely similar, and is left to the reader. \square

Although the following might be well-known, we add a short proof as we could not find any in the literature.

Lemma 6.6. *The normalized Alexander polynomial of welded long knots is multiplicative.*

Proof. The proof is straightforward. Let K and K' be two welded long knots, with groups given by $\langle x_1, \dots, x_{m+1} | r_1, \dots, r_m \rangle$ and $\langle y_1, \dots, y_{n+1} | s_1, \dots, s_n \rangle$. Then the group of the welded long knot $K \cdot K'$ is given by

$$\langle x_1, \dots, x_m, y_1, \dots, y_{n+1} | \tilde{r}_1, \dots, \tilde{r}_m, s_1, \dots, s_n \rangle,$$

where \tilde{r}_i is obtained from r_i by replacing x_{m+1} by y_1 . The Jacobian matrix thus decomposes as

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} \left(\varphi \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{r}_i}{\partial x_j} \right) \right)_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq m \\ 1 \leq j \leq m}} & \left(\varphi \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{r}_i}{\partial y_1} \right) \right)_{1 \leq i \leq m} & 0 \\ \hline 0 & \left(\varphi \left(\frac{\partial s_i}{\partial y_1} \right) \right)_{1 \leq i \leq n} & \left(\varphi \left(\frac{\partial s_i}{\partial y_j} \right) \right)_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq n \\ 2 \leq j \leq n+1}} \end{array} \right)_{i,j},$$

and the result follows by taking the determinant after removing, say, the $(m+1)$ st column. \square

Theorem 6.6 implies the following additivity result.

Corollary 6.7. *Let k be a positive integer and let K be a welded long knot with $\alpha_i(K) = 0$ ($i \leq k-1$). Then, for any welded long knot K' , $\alpha_k(K \cdot K') = \alpha_k(K) + \alpha_k(K')$.*

6.3. Welded Milnor invariants. We now recall the general virtual extension of Milnor invariants given in [1], which is an invariant of welded string links. This construction is intrinsically topological, since it is defined via the Tube map as the 4-dimensional analogue of Milnor invariants for (ribbon) knotted annuli in 4-space; we will however give here a purely combinatorial reformulation.

Given an n -component welded string link L , consider the group $G(L)$ defined in Section 6.1. Consider also the free group F^l and F^u generated by the n ‘lower’ and ‘upper’ Wirtinger generators, i.e. the generators associated with the n arcs of L containing the initial, resp. terminal, point of each component. Recall that the lower central series of a group G is the family of nested subgroups $\{\Gamma_k G\}_{k \geq 1}$ defined recursively by $\Gamma_1 G = G$ and $\Gamma_{k+1} G = [G, \Gamma_k G]$. Then, for each $k \geq 1$, we have a sequence of isomorphisms⁸

$$F_n / \Gamma_k F_n \simeq F^l / \Gamma_k F^l \simeq G(L) / \Gamma_k G(L) \simeq F^u / \Gamma_k F^u \simeq F_n / \Gamma_k F_n,$$

⁸This relies heavily on the topological realization of welded string links as ribbon knotted annuli in 4-space by the Tube map, which acts faithfully at the level of the group system: see Section 6 of [1] for the details.

where F_n is the free group on m_1, \dots, m_n . In this way, we associate to L an element $\varphi_k(L)$ of $\text{Aut}(F_n/\Gamma_k F_n)$. This is more precisely a conjugating automorphism, in the sense that, for each i , $\varphi_k(L)$ maps m_i to a conjugate $m_i^{\lambda_i^k}$; we call this conjugating element $\lambda_i^k \in F_n/\Gamma_k F_n$ the *combinatorial i th longitude*. Now, consider the *Magnus expansion*, which is the group homomorphism $E : F_n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}\langle\langle X_1, \dots, X_n \rangle\rangle$ mapping each generator m_i to the formal power series $1 + X_i$.

Definition 6.8. For each sequence $I = i_1 \cdots i_{m-1} i_m$ of (possibly repeating) indices in $\{1, \dots, n\}$, the *welded Milnor invariant* $\mu_I^w(L)$ of L is the coefficient of the monomial $X_{i_1} \cdots X_{i_{m-1}}$ in $E(\lambda_{i_m}^k)$, for any $k \geq m$. The number of indices in I is called the *length* of the invariant.

For example, the simplest welded Milnor invariants μ_{ij}^w indexed by two distinct integers i, j are the so-called virtual linking numbers $lk_{i/j}$ (see [7, §1.7]).

Remark 6.9. This is a welded extension of the classical Milnor μ -invariants, in the sense that if L is a (classical) string link, then $\mu_I(L) = \mu_I^w(L)$ for any sequence I .

The following realization result, in terms of w-trees, is to be compared with [20, pp.190] and [31, Lem. 4.1].

Lemma 6.10. *Let $I = i_1 \cdots i_k$ be a sequence of indices in $\{1, \dots, n\}$, and, for any σ in the symmetric group S_{k-2} of degree $k-2$, set $\sigma(I) = i_{\sigma(1)} \cdots i_{\sigma(k-2)} i_{k-1} i_k$. Consider the w-tree T_I for the trivial n -string link diagram $\mathbf{1}_n$ shown in Figure 6.4.*

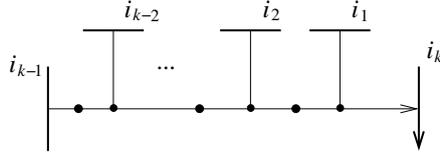


FIGURE 6.4. The w_{k-1} -tree $T_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_{k-1}, i_k}$ for $\mathbf{1}_n$

Then we have

$$\mu_{\sigma(I)}^w((\mathbf{1}_n)_{T_I}) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \sigma = \text{Id}, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Moreover for all $\sigma \in S_{k-2}$, we have

$$\mu_{\sigma(I)}^w((\mathbf{1}_n)_{T_I}) = -\mu_{\sigma(I)}^w((\mathbf{1}_n)_{\bar{T}_I}),$$

where \bar{T}_I is the w-tree obtained from T_I by inserting a twist in the terminal edge.

Proof. This is a straightforward calculation, based on the observation that the combinatorial i_k th longitude of T_I is given by

$$\lambda_{i_k}^k = [i_1, [i_2, \dots, [i_{k-3}, [i_{k-2}, i_{k-1}^{-1}]^{-1}]^{-1} \dots]^{-1}]$$

(all other longitudes are clearly trivial). \square

Remark 6.11. The above definition can be adapted to welded link invariants, which involves, as in the classical case, a recurring indeterminacy depending on lower order invariants. In particular, the first non-vanishing invariants are well defined integers, and Lemma 6.10 applies in this case.

Finally, let us add the following additivity result.

Lemma 6.12. *Let L and L' be two welded string links of the same number of components. Let m , resp. m' , be the integer such that all welded Milnor invariants of L , resp. L' , of length $\leq m$, resp. $\leq m'$, are zero. Then $\mu_I^w(L \cdot L') = \mu_I^w(L) + \mu_I^w(L')$ for any sequence I of length $\leq m + m'$.*

The proof is strictly the same as in the classical case, as for example in [18, Lem. 3.3], and is therefore left to the reader.

6.4. Finite type invariants. The *virtualization move* is a local move on diagrams which replaces a classical crossing by a virtual one. We call the converse local move the *devirtualization move*.

Given a welded diagram L , and a set C of classical crossings of L , we denote by L_C the welded diagram obtained by applying the virtualization move to all crossings in C ; we also denote by $|C|$ the cardinality of C .

Definition 6.13. An invariant v of welded knotted objects, taking values in an abelian group, is a *finite type invariant of degree $\leq k$* if, for any welded diagram L and any set S of $k + 1$ classical crossings of D , we have

$$(6.1) \quad \sum_{S' \subset S} (-1)^{|S'|} v(L_{S'}) = 0.$$

An invariant is of degree k if it is of degree $\leq k$, but not of degree $\leq k - 1$.

