

METABELIAN $SL(n, \mathbb{C})$ REPRESENTATIONS OF KNOT GROUPS IV: TWISTED ALEXANDER POLYNOMIALS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we will study properties of twisted Alexander polynomials of knots corresponding to metabelian representations. In particular we answer a question of Wada about the twisted Alexander polynomial associated to the tensor product of two representations, and we settle several conjectures of Hirasawa and Murasugi.

1. INTRODUCTION

Suppose $K \subset S^3$ is an oriented knot. We write $X_K = S^3 \setminus \nu K$, where νK denotes an open tubular neighborhood of K . Throughout the paper we also write $\pi_K := \pi_1(X_K)$ for the knot group. Given a representation $\alpha: \pi_K \rightarrow GL(n, \mathbb{C})$, Wada [Wa94], building on work of Lin [Li01], introduced an invariant $\Delta_K^\alpha(t) \in \mathbb{C}(t)$. This invariant is often referred to as the ‘twisted Alexander polynomial’, ‘twisted torsion’ or ‘Wada’s invariant’ of (K, α) . We refer to Section 2.1 and [Wa94, FV10] for more details. If ε is the trivial rank one representation, then $\Delta_K^\varepsilon(t) = \Delta_K(t)/(1-t)$, where $\Delta_K(t)$ denotes the classical Alexander polynomial of K .

1.1. Wada’s question. Let $K \subset S^3$ be an oriented knot and let α and β be representations of π_K . It follows easily from the definitions that

$$\Delta_K^{\alpha \oplus \beta}(t) = \Delta_K^\alpha(t) \cdot \Delta_K^\beta(t),$$

i.e. the twisted Alexander polynomial $\Delta_K^{\alpha \oplus \beta}(t)$ corresponding to the *direct sum* $\alpha \oplus \beta$ equals the product of the twisted Alexander polynomials $\Delta_K^\alpha(t)$ and $\Delta_K^\beta(t)$ corresponding to the two representations α and β .

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Wada [Wa11] asked whether something similar holds for the twisted Alexander polynomial $\Delta_K^{\alpha \otimes \beta}(t)$ associated with the *tensor product* $\alpha \otimes \beta$, i.e. is $\Delta_K^{\alpha \otimes \beta}(t)$ determined by the twisted Alexander polynomials $\Delta_K^\alpha(t)$ and $\Delta_K^\beta(t)$ corresponding to the two representations α and β ? We answer this question in the negative. More precisely in Section 4 we prove the following result:

Theorem 1. *There exist two knots K and K' , an isomorphism of the metabelian quotient groups*

$$\Phi: \pi_K / \pi_K^{(2)} \rightarrow \pi_{K'} / \pi_{K'}^{(2)},$$

and metabelian unitary representations α' and β' of $\pi_{K'}$ such that, for the induced metabelian representations α and β of π_K given by $\alpha = \alpha' \circ \Phi$ and $\beta = \beta' \circ \Phi$, we have that

$$\Delta_K^\alpha(t) = \Delta_{K'}^{\alpha'}(t) \text{ and } \Delta_K^\beta(t) = \Delta_{K'}^{\beta'}(t), \text{ but } \Delta_K^{\alpha \otimes \beta}(t) \neq \Delta_{K'}^{\alpha' \otimes \beta'}(t).$$

1.2. The Hirasawa-Murasugi conjectures. Hirasawa and Murasugi [HM09, HM09b] studied in detail twisted Alexander polynomials corresponding to metabelian representations. They developed techniques for providing explicit computations of the twisted Alexander polynomials and stated several conjectures based on their results. We now recall their conjectures.

Given $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let $\phi_n(t)$ be the n -th cyclotomic polynomial, i.e. set

$$\phi_n(t) = \prod_{\substack{k \in \{1, \dots, n\} \\ (k, n) = 1}} (t - e^{2\pi i k / n}) \in \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}].$$

Given a prime number p , let \mathbb{F}_p denote the finite field with p elements and set

$$A_{p,n} = \mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}] / (\phi_n(t)).$$

Note that $A_{p,n}$ is a finite group of order p^k isomorphic to $(\mathbb{Z}/p)^k$, where $k = \deg \phi_n(t)$. There is an action of \mathbb{Z}/n on $A_{p,n}$ defined by letting $i \in \mathbb{Z}/n$ act by multiplication by t^i , and this action is well-defined because $\phi_n(t) | (t^n - 1)$. We consider the semidirect product

$$\mathbb{Z}/n \ltimes A_{p,n}.$$

Letting $A_{p,n}$ act on itself by addition, we obtain an action of the semidirect product $\mathbb{Z}/n \ltimes A_{p,n}$ on the abelian group $A_{p,n}$. We then consider the resulting representation

$$\gamma: \mathbb{Z}/n \ltimes A_{p,n} \rightarrow \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}[A_{p,n}]).$$

The following conjecture was formulated by Murasugi and Hirasawa [HM09, Conjecture 6.1]:

Conjecture A (Hirasawa-Murasugi) *Let K be an oriented knot together with an epimorphism $\alpha: \pi_1(X_K) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/n \times A_{p,n}$, where p is a prime. Suppose that n and p are coprime and that $\phi_n(t)$ is irreducible over $\mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}]$. Then*

$$\Delta_K^{\gamma \circ \alpha}(t) = \frac{\Delta_K(t)}{1-t} \cdot F(t),$$

where $F(t)$ is an integer polynomial in t^n .

In Section 5.1 we will see that this conjecture also implies [HM09, Conjecture A].

In [HM09b], Hirasawa and Murasugi also studied twisted Alexander polynomials corresponding to certain metacyclic representations, and we recall their further conjectures in this context.

To begin, we introduce the metacyclic groups denoted $G(m, p|k)$ in [HM09b]. Here p is an odd prime, m is a positive integer, and k is an integer which is a primitive m -th root of 1 modulo p , i.e. k has the property that

$$k^m \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \text{ but } k^\ell \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p} \text{ for } \ell = 1, \dots, m-1.$$

Hirasawa and Murasugi then define the group

$$G(m, p|k) := \langle x, y \mid x^m = y^p = 1 \text{ and } xyx^{-1} = y^k \rangle.$$

Note that $G(m, p|k)$ is isomorphic to a semidirect product of the form $\mathbb{Z}/m \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/p$, and there is a $G(m, p|k)$ action on \mathbb{Z}/p given by

$$y \cdot n = n - 1 \text{ and } x \cdot n = kn \text{ for } n \in \mathbb{Z}/p.$$

This action defines an embedding of $G(m, p|k)$ into the symmetric group S_p and hence in $GL(p, \mathbb{Z})$ via permutation matrices. Letting $\varrho: G(m, p|k) \rightarrow GL(p, \mathbb{Z})$ denote this representation, we can now state Conjecture A of [HM09b]:

Conjecture A' (Hirasawa-Murasugi) *Let K be an oriented knot together with an epimorphism $\alpha: \pi_1(X_K) \rightarrow G(m, p|k)$. Then*

$$\Delta_K^{\varrho \circ \alpha}(t) = \frac{\Delta_K(t)}{1-t} \cdot F(t),$$

where $F(t)$ is an integer polynomial in t^m .