Remark 6.14. This definition is strictly similar to the usual notion of finite type (or Goussarov-Vassiliev) invariants for classical knotted objects, with the virtualization move now playing the role of the crossing change. Since a crossing change can be realized by (de)virtualization moves, we have that the restriction of any welded finite type invariant to classical objects is a Goussarov-Vassiliev invariants.

The following is shown in [12] (in the context of ribbon 2-knots, see Remark 6.1).

Lemma 6.15. *For each $k \geq 2$, the k th normalized coefficient α_k of the Alexander polynomial is a finite type invariant of degree k .*

It is known that classical Milnor invariants are of finite type [4, 17]. Using essentially the same arguments, it can be shown that, for each $k \geq 1$, length $k + 1$ welded Milnor invariants of string links are finite type invariants of degree k . The key point here is that a virtualization, just a like a crossing change, corresponds to conjugating or not at the virtual knot group level. Since we will not make use of this fact in this paper, we will not provide a full and rigorous proof here. Indeed, formalizing the above very simple idea, as done by D. Bar-Natan in [4] in the classical case, turns out to be rather involved. Note, however, that we will use a consequence of this fact which, fortunately, can easily be proved directly, see Remark 7.6.

Remark 6.16. The Tube map recalled in Section 2.2 is also compatible with this finite type invariant theory, in the following sense. Suppose that some invariant of welded knotted objects v extends naturally to an invariant $v^{(4)}$ of ribbon knotted objects, so that

$$v^{(4)}(\text{Tube}(D)) = v(D),$$

for any diagram D . Note that this is the case for the virtual knot group, the normalized Alexander polynomial and welded Milnor invariants, essentially by Remark 6.1. Then, if v is a degree k finite type invariant, then so is $v^{(4)}$, in the sense of the finite type invariant theory of [12, 15]. Indeed, if two diagrams differ by a virtualization move, then their images by Tube differ by a ‘crossing changes at crossing circles’, which is a local move that generates the finite type filtration for ribbon knotted objects, see [15].

7. W_k -EQUIVALENCE

We now define and study a family of equivalence relations on welded knotted objects, using w-trees. We explain the relation with finite type invariants, and give several supplementary technical lemmas for w-trees.

7.1. Definitions.

Definition 7.1. For each $k \geq 1$, the w_k -equivalence is the equivalence relation on welded knotted objects generated by generalized Reidemeister moves and surgery along w_l -trees, $l \geq k$. More precisely, two welded knotted objects W and W' are w_k -equivalent if there exists a finite sequence $\{W^i\}_{i=0}^n$ of welded knotted objects such that, for each $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, W^i is obtained from W^{i-1} either by a generalized Reidemeister move or by surgery along a w_l -tree, for some $l \geq k$.

By definition, the w_k -equivalence becomes finer as the degree k increases, in the sense that the w_{k+1} -equivalence implies the w_k -equivalence.

The notion of w_k -equivalence is a bit subtle, in the sense that it involves both moves on diagrams and on w-tree presentations. Let us try to clarify this point by introducing the following.

Notation 7.2. Let $V \cup T$ and $V \cup T'$ be two w-tree presentations of some diagram, and let $k \geq 1$ be an integer. Then we use the notation

$$V \cup T \xrightarrow{k} V \cup T'$$

if there exists a union T'' of w-trees for V of degree $\geq k$ such that $V \cup T = V \cup T' \cup T''$.

Note that we have the implication

$$\left(V \cup T \xrightarrow{k} V \cup T' \right) \Rightarrow \left(V_T \xrightarrow{k} V_{T'} \right).$$

Therefore, statements given in the terms of Notation 7.2 will be given when possible.

The converse implication, however, does not seem to hold in general. In other words, we do not know whether a w_k -equivalence version of [11, Prop. 3.22] holds – see also Section 7.5.

7.2. Cases $k = 1$ and 2. We now observe that w_1 -moves and w_2 -moves are equivalent to simple local moves on diagrams.

We already saw in Figure 4.3 that surgery along a w-arrow is equivalent to a devirtualization move. Clearly, by the inverse move (7), this is also true for a virtualization move. It follows immediately that any two welded links or string link of the same number of components are w_1 -equivalent.

Let us now turn to the w_2 -equivalence relation. Recall that the right-hand side of Figure 2.2 depicts the *UC move*, which is the forbidden move in welded theory. We have

Lemma 7.3. *A w_2 -move is equivalent to a UC move.*

Proof. Figure 7.1 below shows that the UC move is realized by surgery along a w_2 -tree. Note that, in the figure, we had to choose several local orientations on the strands: we leave it to the reader to check that the other cases of local orientations follow from the same argument, by simply inserting twists near the corresponding tails.

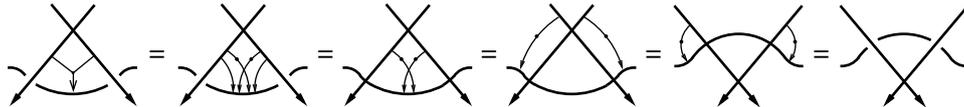
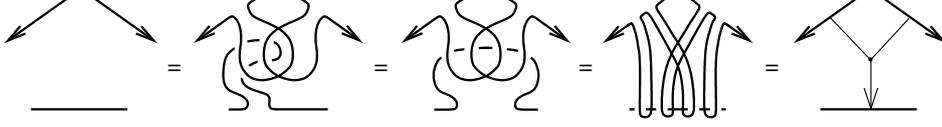


FIGURE 7.1. Surgery along a w_2 -tree implies the UC move

Conversely, Figure 7.2 shows that surgery along a w_2 -tree is achieved by the UC move, hence that these two local moves are equivalent. \square

FIGURE 7.2. The UC move implies surgery along a w_2 -tree

It was shown in [2] that two welded (string) links are related by a sequence of UC move, i.e. are w_2 -equivalent, if and only if they have same welded Milnor invariants μ_{ij}^w . In particular, any two welded (long) knots are w_2 -equivalent.

Remark 7.4. The fact that any two welded (long) knots are w_2 -equivalent can also easily be checked directly using arrow calculus. Starting from an Arrow presentation of a welded (long) knot, one can use the (Tails, Heads and Head/Tail) Exchange move (5) and Lemmas 5.14 and 5.16 to separate and isolate all w-arrows, as in the figure of the Isolated move (6), up to addition of higher order w-trees. Each w-arrow is then equivalent to the empty one by move (6).

7.3. Relation to finite type invariants. One of the main point in studying welded (and classical) knotted objects up to w_k -equivalence is the following.

Proposition 7.5. *Two welded knotted objects that are w_k -equivalent ($k \geq 1$) cannot be distinguished by finite type invariants of degree $< k$.*

Proof. The proof is formally the same as Habiro's result relating C_n -equivalence (see Section 7.5) to Goussarov-Vassiliev finite type invariants [11, §6.2], and is summarized below.

First, recall that, given a diagram L and k unions W_1, \dots, W_k of w-arrows for L , the bracket $[L; W_1, \dots, W_k]$ stands for the formal linear combination of diagrams

$$[L; W_1, \dots, W_k] := \sum_{I \subset \{1, \dots, k\}} (-1)^{|I|} L_{\cup_{i \in I} W_i}.$$

Note that, if each W_i consists of a single w-arrow, then the defining equation (6.1) of finite type invariants can be reformulated as the vanishing of (the natural linear extension of) a welded invariant on such a bracket. Note also that if, say, W_1 is a union of w-arrow W_1^1, \dots, W_1^n , then we have the equality

$$[L; W_1, W_2, \dots, W_k] = \sum_{j=1}^n [L_{W_1^j \cup \dots \cup W_1^{j-1}}; W_1^j, W_2, \dots, W_k].$$

Hence if an invariant is of degree $\leq k$, then it vanishes on $[L; W_1, \dots, W_k]$.