Taking $k = -1$ and $m = 2$ in $G(m, p|k)$ just gives the dihedral group D_p of order $2p$, which is the group with presentation

$$(1) \quad D_p = \langle x, y \mid x^2 = y^p = 1 \text{ and } xyx = y^{-1} \rangle.$$

For the dihedral groups, Hirasawa and Murasugi [HM09b, Conjecture B] proposed the following refinement of Conjecture A':

Conjecture B (Hirasawa-Murasugi) *Let K be an oriented knot together with an epimorphism $\alpha: \pi_1(X_K) \rightarrow D_p$, where $p = 2\ell + 1$ is an odd prime.*

(1) *There exists an integer polynomial $f(t)$ such that*

$$\Delta_K^{\alpha \circ \alpha}(t) = \frac{\Delta_K(t)}{1-t} \cdot f(t)f(-t).$$

(2) *The following equality holds modulo p :*

$$\Delta_K^{\alpha \circ \alpha}(t) = \left(\frac{\Delta_K(t)}{1-t} \right)^{\ell+1} \cdot \left(\frac{\Delta_K(-t)}{1+t} \right)^{\ell} \pmod{p}.$$

Note that the product $f(t)f(-t)$ is necessarily a polynomial in t^2 . In this sense Conjecture B (1) is indeed a refinement of Conjecture A' for epimorphisms onto dihedral groups.

Hirasawa and Murasugi provide extensive computational evidence for Conjectures A and A' in the papers [HM09, HM09b]. They also establish Conjecture B for certain two-bridge knots in [HM09b]. In [HS12], Hoste and Shanahan give further computations of the twisted Alexander polynomials for many two-bridge and torus knots, and they provide additional supporting evidence for Conjecture B.

In Section 5 we settle the Hirasawa-Murasugi conjectures. More precisely, we prove the following result:

Theorem 2. (1) *Conjecture A holds.*
 (2) *Conjecture A' holds.*
 (3) *There are knots for which Conjecture B (1) fails.*
 (4) *Conjecture B (2) holds.*

Although Conjecture B (1) fails for knots in general, it is entirely conceivable, in light of [HM09b, HS12], that it holds for all 2-bridge knots.

After finishing this paper, the authors learned that Hirasawa and Murasugi have independently proved Conjecture A. Their proof will appear in a forthcoming revised version of [HM09].

Organization of the paper. In Section 2 we first recall the definition and basic properties of twisted Alexander polynomials. A key tool in the proofs of these results is the classification of metabelian representations of knot groups (see [BF08]), which we recall in Section 3. In Section 4, we answer Wada's question, and in Section 5, we address the Hirasawa-Murasugi conjectures.

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2. TWISTED ALEXANDER POLYNOMIALS

2.1. Definition and basic properties. We quickly recall the definition of twisted Alexander polynomials along the lines of Wada's paper [Wa94]. Let K be an oriented knot, let $\phi: \pi_K \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ be the epimorphism which sends a meridian to 1 and let $\alpha: \pi_K \rightarrow \text{Aut}(V)$ be a representation where V is a finite dimensional free module over a unique factorization domain (UFD) R with quotient field Q . Note that α and ϕ give rise to a tensor representation

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha \otimes \phi: \pi_K &\rightarrow \text{Aut}(V \otimes_R \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}]) \\ g &\mapsto (v \otimes f(t) \mapsto \alpha(g)(v) \otimes t^{\phi(g)} f(t)). \end{aligned}$$

The map $\alpha \otimes \phi$ naturally extends to a map $\mathbb{Z}[\pi_K] \rightarrow \text{Aut}(V \otimes_R \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}])$. If A is a matrix over $\mathbb{Z}[\pi_K]$ then we denote by $(\alpha \otimes \phi)(A)$ the matrix which is given by applying $\alpha \otimes \phi$ to each entry of A .

Now let

$$\pi_K = \langle g_1, \dots, g_{k+1} \mid r_1, \dots, r_k \rangle$$

be a presentation of π_K of deficiency one. We denote by F_{k+1} the free group with generators g_1, \dots, g_{k+1} . Given $j \in \{1, \dots, k+1\}$ we denote by $\frac{\partial}{\partial g_j}: \mathbb{Z}[F_{k+1}] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[F_{k+1}]$ the Fox derivative with respect to g_j , i.e. the unique \mathbb{Z} -linear map such that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial g_j} &= \delta_{ij}, \\ \frac{\partial uv}{\partial g_j} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial g_j} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial g_j} \end{aligned}$$

for all $i, j \in \{1, \dots, k+1\}$ and $u, v \in F_{k+1}$. We now denote by

$$M := \left(\frac{\partial r_i}{\partial g_j} \right)$$

the $k \times (k+1)$ -matrix over $\mathbb{Z}[\pi_K]$ which is given by all the Fox derivatives of the relators. Furthermore, given $i \in \{1, \dots, k+1\}$ we denote by M_i the $k \times k$ -matrix which is given by deleting the i -th column of M .

Note that there exists at least one i such that $\phi(g_i) \neq 0$. It follows that $\det((\alpha \otimes \phi)(1 - g_i)) \neq 0$. Wada [Wa94] then defined the twisted Alexander polynomial of (K, α) as follows:

$$\Delta_K^\alpha(t) := \det((\alpha \otimes \phi)(M_i)) \cdot \det((\alpha \otimes \phi)(1 - g_i))^{-1} \in Q(t).$$

Remark 3. The twisted Alexander polynomial of (K, α) was first introduced by Lin [Li01] using a slightly different definition. Several alternative definitions and interpretations were given by Kitano [Ki96] and Kirk-Livingston [KL99]. In particular $\Delta_K^\alpha(t)$ can be viewed as the Reidemeister torsion of a twisted complex, which makes it possible to prove many structure theorems using the general techniques of Reidemeister torsion. We refer to [Ki96, FV10] for details.

Wada [Wa94] proved the following lemma.

Lemma 4. *Let K be an oriented knot and let $\alpha: \pi_K \rightarrow \text{Aut}(V)$ be a representation where V is a finite dimensional free module over a UFD R . Then $\Delta_K^\alpha(t)$ is well-defined up to multiplication by a factor of the form $\pm t^{kr}$, where $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $r \in \det(\alpha(\pi_K))$.*

In the following we write $\Delta_K^\alpha(t) \doteq f(t)$ if $\Delta_K^\alpha(t)$ and $f(t)$ agree up to the indeterminacy of $\Delta_K^\alpha(t)$.

We now collect several well-known results about twisted Alexander polynomials. Most of the subsequent statements are immediate consequences of the definition and basic properties of determinants. We refer to [Wa94, FV10] for details.

Lemma 5. *Let K be an oriented knot with classical Alexander polynomial $\Delta_K(t)$.*

(1) *If $\varepsilon: \pi_K \rightarrow \text{GL}(1, \mathbb{Z})$ is the trivial representation, then*

$$\Delta_K^\varepsilon(t) \doteq \frac{\Delta_K(t)}{1-t}.$$

(2) *If $\tau: \pi_K \rightarrow \text{GL}(1, \mathbb{C})$ is a representation which is given by sending the oriented meridian to $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$, then*

$$\Delta_K^\tau(t) \doteq \frac{\Delta_K(tz)}{1-tz}.$$

(3) *If $\alpha: \pi_K \rightarrow \text{Aut}_R(V)$ and $\beta: \pi_K \rightarrow \text{Aut}_R(W)$ are isomorphic representations, i.e. if there exists an isomorphism $\Phi: V \rightarrow W$ such that $\alpha = \Phi^{-1} \circ \beta \circ \Phi$, then*

$$\Delta_K^\alpha(t) \doteq \Delta_K^\beta(t).$$

- (4) If $\alpha: \pi_K \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(n, R)$, R a UFD, is a representation of the form

$$\alpha(g) = \begin{bmatrix} \beta(g) & \gamma(g) \\ 0 & \delta(g) \end{bmatrix},$$

then

$$\Delta_K^\alpha(t) \doteq \Delta_K^\beta(t) \cdot \Delta_K^\delta(t).$$

- (5) Let $\alpha: \pi_K \rightarrow \mathrm{Aut}_{\mathbb{Z}}(W)$ be a representation with W a finitely generated free \mathbb{Z} -module and let p be a prime. We denote by $\alpha_p: \pi_K \rightarrow \mathrm{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(W \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{F}_p)$ the ‘mod p ’ reduction of α . Then

$$\Delta_K^{\alpha_p}(t) \equiv \Delta_K^\alpha(t) \pmod{p}.$$

2.2. Satellite knots. Let $K \subset S^3$ be an oriented knot and let $C \subset S^3$ be an oriented knot. Let $A \subset X_K$ be a simple closed curve, unknotted in S^3 . Then $S^3 \setminus \nu A$ is a solid torus. Let $\phi: \partial(\overline{\nu A}) \rightarrow \partial(\overline{\nu C})$ be a diffeomorphism which sends a meridian of A to a longitude of C , and a longitude of A to a meridian of C . The space

$$(S^3 \setminus \nu A) \cup_\phi (S^3 \setminus \nu C)$$

is diffeomorphic to S^3 . The image of K is denoted by $S = S(K, C, A)$. We say S is the *satellite knot with companion C , orbit K and axis A* . Put differently, S is the result of replacing a tubular neighborhood of C by an oriented knot in a solid torus, namely by $K \subset S^3 \setminus \nu A$. Note that S inherits an orientation from K .

The abelianization map $\pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu C) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ gives rise to a degree one map from $S^3 \setminus \nu C$ to $\overline{\nu A}$ which is a diffeomorphism on the boundary. In particular we get an induced map

$$X_S = (S^3 \setminus \nu A \setminus \nu K) \cup_\phi (S^3 \setminus \nu C) \rightarrow (S^3 \setminus \nu A \setminus \nu K) \cup \overline{\nu A} = X_K$$

which we denote by f . Note that f is a diffeomorphism on the boundary and that f induces an isomorphism of homology groups. Also note that the curve A determines an element $[A] \in \pi_K$ which is well-defined up to conjugation.

Given a group π we denote by $\pi^{(n)}$ the n -th term of the derived series of π . These subgroups are defined inductively by setting $\pi^{(0)} = \pi$ and $\pi^{(i+1)} = [\pi^{(i)}, \pi^{(i)}]$. The following lemma is well-known and follows from a standard Seifert-van Kampen argument.

Lemma 6. *Let $K, C, A, S = S(K, C, A)$ and $f: X_S \rightarrow X_K$ as above. If $[A]$ lies in $\pi_K^{(n)}$, then f induces an isomorphism*

$$\pi_S / \pi_S^{(n+1)} \xrightarrow{\cong} \pi_K / \pi_K^{(n+1)}.$$

The next lemma is proved by using the reinterpretation of Wada's twisted Alexander polynomial as twisted Reidemeister torsion (see [Ki96, FV10]) and standard 'Mayer-Vietoris-style' arguments. We refer to [CF10, Lemma 7.1] for a proof of a more general statement.

Lemma 7. *Let $K, C, A, S = S(K, C, A)$ and f as above. We suppose that A is null-homologous in X_K . Let $\alpha: \pi_K \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{C})$ be a representation. We denote the representation $\pi_S \xrightarrow{f} \pi_K \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{C})$ by α as well. Denote by z_1, \dots, z_k the eigenvalues of $\alpha(A)$ and let $\Delta_C(t) \in \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}]$ be a fixed representative of the Alexander polynomial of C . Then the following holds:*

$$\Delta_S^\alpha(t) \doteq \Delta_K^\alpha(t) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^k \Delta_C(z_i) \in \mathbb{C}(t).$$

3. METABELIAN REPRESENTATIONS OF KNOT GROUPS

A representation α of a group π is called *metabelian* if α factors through $\pi/\pi^{(2)}$. In this section we recall some results from [Fr04, BF08, BF11, BF12] regarding metabelian representations of knot groups.