Now, suppose that T is a w_k -tree for some diagram L , and label the tails of T from 1 to k . Consider the expansion of T , and denote by W_i the union of all w-arrows running from (a neighborhood of) tail i to (a neighborhood of) the head of T . Then $L_T = L_{\cup_{i=1}^k W_i}$ and, according to the Brunnian-type property of w-trees noted in Remark 5.5, we have $L_{\cup_{i \in I} W_i} = L$ for any $I \subsetneq \{1, \dots, k\}$. Therefore, we have

$$L_T - L = (-1)^k [L; W_1, \dots, W_k],$$

which, according to the above observation, implies Proposition 7.5. \square

We will show in Section 8 that the converse of Proposition 7.5 holds for welded knots and long knots.

Remark 7.6. It follows in particular from Proposition 7.5 that Milnor invariants of length $\leq k$ are invariants under w_k -equivalence. This can also be shown directly by noting that, if we perform surgery on a diagram L along some w_k -tree, this can only change elements of $G(L)$ by terms in $\Gamma_k F$.

7.4. Some technical lemmas. We now collect some supplementary technical lemmas, in terms of w_k -equivalence. We will use an additional tool, called the index, which we define below.

Let D be a welded (string) link diagram with n components labeled by 1 to n . Let T be a w_k -tree for D .

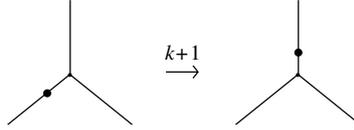
Definition 7.7. The *index* of T , denoted by $i(T)$, is the subset of $\{1, \dots, n\}$ of all indices i such that T intersects the i th component of D at some endpoint.

Note that $i(T)$ has cardinality at most $k + 1$.

When referring to a w -tree using a word $W \in F$ (using the algebraic formalism of Section 6.1.2), we will freely use the notation $i(W)$ to refer to the index of the corresponding w -tree.

The next result allows to move twists across vertices.

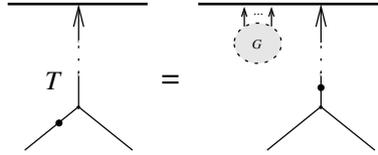
Lemma 7.8 (Twist). *Let $k \geq 2$. The following holds for a w_k -tree.*



Note that this move implies the converse one, by using the Antisymmetry Lemma 5.17 and Involutivity move (2).

Proof. Denote by $d + 1$ the number of edges of T in the unique path connecting the trivalent vertex shown in the statement to the head. Note that $0 \leq d \leq k - 1$. We will prove by induction on d the following claim, which is a stronger form of the desired statement.

Claim 7.9. For all $k \geq 2$, and for any w_k -tree T , the following equalities hold



where G denotes a union of w -trees of degree $> k$, each with index equal to $i(T)$.

The case $d = 0$ of the claim is given in Figure 7.3. There, the first equality uses (E) and the second equality follows from the Heads Exchange Lemma 5.14 (actually, from Remark 5.15) applied at the two rightmost heads, and the Inverse Lemma 5.9. The third equality also follows from Remark 5.15 and the Inverse Lemma. Note

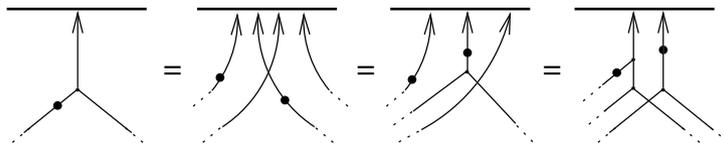


FIGURE 7.3. Proof of the Twist Lemma: case $d = 0$

that this can equivalently be shown using the algebraic formalism of Section 6.1.2; more precisely, the above figure translates to the simple equalities

$$[\overline{A}, B] = \overline{A} B A B = \overline{A} [\overline{A}, B] A = [\overline{A}, [A, B]] [\overline{A}, B].$$

Observe that, in this algebraic setting, d is the *depth* of $[\overline{A}, B]$ in an iterated commutator $[\dots, [\overline{A}, B]\dots] \in \Gamma_m F$, which is defined as the number of elements $D_i \in F$ such that $[\dots, [\overline{A}, B]\dots] = [D_d, [D_{d-1}, \dots, [D_1, [\overline{A}, B]]\dots]]$. For the inductive step, consider an element $[C, [\dots, [\overline{A}, B]\dots]] \in \Gamma_k F$, where $C \in \Gamma_l F$ and $[\dots, [\overline{A}, B]\dots] \in \Gamma_m F$ for some integers l, m such that $l + m = k$. Observe also that the induction hypothesis gives the existence of some $S \in \Gamma_{m+1} F$, with $i(S) = i([\dots, [\overline{A}, B]\dots])$, such that

$$[\dots, [\overline{A}, B]\dots] = S[\dots, [\overline{A}, B]\dots].$$

The inductive step is then given by

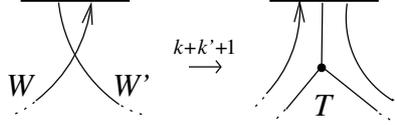
$$\begin{aligned} [C, [\dots, [\overline{A}, B]\dots]] &= C \overline{[\dots, [\overline{A}, B]\dots]} \overline{C} [\dots, [\overline{A}, B]\dots] \\ &= C \overline{[\dots, [\overline{A}, B]\dots]} \overline{S} \overline{C} S [\dots, [\overline{A}, B]\dots] && \text{(induction hypothesis)} \\ &= G C \overline{[\dots, [\overline{A}, B]\dots]} \overline{C} [\dots, [\overline{A}, B]\dots] && \text{(Heads Exch. Lem. 5.14)} \\ &= G [C, [\dots, [\overline{A}, B]\dots]], \end{aligned}$$

where G is some term in $\Gamma_{k+1} F$ with $i(G) = i([C, [\dots, [\overline{A}, B]\dots]])$. (The reader is invited to draw the corresponding diagrammatic argument.) \square

Remark 7.10. By a symmetric argument, we can prove a variant of Claim 7.9 where the heads of G are to the right-hand side of the w-tree in the figure.

Next, we address the move exchanging a head and a tail of two w-trees of arbitrary degree.

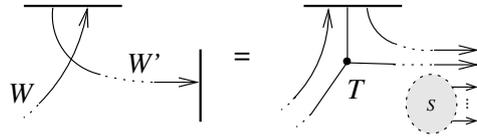
Lemma 7.11. *The following holds.*



Here, W and W' are a w_k -tree and a $w_{k'}$ -tree, respectively, for some $k, k' \geq 1$, and T is a $w_{k+k'}$ -tree as shown.

Proof. Consider the path of edges of W' connecting the tail shown in the figure to the head, and denote by n the number of edges in this path: we have $1 \leq n \leq k'$. The proof is by induction on n . More precisely, we prove by induction on n the following stronger statement.

Claim 7.12. Let $k, k' \geq 2$. Let W, W' and T be as above. The following equality holds.



where S denotes a union of w-trees of degree $> k + k'$, each with index equal to $i(W) \cup i(W')$.

The case $n = 1$ of the claim is a consequence of the Head/Tails Exchange Lemma 5.16, Claim 7.9 and the Involutivity move (2). The proof of the inductive step is illustrated in Figure 7.4 below. The first equality in Figure 7.4 is an application of (E) to the w_k -tree W' , while the second equality uses the induction hypothesis. The third (vertical) equality then follows from recursive applications of the Heads Exchange Lemma 5.14, and uses also Convention 5.10. Further Heads Exchanges give the fourth equality, and the final one is given by (E). \square

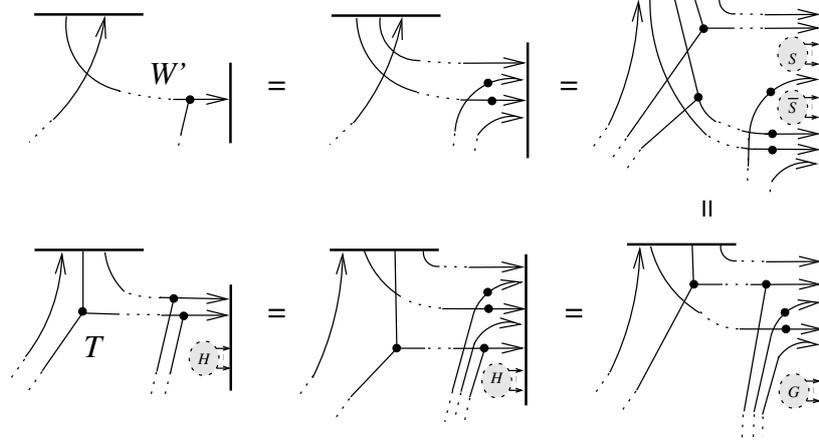


FIGURE 7.4. Here, S (resp. G and H) represent a union of w-trees of degree $> k - 1$ (resp. degree $> k$) and with index $i(T)$

We note the following consequence of Lemma 5.14 and Claim 7.12.

Corollary 7.13. *Let T and T' be two w-trees, of degree k and k' . We can exchange the relative position of two adjacent endpoints of T and T' , at the expense of additional w-trees of degree $\geq k + k'$ and with index equal to $i(T) \cup i(T')$.*

Proof. There are three types of moves to be considered. First, exchanging two tails can be freely performed by the Tails Exchange move (5). Second, it follows from the Heads Exchange Lemma 5.14 that exchanging the heads of these two w-trees can be performed at the cost of one $w_{k+k'}$ -tree with the desired index. Third, by Claim 7.12, exchanging a tail of one of these w-trees and the head of the other can be achieved up to addition of w-trees of degree $\geq k + k'$ with index $i(T) \cup i(T')$. \square

Let us also note, for future use, the following consequence of these Exchange results. We denote by $\mathbf{1}_n$ the trivial n -component string link diagram, without crossings, and, given a union of w-trees W for $\mathbf{1}_n$, we call a w-tree $T \subset W$ *separated* if $(\mathbf{1}_n)_T$ is a factor of the welded string link $(\mathbf{1}_n)_W$, i.e. if W splits as disjoint union $W_1 \sqcup T \sqcup W_2$ such that $(\mathbf{1}_n)_W = (\mathbf{1}_n)_{W_1} \cdot (\mathbf{1}_n)_T \cdot (\mathbf{1}_n)_{W_2}$.

Corollary 7.14. *Let k, l be integers such that $k \geq l \geq 1$. Let W be a union of w-trees for $\mathbf{1}_n$ of degree $\geq l$. Then $(\mathbf{1}_n)_W$ is w_{k+1} -equivalent to a welded string link obtained from $\mathbf{1}_n$ by surgery along separated w_l -trees and w-trees of degree in $\{l + 1, \dots, k\}$.*

Proof. This is shown by repeated applications of Corollary 7.13. More precisely, we use Exchange moves to rearrange the w_l -trees T_1, \dots, T_m in W so that they sit in disjoint disks D_i ($i = 1, \dots, m$), which intersects each component of $\mathbf{1}_n$ at a single trivial arc, so that $(\mathbf{1}_n)_{\cup_i T_i} = (\mathbf{1}_n)_{T_1} \cdot \dots \cdot (\mathbf{1}_n)_{T_m}$. By Corollary 7.13, this is achieved at the expense of w-trees of degree $\geq l + 1$, which may intersect those disks. But further Exchange moves allow to move all higher degree w-trees *under* $\cup_i D_i$, according to the orientation of $\mathbf{1}_n$, now at the cost of additional w-trees of degree $\geq l + 2$, which possibly intersect $\cup_i D_i$. We can repeat this procedure until the only higher degree w-trees intersecting $\cup_i D_i$ have degree $> k$, which gives the equivalence

$$(\mathbf{1}_n)_W \stackrel{k+1}{\sim} (\mathbf{1}_n)_{T_1} \cdot \dots \cdot (\mathbf{1}_n)_{T_m} \cdot (\mathbf{1}_n)_{W'},$$

where W' is a union of w-trees of degree in $\{l + 1, \dots, k\}$. \square

Finally, we give a w-tree version of the IHX relation.

Lemma 7.15 (IHX). *The following holds.*

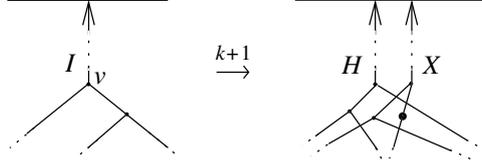


FIGURE 7.5. The IHX relation for w-trees

Here, I , H and X are three w_k -tree for some $k \geq 3$.

Proof. We prove this lemma using the algebraic formalism of Section 6.1.2, for simplicity (we leave it as an exercise to the interested reader to reformulate the arguments diagrammatically). We prove the following stronger version.

Claim 7.16. For all $k \geq 2$, we have

$$\underbrace{[\cdots, [A, [B, C]] \cdots]}_{\in \Gamma_k F} = S [\cdots, [[A, B], C] \cdots] [\cdots, [[A, C], \bar{B}] \cdots],$$

for some $S \in \Gamma_{k+1} F$, with $i(S) = i([\cdots, [A, [B, C]] \cdots])$.

The proof is by induction on the depth d of $[A, [B, C]]$ in the iterated commutator $[\cdots, [A, [B, C]] \cdots]$, as defined in the proof of Claim 7.9. Recall that, diagrammatically, the depth of $[A, [B, C]]$ is the number of edges connecting the vertex v in Figure 7.5 to the head. The case $d = 0$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} [A, [B, C]] &= A \bar{C} B C \bar{B} \bar{A} B \bar{C} \bar{B} C \\ &= A \bar{C} B C \bar{A} [A, B] \bar{C} \bar{B} C \\ &= A \bar{C} B C \bar{A} [[A, B], C] \bar{C} [A, B] \bar{B} C \\ &= R' [[A, B], C] A \bar{C} B C \bar{A} \bar{C} [A, B] \bar{B} C && \text{(Heads Exchange Lem. 5.14)} \\ &= R' [[A, B], C] A \bar{C} B C \bar{A} \bar{C} A \bar{B} \bar{A} C \\ &= R' [[A, B], C] A \bar{C} B [C, A] \bar{B} \bar{A} C \\ &= R' [[A, B], C] A \bar{C} [C, A] [[\bar{A}, \bar{C}], \bar{B}] \bar{A} C \\ &= R [[A, B], C] [[\bar{A}, \bar{C}], \bar{B}] && \text{(Heads Exchange Lem. 5.14)} \\ &= R [[A, B], C] S' [[A, C], \bar{B}], && \text{(Twist Lem. 7.8)} \\ &= S [[A, B], C] [[A, C], \bar{B}], && \text{(Heads Exchange Lem. 5.14)} \end{aligned}$$

where R, R', S' and S are some elements of $\Gamma_{k+1} F$ with index $i([A, [B, C]])$.