3.1. Classification of irreducible metabelian representations of knot groups. Let $K \subset S^3$ be a knot. We write $\pi = \pi_K$ and we denote by $H = H_1(X_K; \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}])$ its Alexander module. It is well-known that $\pi/\pi^{(2)}$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z} \ltimes H$, where $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ acts on H by multiplication by t^n . (See e.g. [Fr04] for a proof.) Let $\chi: H \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$ be a character which factors through $H/(t^n - 1)$ and $z \in U(1)$. Then it follows from [BF08, Section 3] that, for $(j, h) \in \mathbb{Z} \ltimes H$, setting

$$\alpha_{(n, \chi, z)}(j, h) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \dots & z & \\ z & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & z & 0 \end{bmatrix}^j \begin{bmatrix} \chi(h) & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \chi(th) & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \chi(t^{n-1}h) \end{bmatrix}$$

defines a $\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{C})$ representation. Note that $\alpha_{(n, \chi, z)}$ factors through $\mathbb{Z} \ltimes H/(t^n - 1)$. We denote by $\alpha_{(n, \chi, z)}$ also the induced representation of π obtained by precomposing $\alpha_{(n, \chi, z)}$ with the epimorphism $\pi \rightarrow \pi/\pi^{(2)} \cong \mathbb{Z} \ltimes H$.

Now suppose $z \in \mathbb{C}$ satisfies $z^n = (-1)^{n+1}$ and set $\alpha_{(n, \chi)} = \alpha_{(n, \chi, z)}$. Note that $\alpha_{(n, \chi)}$ defines a representation $\alpha_{(n, \chi)}: \pi_K \rightarrow \mathrm{SL}(n, \mathbb{C})$ and that the isomorphism type of this representation is independent of the choice of z .

In [BF08], extending earlier work in [Fr04], we classified irreducible metabelian $\mathrm{SL}(n, \mathbb{C})$ representations of knot groups. In particular we

proved that given any irreducible representation $\alpha: \mathbb{Z} \ltimes H \rightarrow \mathrm{SL}(n, \mathbb{C})$ there exists a character $\chi: H \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$ which factors through $H/(t^n - 1)$ such that α is isomorphic to $\alpha_{(n, \chi)}$.

We conclude this section with the following proposition, which is an immediate consequence of [Ki96], [FV10, Proposition 1] and [BF11, Proposition 5].

Proposition 8. *Let K be a knot and $\alpha: \pi \rightarrow \mathrm{SL}(n, \mathbb{C})$ an irreducible metabelian representation with $n > 1$. Then $\Delta_K^\alpha(t)$ lies in $\mathbb{C}[t^{\pm 1}]$ and it is a polynomial in t^n .*

Note that this proposition was also proved by Herald, Kirk, and Livingston [HKL10, p. 935].

3.2. Tensor products. In the next section we will consider tensor products of metabelian representations. We will make use of the following proposition.

Proposition 9. *Let $K \subset S^3$ be a knot and let $H = H_1(X_K; \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}])$ be its Alexander module. Let $\chi_i: H \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$, $i = 1, 2$ be characters which factor through $H/(t^{k_i} - 1)$, $i = 1, 2$. If k_1, k_2 are coprime, then*

$$\alpha_{(k_1, \chi_1)} \otimes \alpha_{(k_2, \chi_2)} \cong \alpha_{(k_1 k_2, \chi_1 \chi_2)}.$$

For unitary representations, this proposition was stated and proved as Proposition 4.6 in [Fr04]. The proof carries over to the general case, and we quickly outline the argument for the reader's convenience.

Proof. Denote by $e_{11}, \dots, e_{k_1 1}$ and $e_{12}, \dots, e_{k_2 2}$ the canonical bases of \mathbb{C}^{k_1} and \mathbb{C}^{k_2} . Set $f_i := e_{i \bmod k_1, 1} \otimes e_{i \bmod k_2, 2}$ for $i = 0, \dots, k_1 k_2 - 1$. Since k_1 and k_2 are coprime it follows that the f_i 's are distinct. In particular $\{f_i\}_{i=0, \dots, k_1 k_2 - 1}$ form a basis for $\mathbb{C}^{k_1} \otimes \mathbb{C}^{k_2}$. One can easily see that the representation $\alpha_{(k_1, \chi_1)} \otimes \alpha_{(k_2, \chi_2)}$ with respect to this basis is just $\alpha_{(k_1 k_2, \chi_1 \chi_2)}$. \square

4. WADA'S QUESTION

Let $K \subset S^3$ be an oriented knot and let α and β be representations of π_K . Wada [Wa11] asked whether the twisted Alexander polynomial $\Delta_K^{\alpha \otimes \beta}(t)$ is determined by $\Delta_K^\alpha(t)$ and $\Delta_K^\beta(t)$.

The following theorem gives a negative answer to any reasonable interpretation of Wada's question.

Theorem 10. *There exist two knots S and S' , an isomorphism of the metabelian quotient groups*

$$\Phi: \pi_S / \pi_S^{(2)} \rightarrow \pi_{S'} / \pi_{S'}^{(2)},$$

and metabelian unitary representations α' and β' of $\pi_{S'}$ such that, for the induced metabelian representations α and β of π_S given by $\alpha = \alpha' \circ \Phi$ and $\beta = \beta' \circ \Phi$, we have that

$$\Delta_S^\alpha(t) \doteq \Delta_{S'}^{\alpha'}(t) \text{ and } \Delta_S^\beta(t) \doteq \Delta_{S'}^{\beta'}(t), \text{ but } \Delta_S^{\alpha \otimes \beta}(t) \not\doteq \Delta_{S'}^{\alpha' \otimes \beta'}(t).$$

We begin by outlining the strategy for proving this theorem. Let K be an oriented knot, let $A \subset S^3 \setminus \nu K$ a curve, unknotted in S^3 , which is null-homologous in $S^3 \setminus \nu K$. Let C and C' be two knots. We write $S = S(K, C, A)$ and $S' = S(K, C', A)$. By Lemma 6 we have isomorphisms

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi_S / \pi_S^{(2)} & & \pi_{S'} / \pi_{S'}^{(2)} \\ & \searrow f_* & \swarrow f'_* \\ & \cong & \cong \\ & \pi_K / \pi_K^{(2)} & \end{array}$$

and we set $\Phi = (f'_*)^{-1} \circ f_*$.