For the inductive step, let $I' = [\cdots, [A, [B, C]] \cdots]$ be an element of $\Gamma_m F$, for some $m \geq 3$, such that $[A, [B, C]]$ has depth d , and set $H' = [\cdots, [[A, B], C] \cdots]$ and $X' = [\cdots, [[A, C], \bar{B}] \cdots]$. By the induction hypothesis, there exists an element $S \in \Gamma_{m+1}$ with index $i(I')$ such that $I' = S H' X'$. Let $D \in \Gamma_l F$ such that $l+m = k$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} [D, I'] &= D \bar{I}' \bar{D} I' = D \bar{X}' \bar{H}' \bar{S} \bar{D} S H' X' && \text{(induction hypothesis)} \\ &= R' D \bar{X}' \bar{H}' \bar{D} H' X' && \text{(Heads Exchange Lem. 5.14)} \\ &= R' D \bar{X}' \bar{D} [D, H'] X' \\ &= R [D, H'] D \bar{X}' \bar{D} X' && \text{(Heads Exchange Lem. 5.14)} \\ &= R [D, H'] [D, X'], \end{aligned}$$

where $R, R' \in \Gamma_{k+1}F$ are some elements with index $i([D, I'])$. \square

7.5. Relation to C_n -equivalence. Recall that, for $n \geq 1$, a C_n -move is a local move on knotted objects involving $n + 1$ strands, as shown in Figure 7.6. (A C_1 -



FIGURE 7.6. A C_n -move.

move is by convention a crossing change.) The C_n -equivalence is the equivalence relation generated by C_n -moves and isotopies. The next result states that this equivalence relation is a refinement of the w_n -equivalence.

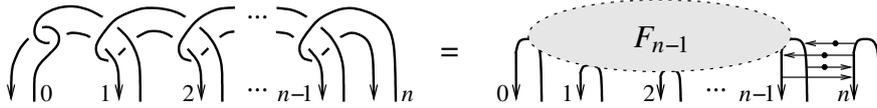
Proposition 7.17. *For all $n \geq 1$, C_n -equivalence implies w_n -equivalence.*

Proof. It suffices to show that a C_n -move can be realized by surgery along w -trees of degree $\geq n$, which is done by induction. Actually, we prove the following.

Claim 7.18. For all $n \geq 1$, the diagram shown on the left-hand side of Figure 7.6 is obtained from the $(n + 1)$ -strand trivial diagram by surgery along a union F_n of w -trees, such that each component of F_n has index $\{0, 1, \dots, i\}$ for some i .

Before showing Claim 7.18, let us observe that it implies Proposition 7.17. Note that, if we delete those w -trees in F_n having index $\{0, 1, \dots, n\}$, we obtain a w -tree presentation of the right-hand side of Figure 7.6. Such w -trees have degree $\geq n$, and by the Inverse Lemma 5.9, deleting them can be realized by surgery along w -trees of degree $\geq n$. Therefore we have shown Proposition 7.17.

Let us now turn to the proof of Claim 7.18. The case $n = 1$ is clear, since it was already noted that a crossing change can be achieved by a sequence of (de)virtualization moves or, equivalently, by surgery along w -arrows (see Section 7.2). Now, using the induction hypothesis, consider the following w -tree presentation for the $(n + 1)$ -strand diagram on the left-hand side of Figure 7.6:



(Here, we have made a choice of orientation of the strands, but it is not hard to check that other choices can be handled similarly.) By moving their endpoints across F_{n-1} , the four depicted w -arrows with index $\{n - 1, n\}$ can be cancelled pairwise. By Corollary 7.13, moving w -arrow ends across F_{n-1} can be made at the expense of additional w -trees with index $\{0, 1, \dots, n\}$. This completes the induction. \square

8. FINITE TYPE INVARIANTS OF WELDED KNOTS AND LONG KNOTS

We now use the w_k -equivalence relation to characterize finite type invariants of welded (long) knots. Topological applications for surfaces in 4-space are also given.

8.1. w_k -equivalence for welded knots. The fact, noted in Section 7.2, that any two welded knots are w_i -equivalent for $i = 1, 2$, generalizes widely as follows.

Theorem 8.1. *Any two welded knots are w_k -equivalent, for any $k \geq 1$.*

An immediate consequence is the following.

Corollary 8.2. *There is no non-trivial finite type invariant of welded knots.*

This was already noted for rational-valued finite type invariants by D. Bar-Natan and S. Dancso [5]. Also, we have the following topological consequence, which we show in Section 10.3.

Corollary 8.3. *There is no non-trivial finite type invariant of ribbon torus-knots.*

Theorem 8.1 is a consequence of the following, stronger statement.

Lemma 8.4. *Let k, l be integers such that $k \geq l \geq 1$ and let K be a welded knot. Then there is a welded knot W_l such that $K \stackrel{k+1}{\sim} W_l$ and $W_l \xrightarrow{l} O$.*

Proof. The proof is by induction on l . The initial case, i.e., $l = 1$ for any fixed integer $k \geq 1$, was given in Section 7.2, so we assume that K is w_{k+1} -equivalent to a welded knot W_l such that $W_l \xrightarrow{l} O$.

Using Corollary 7.14, we have that W_l is w_{k+1} -equivalent to a welded knot which is obtained from O by surgery along a union of isolated w_l -trees, and w -trees of degree in $\{l+1, \dots, k\}$. Here, a w_l -tree T for O is called *isolated* if it is contained in a disk B which is disjoint from all other w -trees and intersects O at a single arc.

Consider such an isolated w_l -tree T . Suppose that, when traveling along O , the first endpoint of T which is met in B is its head; then, up to applications of the Tails Exchange move (5) and Antisymmetry Lemma 5.17, we have that T contains a fork, so that it is equivalent to the empty w -tree by the Fork Lemma 5.18. Note that these moves can be done in the disk B . If we first meet some tail when traveling along O in B , we can slide this tail outside B and use Corollary 7.13 to move it around O , up to addition of w -trees of degree $\geq l+1$, until we can move it back in B . In this case, by Corollary 7.14, we may assume that the new w -trees of degree $\geq l+1$ do not intersect B up to w_{k+1} -equivalence. Using this and the preceding argument, we have that T can be deleted. This completes the proof. \square

8.2. w_k -equivalence for welded long knots. We now turn to the case of long knots. In what follows, we use the notation $\mathbf{1}$ for the trivial long knot diagram (with no crossing).

As recalled in Section 7.2, it is known that any two welded long knots are w_i -equivalent for $i = 1, 2$. The main result of this section is the following generalization.

Theorem 8.5. *For each $k \geq 1$, welded long knots are classified up to w_k -equivalence by the first $k-1$ normalized coefficients $\{\alpha_i\}_{2 \leq i \leq k}$ of the Alexander polynomial.*

Since the normalized coefficients of the Alexander polynomial are of finite type, we obtain the following, which in particular gives the converse to Proposition 7.5 for welded long knots.

Corollary 8.6. *The following assertions are equivalent, for any integer $k \geq 1$:*

- (1) *two welded long knots are w_k -equivalent,*
- (2) *two welded long knots share all finite type invariants of degree $< k$,*
- (3) *two welded long knots have same invariants $\{\alpha_i\}$ for $i < k$.*

Theorem 8.5 also implies the following, which was first shown by K. Habiro and A. Shima [13].

Corollary 8.7. *Finite type invariant of ribbon 2-knots are determined by the (normalized) Alexander polynomial.*

Actually, we also recover a topological characterization of finite type invariants of ribbon 2-knots due to T. Watanabe, see Section 10.3.

Moreover, by the multiplicative property of the normalized Alexander polynomial (Lemma 6.6), we have the following consequence.

Corollary 8.8. *Welded long knots up to w_k -equivalence form a finitely generated abelian group, for any $k \geq 1$.*

Actually, the fact that welded long knots, and more generally welded string links, up to w_k -equivalence form a finitely generated group can be proved directly, using w-tree moves, as in Section 5.2 of [11].

The proof of Theorem 8.5 uses the next technical lemma, which refer to the welded long knots L_k or \overline{L}_k defined in Figure 6.3.

Lemma 8.9. *Let k, l be integers such that $k \geq l \geq 1$, and let L be a welded long knot obtained from $\mathbf{1}$ by surgery along w-trees of degree $\geq l$ (i.e. $L \xrightarrow{l} \mathbf{1}$). Then*

$$L \stackrel{k+1}{\sim} L_l^x \cdot L',$$

for some $x \in \mathbb{Z}$, where $L_l^{-1} := \overline{L}_l$ and $L' \xrightarrow{l+1} \mathbf{1}$.

Let us show how Lemma 8.9 allows to prove Theorem 8.5.

Proof of Theorem 8.5 assuming Lemma 8.9. We prove that, for any k, l such that $k \geq l \geq 1$, a welded long knot K satisfies

$$(8.1) \quad K \stackrel{k+1}{\sim} \left(\prod_{i=2}^{l-1} L_i^{x_i(K)} \right) \cdot W_l,$$

where $W_l \xrightarrow{l} \mathbf{1}$, and where

$$x_i(K) = \begin{cases} \alpha_i(K) & \text{if } i = 2, \\ \alpha_i(K) - \alpha_i \left(\prod_{j=2}^{i-1} L_j^{x_j(K)} \right) & \text{if } i > 2. \end{cases}$$

We proceed by induction on l . Assume Equation (8.1) for some $l \geq 1$ and any fixed $k \geq l$. By applying Lemma 8.9 to the welded long knot W_l , we have $W_l \stackrel{k+1}{\sim} L_l^x \cdot W_{l+1}$, where $W_{l+1} \xrightarrow{l+1} \mathbf{1}$. Using the additivity (Corollary 6.7) and finite type (Lemma 6.15 and Proposition 7.5) properties of the normalized coefficients of the Alexander polynomial, we obtain that $x = x_l(K)$, thus completing the proof. \square

Proof of Lemma 8.9. By Corollary 7.14, we may assume that K is w_{k+1} -equivalent to a welded long knot which is obtained from $\mathbf{1}$ by surgery along a union of separated w $_l$ -trees and w-trees of degree in $\{l+1, \dots, k\}$.

Consider such a separated w $_l$ -tree T . Let us call ‘external’ any vertex of T that is connected to two tails. In general, T might contain several external vertices, but by the IHX Lemma 7.15 and Corollary 7.14, we can freely assume that T has only one external vertex, up to w_{k+1} -equivalence.

By the Fork Lemma 5.18 and the Tails Exchange move (5), if the two tails connected to this vertex are not separated by the head, then T is equivalent to the empty w-tree. Otherwise, using the Tails Exchange move, we can assume that these two tails are at the leftmost and rightmost positions among all endpoints of T along $\mathbf{1}$, as for example for the w $_l$ -tree shown in Figure 8.1. The result then follows from the technical observations shown in this figure. Indeed, combining these equalities

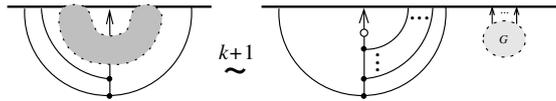


FIGURE 8.1. The shaded part contains all non-represented edges of the w $_l$ -tree, and G is a union of w-trees of degree in $\{l+1, \dots, k\}$

with the Involutively move (2) and the Twist Lemma 7.8, we have that T can be

deformed into one of the two separated w_l -trees of Figure 6.3, at the cost of adding a union of w -trees of degree in $\{l+1, \dots, k\}$, up to w_{k+1} -equivalence.

Let us prove the equivalence of Figure 8.1. To this end, consider the union $A \cup F$ of a w -arrow A and a w_{l-1} -tree F as shown on the left-hand side of Figure 8.2. On one hand, by the Fork Lemma 5.18, followed by the the Isolated move (6), we have that $\mathbf{1}_{A \cup F} = \mathbf{1}$. On the other hand, we can use the Head/Tail Exchange

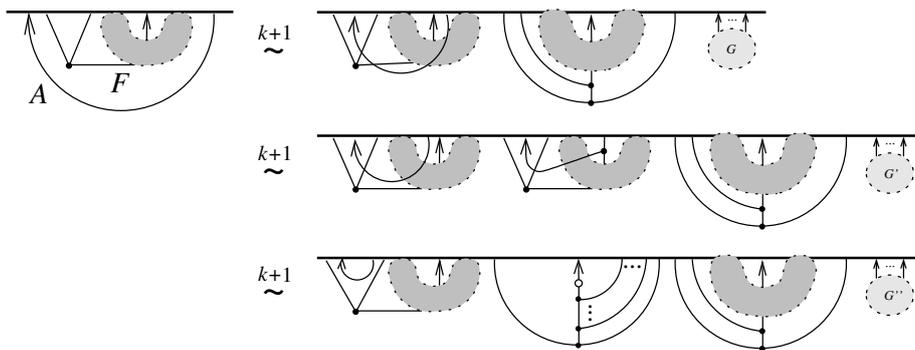


FIGURE 8.2. Here, G , G' and G'' are unions of w -trees of degree in $\{l+1, \dots, k\}$

Lemma 7.11 to move the head of A across the adjacent tail of F , and apply the Tails Exchange move (5) to move the tail of A towards the head of F , thus producing, by Corollary 7.14, the first equivalence of Figure 8.2. We can then apply the Head/Tail Exchange Lemma to move the head of A across the head of F , which by Corollary 7.14 yields the second equivalence. Further applications of Corollary 7.14, together with the Antisymmetry and Twist Lemmas 5.17 and 7.8, give the third equivalence. Finally, the first term in the right-hand side of this equivalence is trivial by the Isolated move (6) and the Fork Lemma. The equivalence of Figure 8.1 is then easily deduced, using the Inverse Lemma 5.9 and Corollary 7.14. \square

9. HOMOTOPY ARROW CALCULUS

The previous section shows how the study of welded knotted objects of one component is well-understood when working up to w_k -equivalence. The case of several components (welded links and string links), though maybe not out of reach, is significantly more involved.

One intermediate step towards a complete understanding of knotted objects of several components is to study these objects ‘modulo knot theory’. In the context of classical (string) links, this leads to the notion of *link-homotopy*, where each individual component is allowed to cross itself; this notion was first introduced by Milnor [20], and culminated with the work of Habegger and Lin [9] who used Milnor invariants to classify string link up to link-homotopy. In the welded context, the analogue of this relation is generated by the *self-virtualization move*, where a crossing involving two strands of a same component can be replaced by a virtual one. In what follows, we simply call *homotopy* this equivalence relation on welded knotted objects, which we denote by $\overset{h}{\sim}$. This is indeed a generalization of link-homotopy, since a crossing change between two strands of a same component can be generated by two self-(de)virtualizations.

We have the following natural generalization of [21, Thm. 8].

Lemma 9.1. *If I is a sequence of non repeated indices, then μ_I^w is invariant under homotopy.*

Proof. The proof is essentially the same as in the classical case. Set $I = i_1 \cdots i_m$, such that $i_j \neq i_k$ if $j \neq k$. It suffices to show that μ_I^w remains unchanged when a self-(de)virtualization move is performed on the i th component, which is done by distinguishing two cases. If $i = i_m$, then the effect of this move on the combinatorial i_m th longitude is multiplication by an element of the normal subgroup N_i generated by m_i ; each (non trivial) term in the Magnus expansion of such an element necessarily contains X_{i_m} at least once, and thus μ_I^w remains unchanged. If $i \neq i_m$, then this move can only affect the combinatorial i_m th longitude by multiplication by an element of $[N_i, N_i]$: any non trivial term in the Magnus expansion of such an element necessarily contains X_i at least twice. \square

9.1. w-tree moves up to homotopy. Clearly, the w-arrow incarnation of a self-virtualization move is the deletion of a w-arrow whose tail and head are attached to a same component. In what follows, we will call such a w-arrow a *self-arrow*. More generally, a *repeated* w-tree is a w-tree having two endpoints attached to a same component of a diagram.

Lemma 9.2. *Surgery along a repeated w-tree does not change the homotopy class of a diagram.*

Proof. Let T be a w-tree having two endpoints attached to a same component. We must distinguish between two cases, depending on whether these two endpoints contain the head of T or not.

Case 1: The head and some tail t of T are attached to a same component. Then we can simply expand T : the result contains a bunch of self-arrows, joining (a neighborhood of) t to (a neighborhood of) the head of T . By the Brunnian-type property of w-trees (Remark 5.5), deleting all these self-arrows yields a union of w-arrows which is equivalent to the empty one.