We write $H = H_1(X_K; \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}])$. Let n_1, n_2 be coprime numbers and let $\chi_i: H/(t^{n_i} - 1) \rightarrow S^1, i = 1, 2$ be two characters. We write $\alpha_i = \alpha(n_i, \chi_i)$. By a slight abuse of notation we denote the induced representations $\alpha_i \circ f_*$ and $\alpha_i \circ f'_*$ by α_i as well. Recall that $\alpha_i, i = 1, 2$ are special linear representations, it thus follows from Lemma 4 that the corresponding twisted Alexander polynomials are well-defined up to multiplication by a factor of the form $\pm t^i, i \in \mathbb{Z}$. We furthermore write

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &:= \{\chi_1(A), \chi_1(tA), \dots, \chi_1(t^{n_1-1}A)\}, \\ Z_2 &:= \{\chi_2(A), \chi_2(tA), \dots, \chi_2(t^{n_2-1}A)\}, \\ Z &:= \{z_1 \cdot z_2 \mid z_1 \in Z_1 \text{ and } z_2 \in Z_2\} \\ &= \{(\chi_1 \chi_2)(A), \dots, (\chi_1 \chi_2)(t^{n_1 n_2 - 1}A)\}, \end{aligned}$$

where these sets consist of complex numbers counted according to multiplicity. It follows from Proposition 9 and Lemma 7 that

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_S^{\alpha_1}(t) &\doteq \Delta_K^{\alpha_1}(t) \cdot \prod_{z_1 \in Z_1} \Delta_C(z_1), \\ \Delta_S^{\alpha_2}(t) &\doteq \Delta_K^{\alpha_2}(t) \cdot \prod_{z_2 \in Z_2} \Delta_C(z_2), \\ \Delta_S^{\alpha_1 \otimes \alpha_2}(t) &\doteq \Delta_K^{\alpha_1 \otimes \alpha_2}(t) \cdot \prod_{z \in Z} \Delta_C(z), \end{aligned}$$

and similarly for S' .

Thus, it suffices to find two knots C and C' and integers n_1, n_2 such that, where products are taken with multiplicities,

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{z_1 \in Z_1} \Delta_C(z_1) &= \pm \prod_{z_1 \in Z_1} \Delta_{C'}(z_1), \\ \prod_{z_2 \in Z_2} \Delta_C(z_2) &= \pm \prod_{z_2 \in Z_2} \Delta_{C'}(z_2), \\ \prod_{z \in Z} \Delta_C(z) &\neq \pm \prod_{z \in Z} \Delta_{C'}(z). \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 11. *Let K be the trefoil knot and let $H = H_1(X_K; \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}])$ be its Alexander module. There exists a curve $A \subset S^3 \setminus \nu K$, which is unknotted in S^3 and which is null-homologous in $S^3 \setminus \nu K$, and characters $\chi_1: H/(t^2 - 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/3 \rightarrow S^1$ and $\chi_2: H/(t^3 - 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2 \rightarrow S^1$ such that*

$$Z_1 = \{e^{2\pi i/3}, e^{-2\pi i/3}\} \text{ and } Z_2 = \{-1, -1, 1\}.$$

Proof. We start out by recalling several well-known facts from knot theory. Let K be a knot and let $H = H_1(X_K; \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}])$ its Alexander module. Given $k \in \mathbb{N}$ we denote by L_k the k -fold branched cover of K . Note that the cyclic group $C_k = \langle t \mid t^k = 1 \rangle$ naturally acts on $H_1(L_k; \mathbb{Z})$. Also note that there exists a canonical isomorphism

$$H/(t^k - 1) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_1(L_k; \mathbb{Z})$$

which is equivariant with respect to the C_k action.

Now suppose that K is a fibered knot with fiber Σ of genus g and monodromy map $\varphi: \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$. We pick a basis for $H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{Z})$, i.e. we pick an identification $H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}^{2g}$, and we denote by V the corresponding Seifert matrix.

The induced map $\varphi_*: H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{Z})$ on homology is represented by the matrix $M := V^{-1}V^t$, and for any k , we have the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{Z}^{2g} & \xrightarrow{\cong} & H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{Z}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{Z}^{2g}/(\text{id} - M^k)\mathbb{Z}^{2g} & \xrightarrow{\cong} & H_1(L_k; \mathbb{Z}), \end{array}$$

which gives a canonical identification of $H_1(L_k; \mathbb{Z})$ with $\mathbb{Z}^{2g}/(\text{id} - M^k)\mathbb{Z}^{2g}$. We also obtain the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{Z}^{2g}/(\text{id} - M^k)\mathbb{Z}^{2g} & \xrightarrow{\cong} & H_1(L_k; \mathbb{Z}) \\ \downarrow \cdot M & & \downarrow \cdot t \\ \mathbb{Z}^{2g}/(\text{id} - M^k)\mathbb{Z}^{2g} & \xrightarrow{\cong} & H_1(L_k; \mathbb{Z}). \end{array}$$

We now specialize to the case that K is the trefoil knot, and we let Σ be the fiber of the genus one fibration $S^3 \setminus \nu K \rightarrow S^1$. With an appropriate identification of $H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{Z})$ with \mathbb{Z}^2 , the Seifert matrix for K is given by

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

We first consider $H_1(L_2; \mathbb{Z})$. By the above we can identify $H_1(L_2; \mathbb{Z})$ with $\mathbb{Z}^2/(\text{id} - M^2)\mathbb{Z}^2$, where

$$M := V^{-1}V^t = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

It is straightforward to see that $H_1(L_2; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}/3$ and that $e_1 = (1, 0)$ is a non-trivial element. We now pick $\chi_1: H_1(L_2; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/3 \rightarrow S^1$ such that $\chi_1(e_1) = e^{2\pi i/3}$. It is straightforward to verify that $\chi_1(Me_1) = e^{-2\pi i/3}$.

We now turn to $H_1(L_3; \mathbb{Z})$. Since

$$M^3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix},$$

we see immediately that $H_1(L_3; \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}/2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2$. Further, we have the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{Z}^2/(\text{id} - M^3)\mathbb{Z}^2 & \xrightarrow{\cong} & H_1(L_3; \mathbb{Z}) \\ \downarrow \cdot M & & \downarrow \cdot t \\ \mathbb{Z}^2/(\text{id} - M^3)\mathbb{Z}^2 & \xrightarrow{\cong} & H_1(L_3; \mathbb{Z}) \end{array}$$

We now denote by χ_2 the character which is given by

$$H_1(L_3; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2 \rightarrow S^1,$$

where the second map is the projection on the first factor and the third map is given by sending $1 \in \mathbb{Z}/2$ to $-1 \in S^1$. Thus $\chi_2(e_1) = -1$, and it follows that $\chi_2(Me_1) = -1$ and $\chi_2(M^2e_1) = 1$.

We pick a simple closed curve C on $\Sigma \subset S^3 \setminus \nu K$ corresponding to $(1, 0) \in H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}^2$. Note that C is null-homologous in $S^3 \setminus \nu K$.

Also note that after crossing changes we can find a simple closed curve $A \subset S^3 \setminus \nu K$ which is unknotted in S^3 but which is homotopic in $S^3 \setminus \nu K$ to C . It follows from the above that

$$\begin{aligned}\chi_1([A]) &= e^{2\pi i/3}, & \chi_1(t[A]) &= e^{-2\pi i/3} & \text{and} \\ \chi_2([A]) &= -1, & \chi_2(t[A]) &= -1, & \chi_2(t^2[A]) = 1.\end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of the lemma. \square

We now take $n_1 = 2$ and $n_2 = 3$ and consider the knots $C = 9_{30}$ and $C' = 11a359$, which have Alexander polynomials given by

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta_C(t) &= 1 - 5t + 12t^2 - 17t^3 + 12t^4 - 5t^5 + t^6, \\ \Delta_{C'}(t) &= 6 - 13t + 15t^2 - 13t^3 + 6t^4.\end{aligned}$$

We pause to explain a key property about the branched covers of these knots underlying this calculation. Letting L_k and L'_k denote the k -fold branched cover along C and C' , respectively, using [CL12], one can easily determine that

$$\begin{aligned}H_1(L_2; \mathbb{Z}) &= \mathbb{Z}/53 = H_1(L'_2; \mathbb{Z}), \\ H_1(L_3; \mathbb{Z}) &= \mathbb{Z}/22 \oplus \mathbb{Z}/22 = H_1(L'_3; \mathbb{Z}),\end{aligned}$$

but that

$$\begin{aligned}H_1(L_6; \mathbb{Z}) &= \mathbb{Z}/2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}/22 \oplus \mathbb{Z}/1166, \\ H_1(L'_6; \mathbb{Z}) &= \mathbb{Z}/88 \oplus \mathbb{Z}/4664\end{aligned}$$

have different orders.

Using the sets $Z_1 = \{e^{2\pi i/3}, e^{-2\pi i/3}\}$ and $Z_2 = \{-1, -1, 1\}$ from Lemma 11 and setting $Z = \{z_1 z_2 \mid z_1 \in Z_1 \text{ and } z_2 \in Z_2\}$, after taking into account multiplicities, we compute that

$$\begin{aligned}\prod_{z_1 \in Z_1} \Delta_C(z_1) &= 484 = \prod_{z_1 \in Z_1} \Delta_{C'}(z_1), \\ \prod_{z_2 \in Z_2} \Delta_C(z_2) &= \pm 2809 = \prod_{z_2 \in Z_2} \Delta_{C'}(z_2),\end{aligned}$$

but that

$$\begin{aligned}\prod_{z \in Z} \Delta_C(z) &= 937024 \\ \prod_{z \in Z} \Delta_{C'}(z) &= 3748096.\end{aligned}$$

We have now showed that $S = S(K, C, A)$ and $S' = S(K, C', A)$ where K is the trefoil, A is the curve given Lemma 11 and $C = 9_{30}$ and $C' = 11a359$, together with the representations $\alpha_1 = \alpha(2, \chi_1)$ and

$\alpha_2 = \alpha(3, \chi_2)$ provide a negative answer to Wada's question. This now completes our discussion of Theorem 10.

5. THE HIRASAWA-MURASUGI CONJECTURES

5.1. Conjecture A. The following gives a proof of Conjecture A stated in the introduction. Recall that $\phi_n(t)$ is the n -th cyclotomic polynomial and we set $A_{p,n} = \mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}]/(\phi_n(t))$.

Proposition 12. *Let K be an oriented knot together with an epimorphism $\alpha: \pi_1(X_K) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/n \rtimes A_{p,n}$, where p is a prime. Suppose that n and p are coprime and that $\phi_n(t)$ is irreducible over $\mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}]$. Then*

$$\Delta_K^{\gamma \circ \alpha}(t) = \frac{\Delta_K(t)}{1-t} \cdot F(t),$$

where $F(t)$ is an integer polynomial in t^n .

Remark 13. The original statement of [HM09, Conjecture A] is slightly different, in that it is a statement about two bridge knots and twisted Alexander polynomials of metabelian representations that factor through the alternating group A_4 . More specifically, in [HM09, Conjecture A] Hirasawa and Murasugi consider twisted Alexander polynomials corresponding to representations of the form $\delta \circ \alpha: \pi_1(X_K) \rightarrow A_4 \rightarrow \text{GL}(4, \mathbb{Z})$, where α is assumed to be an epimorphism and δ is the canonical representation given by permutation matrices. It is straightforward to see that

$$A_4 \cong \mathbb{Z}_3 \rtimes \mathbb{F}_2[t]/(t^2 + t + 1),$$

and that under this isomorphism $\delta \cong \gamma$. It now follows that Proposition 12 implies [HM09, Conjecture A] as a special case.

Proof. We start out with the following claim:

Claim. The action of \mathbb{Z}/n is free on nonzero elements of $A_{p,n}$.

Suppose $a(t) \in A_{p,n}$ is a nonzero element and let $k \in \mathbb{N}$ be the smallest k with $t^k a(t) = a(t)$. Note that k necessarily divides n . We want to show that $k = n$.

First note that $a(t)(t^k - 1) = 0 \in A_{p,n} = \mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}]/(\phi_n(t))$ implies that there exists $b(t) \in \mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}]$ such that

$$a(t)(t^k - 1) = b(t)\phi_n(t) \in \mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}].$$

Note that over $\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}]$ we have $t^k - 1 = \prod_{d|k} \phi_d(t)$, in particular we see that

$$a(t) \prod_{d|k} \phi_d(t) = b(t)\phi_n(t) \in \mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}].$$

By assumption $\phi_n(t)$ is irreducible over $\mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}]$. Since $\mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}]$ is a UFD it follows that $\phi_n(t)$ is a prime element in $\mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}]$. Since $a(t) \neq 0 \in \mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}]/(\phi_n(t))$ it follows that $\phi_n(t)$ divides $\phi_d(t)$ in $\mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}]$ for some $d|k$. Comparing degrees and using that $k|n$ we see that the Euler function applied to n, d and k satisfies

$$\varphi(n) \leq \varphi(d) \leq \varphi(k) \leq \varphi(n).$$

This is only possible if $n = d = k$. This concludes the proof of the claim.

We denote by $X_{p,n} := \mathrm{Hom}(A_{p,n}, S^1)$ the set of all characters on the finite abelian group $A_{p,n}$. Let $\chi \in X_{p,n}$. We denote by \mathbb{C}_χ the one dimensional complex vector space viewed with the $A_{p,n}$ -action given by χ . It is well-known that

$$(2) \quad \mathbb{C}[A_{p,n}] \cong \bigoplus_{\chi \in X_{p,n}} \mathbb{C}_\chi$$

as $\mathbb{C}[A_{p,n}]$ -modules.