Case 2: Two tails t_1 and t_2 of T are attached to a same component. Consider the path of edges connecting these two tails, and denote by n the number of edges connecting this path to the head: we proceed by induction on this number n . The case $n = 1$ is illustrated in Figure 9.1. As the first equality shows, one application of (E) yields four w-trees $T_1, \overline{T}_1, T_2, \overline{T}_2$. For the second equality, expand the w-tree

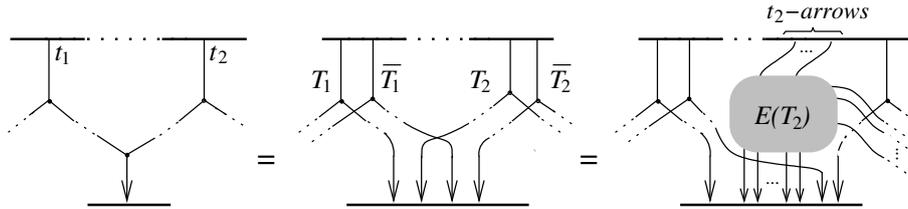


FIGURE 9.1. Proof of Lemma 9.2

T_2 , and denote by $E(T_2)$ the result of this expansion. Let us call ‘ t_2 -arrows’ the w-arrows in $E(T_2)$ whose tail lie in a neighborhood of t_2 . We can successively slide all other w-arrows in $E(T_2)$ along the t_2 -arrows, and next slide the two w-trees T_1 and \overline{T}_1 , using Remark 5.12: the result is a pair of repeated w-trees as in Case 1 above, which we can delete up to homotopy. Reversing the slide and expansion process in $E(T_2)$, we then recover $T_2 \cup \overline{T}_2$, which can be deleted by the Inverse Lemma 5.9. The inductive step is clear, using (E) and the Inverse Lemma 5.9. \square

Remark 9.3. Thanks to the previous result, the Twist and IHX Lemmas given in Section 7.4 for w-trees presentation still hold when working up to homotopy. More precisely, Lemmas 7.8 and 7.15 remain valid when replacing, in the statement, the

notation $\xrightarrow{k+1}$ by $\stackrel{h}{\sim}$. This is a consequence of Claims 7.9 and 7.16, which show that the equality in these lemmas is achieved by surgery along repeated w-trees. In what follows, we will implicitly make use of this fact, and freely refer to the lemmas of the previous sections when using their homotopy versions.

9.2. Homotopy classification of welded string links. Let $n \geq 2$. For each integer $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, denote by $\mathcal{S}_l(i)$ the set of all sequences $i_1 \cdots i_l$ of l distinct integers from $\{1, \dots, n\} \setminus \{i\}$ such that $i_j < i_l$ for all $j = 1, \dots, l-1$. Note that the lexicographic order endows the set $\mathcal{S}_l(i)$ with a total order.

For any sequence $I = i_1 \cdots i_{k-1} \in \mathcal{S}_{k-1}(i)$, consider the w_{k-1} -trees T_{Ii} and $\overline{T_{Ii}}$ for the trivial diagram $\mathbf{1}_n$ introduced in Lemma 6.10. Set

$$W_{Ii} := (\mathbf{1}_n)_{T_{Ii}} \quad \text{and} \quad W_{Ii}^{-1} := (\mathbf{1}_n)_{\overline{T_{Ii}}}.$$

We prove the following (compare with Theorem 4.3 of [31]).

Theorem 9.4. *Let L be an n -component welded string link. Then L is homotopic to $l_1 \cdots l_{n-1}$, where for each k ,*

$$l_k = \prod_{i=1}^n \prod_{I \in \mathcal{S}_k(i)} (W_{Ii})^{x_I}, \quad \text{where } x_I = \begin{cases} \mu_{ji}^w(L) & \text{if } k = 1 \text{ and } I = j, \\ \mu_{Ii}^w(L) - \mu_{Ii}^w(l_1 \cdots l_{k-1}) & \text{if } k > 1. \end{cases}$$

As a consequence, we recover the following classification results.

Corollary 9.5. *Welded string links are classified up to homotopy by welded Milnor invariants indexed by non-repeated sequences.*

This result was first shown by Audoux, Bellingeri, Wagner and the first author in [1]: their proof consists in defining a global map from welded string links up to homotopy to conjugating automorphisms of the reduced free group, then to use Gauss diagram to build an inverse map. Corollary 9.5 is a generalization of the classification of string links up to link-homotopy of Habegger and Lin [9]: it is indeed shown in [1] that string links up to link-homotopy embed in welded string links up to homotopy.

Remark 9.6. Theorem 9.4 does not allow to recover the result of [9]. By Remark 6.9, it only implies that two classical string link diagrams are related by a sequence of isotopies and self-(de)virtualizations if and only if they have same Milnor invariants.

Proof of Theorem 9.4. Let L be an n -component welded string link. Pick an Arrow presentation for L . By Corollary 7.14, we can freely rearrange the w-arrows up to w_n -equivalence, so that

$$L \stackrel{n}{\sim} \prod_{j \neq i} (W_{ji})^{x_{ji}} \cdot (\mathbf{1}_n)_{R_1} \cdot (\mathbf{1}_n)_{S_{\geq 2}},$$

where R_1 is a union of self-arrows, and $S_{\geq 2}$ is a union of w-trees of degree ≥ 2 and $< n$. Up to homotopy, we can freely delete all self-arrows, and using the properties of Milnor invariants (Lemmas 6.12 and 6.10, Remark 7.6, and Lemma 9.1), we have that $x_{ji} = \mu_{ji}^w(L)$ for all $j \neq i$. Hence we have

$$L \stackrel{h}{\sim} l_1 \cdot (\mathbf{1}_n)_{S_{\geq 2}}.$$

Next, we can separate, by a similar procedure, all w_2 -trees in $S_{\geq 2}$. We need the following general fact, which is easily checked using the Antisymmetry, IHX and Twist Lemmas 5.17, 7.15 and 7.8.

Claim 9.7. Let T be a w_k -tree for $\mathbf{1}_n$. Suppose that $i(T) = \{i_1, \dots, i_{k-1}, i_k\}$, where the head of T is attached to the i_k th component, and with $i_j < i_{k-1}$ for all $j < k-1$. Then

$$(\mathbf{1}_n)_T \stackrel{n}{\sim} \prod_{i=1}^N (\mathbf{1}_n)_{T_i} \cdot (\mathbf{1}_n)_{S_{\geq k+1}},$$

for some $N \geq 1$, where $S_{\geq k+1}$ is a union of w-trees of degree $\geq k+1$ and $< n$, and where each T_i is a copy of either $T_{i_{\sigma(1)} \dots i_{\sigma(k-2)} i_{k-1} i_k}$ or $\overline{T}_{i_{\sigma(1)} \dots i_{\sigma(k-2)} i_{k-1} i_k}$ for some $\sigma \in S_{k-2}$.

Hence, we obtain

$$L \stackrel{n}{\sim} l_1 \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n \prod_{I \in \mathcal{S}_2(i)} (W_{I_i})^{x_I} \cdot (\mathbf{1}_n)_{R_2} \cdot (\mathbf{1}_n)_{S_{\geq 3}},$$

for some integers x_I , where R_2 is a union of repeated w_2 -trees, and where $S_{\geq 3}$ is a union of w-trees of degree ≥ 3 and $< n$. By using the properties of Milnor invariants, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{I_i}^w(L) &= \mu_{I_i}^w \left(l_1 \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n \prod_{I \in \mathcal{S}_2(i)} (W_{I_i})^{x_I} \right) \\ &= \mu_{I_i}^w(l_1) + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{I \in \mathcal{S}_2(i)} x_I \mu_{I_i}^w(W_{I_i}) \\ &= \mu_{I_i}^w(l_1) + x_I, \end{aligned}$$

thus showing, using Lemma 9.2, that

$$L \stackrel{h}{\sim} l_1 \cdot l_2 \cdot (\mathbf{1}_n)_{S_{\geq 3}}.$$

Iterating this procedure, using Claim 9.7 and the same properties of Milnor invariants, we eventually obtain that $L \stackrel{n}{\sim} l_1 \cdots l_{n-1}$. The result follows by Lemma 9.2, since a union of w-trees of degree $\geq n$ for $\mathbf{1}_n$ is necessarily repeated. \square

Remark 9.8. It was shown in [1] that Corollary 9.5, together with the Tube map, gives homotopy classifications of ribbon tubes and ribbon torus-links (see Section 2.2). Actually, we can deduce easily a homotopy classification of ribbon string links in codimension 2, in any dimension, see [3].

10. CONCLUDING REMARKS AND QUESTIONS

10.1. Arrow presentation allowing classical crossings. In the definition of an Arrow presentation (Def. 4.1), we have restricted ourselves to diagrams with only virtual crossings. Actually, we could relax this condition, and consider more general Arrow presentations with both classical and virtual crossings. The inconvenience of this more general setting is that some of the moves involving w-arrows and crossings are not valid in general. For example, although passing a diagram strand *above* a w-arrow tail is a valid move (as one can easily check using the OC move), passing *under* a w-arrow tail is not permitted, as it would violate the forbidden UC move. Note that passing above or under a w-arrow head is allowed. Since one of the main interests of Arrow calculus resides, in our opinion, in its simplicity of use, we do not further develop this more general (and delicate) version in this paper.

10.2. Welded arcs. There is yet another class of welded knotted object that we should mention here. A *welded arc* is an immersed oriented arc in the plane, up to generalized Reidemeister moves, OC moves, and the additional move of Figure 10.1 (left-hand side). There, we represent the arc endpoints by large dots. We emphasize that these large dots are ‘free’ in the sense that they can be freely isotoped in the plane. It can be checked that welded arcs have a well-defined composition rule, given by gluing two arc endpoints, respecting the orientations. This is actually a very natural notion from the 4-dimensional point of view, see Section 10.3 below.

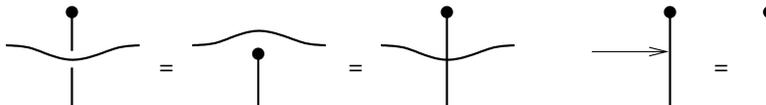


FIGURE 10.1. Additional moves for welded arcs, and the corresponding extra w-tree move

Figure 10.1 also gives the additional move for welded arcs in terms of w-trees: we can freely delete a w-tree whose head is adjacent to an arc endpoint. This is reminiscent of the case of welded long knots. Indeed, if a welded long knot is obtained from the trivial diagram $\mathbf{1}$ by surgery along a w-tree T whose head is adjacent to an endpoint of $\mathbf{1}$, then by the Fork Lemma 5.18, we have $\mathbf{1}_T = \mathbf{1}$. This was observed in the proof of Lemma 8.5. A consequence is that the proof of this lemma can be applied verbatim to welded arcs (in particular, the key fact of Figure 8.1 applies). This shows that welded arcs up to w_k -equivalence form an abelian group, which is isomorphic to that of welded long knots up to w_k -equivalence, for any $k \geq 1$. Finite type invariants of welded arcs are thus classified similarly.

To be more precise, there is a natural *capping* map C from welded long knots to welded arcs, which replaces the (fixed) endpoints by (free) large dots. This map C is clearly surjective and the above observation says that it induces a bijective map when working up to w_k -equivalence. It seems however unknown whether the map C itself is injective.

10.3. Finite type invariants of ribbon 2-knots and torus-knots. As outlined above, the notion of welded arcs is relevant for the study of ribbon 2-knots in 4-space. Indeed, applying the Tube map to a welded arc, capping off by disks at the endpoints, yields a ribbon 2-knot, and any ribbon 2-knot arises in this way [26]. Combining this with the surjective map C from Section 10.2 above, we obtain:

Fact 5. Any ribbon 2-knot can be presented, via the Tube map, by a welded long knot.

Recall that K. Habiro introduced in [11] the notion of C_k -equivalence, and more generally the calculus of claspers, and proved that two knots share all finite type invariants of degree $< k$ if and only if they are C_k -equivalent. As a 4-dimensional analogue of this result, T. Watanabe introduced in [29] the notion of RC_k -equivalence, and a topological calculus for ribbon 2-knots. He proved the following.

Theorem 10.1. *Two ribbon 2-knots share all finite type invariants of degree $< k$ if and only if they are RC_k -equivalent.*

We will not recall the definition of the RC_k -equivalence here, but only note the following.

Fact 6. If two welded long knots are w_k -equivalent, then their images by the Tube map are RC_k -equivalent.

This follows from the definitions for $k = 1$ (see Figure 3 of [29]), and can be verified using (E) and Watanabe's moves [29, Fig. 6] for higher degrees.

Corollary 8.6 gives a welded version of Theorem 10.1, and can actually be used to reprove it.

Proof of Theorem 10.1. Let R and R' be two ribbon 2-knots and, using Fact 5, let K and K' be two welded long knots representing R and R' , respectively. If R and R' share all finite type invariants of degree $< k$, then they have same normalized coefficients of the Alexander polynomial α_i for $1 < i < k$, by [12]. As seen in Remark 6.1, this means that K and K' have same α_i for $1 < i < k$, hence are w_k -equivalent by Corollary 8.6. By Fact 6, this shows that R and R' are RC_k -equivalent, as desired. (The converse implication is easy, see [29, Lem. 5.7]). \square

Using very similar arguments, we now provide quick proofs for the topological consequences of Corollaries 8.6 and 8.2.

Proof of Corollary 8.7. If two ribbon 2-knots have same invariants α_i for $1 < i < k$, then the above argument using Corollary 8.6 shows that they are RC_k -equivalent. This implies that they cannot be distinguished by any finite type invariant ([29, Lem. 5.7]). \square

Proof of Corollary 8.3. Let T be a ribbon torus-knot. In order to show that T and the trivial torus-knot share all finite type invariants, it suffices to show that they are RC_k -equivalent for any integer k . But this is now clear from Fact 6, since any welded knot K such that $\text{Tube}(K) = T$ is w_k -equivalent to the trivial diagram, by Theorem 8.1. \square

10.4. Welded string links and universal invariant. We expect that Arrow calculus can be successfully used to study welded string links, beyond the homotopy case treated in Section 9. In view of Corollary 8.2, and of Habiro's work in the classical case [11], it is natural to ask whether finite type invariants of degree $< k$ classify welded string links up to w_k -equivalence. A study of the low degree cases, using the techniques of [19], seem to support this fact.

A closely related problem is to understand the space of finite type invariants of welded string links. One can expect that there are essentially no further invariants than those studied in this paper, i.e. that the normalized Alexander polynomial and welded Milnor invariants together provide a universal finite type invariant of welded string links. One way to attack this problem, at least in the case of rational-valued invariants, is to relate those invariants to the universal invariant Z^w of D. Bar-Natan and Z. Dancso [5]. It is actually already shown in [5] that Z^w is equivalent to the normalized Alexander polynomial for welded long knots, and it is very natural to conjecture that the 'tree-part' of Z^w is equivalent to welded Milnor invariants, in view of the classical case [10]. Observe that, from this perspective, w -trees appear as a natural tool, as they provide a 'realization' of the space of oriented diagrams where Z^w takes its values (see also [23]), just like Habiro's claspers realize Jacobi diagrams for classical knotted objects. In this sense, Arrow calculus provides the Goussarov-Habiro theory for welded knotted objects, solving partially a problem posed by M. Polyak in [22, Problem 2.25].

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