Given $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ we denote by $t^k \chi$ the character given by $t^k \chi(v) := \chi(t^k v)$. Note that this defines an action by \mathbb{Z}/n on $X_{p,n}$. We now denote by χ_0 the trivial character on $A_{p,n}$ and we write $X'_{p,n} := X_{p,n} \setminus \chi_0$. It follows from the above claim that \mathbb{Z}/n acts freely on $X'_{p,n}$. We now pick coset representatives χ_1, \dots, χ_ℓ for the free \mathbb{Z}/n -action on $X'_{p,n}$.

We consider

$$\begin{aligned} V_0 &= \mathbb{C}_{\chi_0}, \\ V_1 &= \mathbb{C}_{\chi_1} \oplus \mathbb{C}_{t\chi_1} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{C}_{t^{n-1}\chi_1}, \\ &\vdots \\ V_\ell &= \mathbb{C}_{\chi_\ell} \oplus \mathbb{C}_{t\chi_\ell} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{C}_{t^{n-1}\chi_\ell}. \end{aligned}$$

These are naturally modules over $\mathbb{C}[A_{p,n}]$. We furthermore equip V_0 with the trivial \mathbb{Z}/n action and we let \mathbb{Z}/n act on each V_i , $i = 1, \dots, \ell$ by cyclically permuting the summands. It is now straightforward to see that this turns V_0, V_1, \dots, V_ℓ into $\mathbb{C}[\mathbb{Z}/n \times A_{p,n}]$ -modules. Note that γ also turns $\mathbb{C}[A_{p,n}]$ into a $\mathbb{C}[\mathbb{Z}/n \times A_{p,n}]$ -module. It now follows from (2) that

$$\mathbb{C}[A_{p,n}] \cong V_0 \oplus V_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V_\ell$$

as $\mathbb{C}[\mathbb{Z}/n \times A_{p,n}]$ -modules. We denote by $\gamma_0, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_\ell$ the representations corresponding to V_0, V_1, \dots, V_ℓ . We can thus restate the above isomorphism as $\gamma \cong \gamma_0 \oplus \gamma_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \gamma_\ell$.

Note that γ_0 is the trivial one-dimensional representation. Furthermore it follows from [BF08, Lemma 2.2] that $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_\ell$ are irreducible

representations. It thus follows from Lemma 5 combined with Proposition 8 that

$$(3) \quad \Delta_K^{\gamma\circ\alpha}(t) = \prod_{i=0}^{\ell} \Delta_K^{\gamma_i\circ\alpha}(t) = \frac{\Delta_K(t)}{1-t} \cdot F(t)$$

where $F(t)$ is a complex polynomial in t^m . It remains to show the following claim:

Claim. $F(t)$ is an integral polynomial.

First note that by definition $\Delta_K^{g\circ\alpha}(t)$ can be written as a quotient of two polynomials $x(t)$ and $y(t)$ with integral coefficients and such that $y(t)$ is a monic polynomial. Furthermore it follows from (3) that $\Delta_K^{g\circ\alpha}(t) \cdot (1-t) = \frac{x(t)}{y(t)} \cdot (1-t)$ is a rational polynomial. Since $y(t)$ is monic this implies that $\Delta_K^{g\circ\alpha}(t) \cdot (1-t)$ is in fact an integral polynomial.

We now see that $F(t) \cdot \Delta_K(t)$ is an integral polynomial. It follows from the Gauss Lemma and from the fact that $\Delta_K(1) = \pm 1$ that $F(t)$ is also an integral polynomial. This concludes the proof of the claim and also the proposition. \square

Remark 14. Similar arguments can be used to establish Conjecture A' from the introduction. We leave the details to the reader as a straightforward exercise.

5.2. Conjecture B (1). We start out with the following observation which shows that a weaker version of Conjecture B (1) holds.

Lemma 15. *Let K be an oriented knot. Let p be an odd prime and let $\alpha: \pi_K \rightarrow D_p$ be an epimorphism. Then there exists a complex polynomial $f(t)$ such that*

$$\Delta_K^{g\circ\alpha}(t) = \frac{\Delta_K(t)}{1-t} \cdot f(t)f(-t).$$

Proof. It follows immediately from Proposition 12 that there exists an integer polynomial $g(t)$ with

$$\Delta_K^\alpha(t) = \frac{\Delta_K(t)}{1-t} \cdot g(t^2).$$

We can factor the polynomial $g(s)$ as follows:

$$g(s) = C \cdot \prod_{i=1}^r (\alpha_i - s),$$

for some $C, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r \in \mathbb{C}$. We now pick square roots for $C, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$. It then follows that

$$g(t^2) = C \cdot \prod_{i=1}^r (\alpha_i - t^2) = \sqrt{C} \prod_{i=1}^r (\sqrt{\alpha_i} + t) \cdot \sqrt{C} \prod_{i=1}^r (\sqrt{\alpha_i} - t).$$

The complex polynomial $f(t) = \sqrt{C} \prod_{i=1}^r (\sqrt{\alpha_i} + t)$ thus has the required property. \square

We propose a counterexample to Conjecture B (1). We consider the knot $K = 10_{164}$. The untwisted Alexander polynomial equals

$$\Delta_K(t) = 3 - 11t + 17t^2 - 11t^3 + 3t^4.$$

According to [St12], the knot K is the closure of the braid on four strands given in terms of the standard generators as

$$\beta = \sigma_1 \sigma_2^{-1} \sigma_3^2 \sigma_2^{-1} \sigma_1 \sigma_2^{-1} \sigma_3^{-1} \sigma_2^{-1} \sigma_1 \sigma_2^{-1}.$$

This gives rise to a presentation of $\pi_K = \pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu K)$ with generators $a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k$ and relators

$$\begin{aligned} b^{-1} a^{-1} e a, & \quad a^{-1} c f c^{-1}, & \quad d^{-1} f^{-1} g f, & \quad f^{-1} g^{-1} h g, & \quad c^{-1} h i h^{-1}, \\ h^{-1} e^{-1} j e, & \quad e^{-1} i k i^{-1}, & \quad k^{-1} g d g^{-1}, & \quad i^{-1} g b g^{-1}, & \quad g^{-1} j^{-1} a j. \end{aligned}$$

It can easily be checked that one gets a representation

$$\alpha: \pi_K \rightarrow D_3 = \langle x, y \mid x^2 = y^3 = 1, xyx = y^{-1} \rangle$$

by setting

$$\begin{aligned} a &\mapsto xy^2, & d &\mapsto xy, & g &\mapsto x, & j &\mapsto xy, \\ b &\mapsto x, & e &\mapsto xy, & h &\mapsto xy, & k &\mapsto xy^2, \\ c &\mapsto xy^2, & f &\mapsto xy^2, & i &\mapsto x, \end{aligned}$$

The induced representation $\varrho \circ \alpha: \pi_K \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(3, \mathbb{C})$ is unitary and has a trivial summand given by the span of the vector $(1, 1, 1)$. Its orthogonal complement gives a nonabelian rank 2 representation of D_3 , which is necessarily equivalent to the unique irreducible $U(2)$ representation of D_3 . Using these observations, one can compute the twisted Alexander polynomial using KnotTwister [Fr12] and/or sage [sage] to see that

$$\Delta_K^{\varrho \circ \alpha}(t) = \frac{(3 - 11t + 17t^2 - 11t^3 + 3t^4)(3 - 13t^2 + 13t^4 - 3t^6)}{(t - 1)} \in \mathbb{Q}(t).$$

Note that

$$3 - 13t^2 + 13t^4 - 3t^6 = -(t^2 - 1)(t^2 - 3)(3t^2 - 1),$$

which we can write as $f(t)f(-t)$ by taking

$$f(t) = (t + 1)(t + \sqrt{3})(\sqrt{3}t + 1).$$

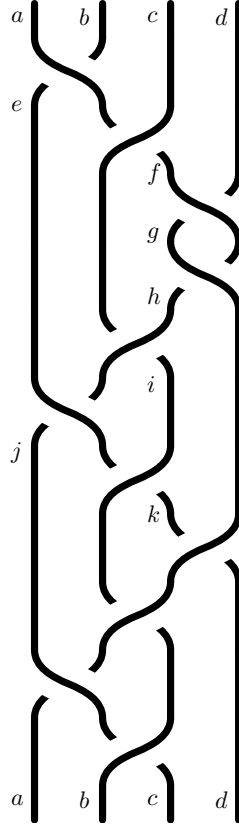


FIGURE 1. A braid whose closure is the knot $K = 10_{164}$ with the Wirtinger generators for the knot group π_K .

However, it is not possible to choose $f(t) \in \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}]$, since $\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}]$ is a UFD and both $(t^2 - 3)$ and $(3t^2 - 1)$ are irreducible. This gives the desired counterexample to Conjecture B (1).

Although Conjecture B (1) is in general false, based on Proposition 15, for a given knot K , it is an interesting problem to determine the minimal subring $R \subset \mathbb{C}$ for which $g(t)$ can be factored as $g(t) = f(t)f(-t)$ for $f(t) \in R[t]$.

5.3. Conjecture B (2). The following proposition provides a proof for Conjecture B (2).

Proposition 16. *Let $p = 2\ell + 1$ be an odd prime and let K be an oriented knot together with an epimorphism $\alpha: \pi_K \rightarrow D_p$. Then*

$$\Delta_K^{g \circ \alpha}(t) \equiv \left(\frac{\Delta_K(t)}{1-t} \right)^{\ell+1} \cdot \left(\frac{\Delta_K(-t)}{1+t} \right)^{\ell} \pmod{p}.$$

Proof. Let D_p be the dihedral group of order $2p$ from Equation (1) and set $V_p := \mathbb{F}_p[s^{\pm 1}]/(s^p - 1)$. Consider the representation $\varrho_p: D_p \rightarrow \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{Z}}(V_p)$ given by

$$x \cdot q(s) = q(s^{-1}) \text{ and } y \cdot q(s) = sq(s) \text{ for any } q(s) \in V.$$

It is straightforward to see that this representation is isomorphic to the mod p reduction of the representation $\varrho: D_p \rightarrow \text{GL}(p, \mathbb{Z})$ from the introduction.

It now follows from Lemma 5 that it suffices to prove the following claim:

Claim.

$$\Delta_K^{\varrho_p \circ \alpha}(t) \equiv \left(\frac{\Delta_K(t)}{1-t} \right)^{\ell+1} \cdot \left(\frac{\Delta_K(-t)}{1+t} \right)^{\ell} \pmod{p}.$$

For $i = 0, \dots, p-1$ we define

$$v_i := \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} k^i s^k \in V_p.$$

Here we write $0^0 = 0$. It follows from the Vandermonde determinant that v_0, v_1, \dots, v_{p-1} form a basis for V_p . We now consider the action of D_p on V_p which is given by ϱ .

Claim. For $i = 0, \dots, p-1$ we have

$$x \cdot v_i = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{F}_p} (-k)^i s^k = (-1)^i v_i \text{ and } y \cdot v_i = \sum_{j=0}^i \binom{i}{j} (-1)^{i-j} v_j.$$

We first note that

$$x \cdot v_i = x \cdot \sum_{k \in \mathbb{F}_p} k^i s^k = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{F}_p} k^i s^{p-k} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{F}_p} (-k)^i s^k = (-1)^i v_i.$$

We now consider the action of y on v_i . We have

$$\begin{aligned}
y \cdot v_i = s \cdot v_i &= \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} k^i s^{k+1} \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} (k-1)^i s^k \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} \sum_{j=0}^i \binom{i}{j} k^j (-1)^{i-j} s^k \\
&= \sum_{j=0}^i \binom{i}{j} (-1)^{i-j} \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} k^j s^k \\
&= \sum_{j=0}^i \binom{i}{j} (-1)^{i-j} v_j.
\end{aligned}$$

This concludes the proof of the claim.

We now see that with respect to the basis v_0, \dots, v_{p-1} the representation $D_p \rightarrow \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(V_p)$ is given by

$$(4) \quad x \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad y \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 1 & * & \dots & * \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & * \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

We now denote by $\varepsilon: \pi_K \rightarrow \text{GL}(1, \mathbb{F}_p)$ the trivial representation and by $\tau: \pi_K \rightarrow \text{GL}(1, \mathbb{F}_p)$ the representation which is given by sending the meridian to -1 . Note that $\gamma(x) = -1$ and $\gamma(y) = 1$. It now follows from the definitions, from (4) and from Lemma 5 that

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta_K^{\varrho_p \circ \alpha}(t) &\equiv \prod_{i=1}^{\ell+1} \Delta_K^\varepsilon(t) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{\ell} \Delta_K^\tau(t) \pmod{p} \\
&\equiv \left(\frac{\Delta_K(t)}{1-t} \right)^{\ell+1} \cdot \left(\frac{\Delta_K(-t)}{1+t} \right)^\ell \pmod{p}.
\end{aligned}$$

□

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