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Virtual quandle for links in lens spaces

A. Cattabriga*, T. Nasybullov†

Abstract

We construct a virtual quandle for links in lens spaces $L(p, q)$, with $q = 1$. This invariant has two valuable advantages over an ordinary fundamental quandle for links in lens spaces: the virtual quandle is an essential invariant and the presentation of the virtual quandle can be easily written from the band diagram of a link.

Mathematics Subject Classification 2010: Primary 57M27, 08A99; Secondary 57M10.

Keywords: links in lens spaces, link invariants, virtual quandles.

1 Introduction

Over the years knot theory has worked with knots and links in the three-dimensional sphere S^3 . However, together with improving knowledge about 3-manifolds, great attention has been paid to knots and links in manifolds different from S^3 : Seifert fiber spaces [9] (in particular, lens spaces [4, 5, 7, 12, 17]), thickened surfaces [13, 15], arbitrary 3-manifolds [8, 16]. In this paper we focus on knots and links in lens spaces $L(p, q)$ with $q = 1$. These manifolds are the simplest ones (beside S^3) where we can study knots and links since every link in $L(p, 1)$ can be presented by integer p -surgery over the unknot (in cases of other manifolds the surgery link can be much more difficult). Moreover, there are interesting articles explaining applications of knots in lens spaces to other fields of science: [21] exploits them to describe topological string theories and [2] uses them to describe the resolution of a biological DNA recombination problem.

A lot of link invariants can be generalized from links in S^3 to links in $L(p, q)$. Kauffman bracket skein module [12], knot Floer homology [1], HOMFLY-PT polynomial [6] all have analogues in lens spaces.

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Despite the fact that some invariants can be generalized to links in lens spaces, sometimes it is very difficult to use them. For example, the fundamental quandle of a link which has a very simple topological description for links in S^3 can be easily generalized to links in $L(p, q)$. However, an explicit procedure to write down a presentation of a fundamental quandle for links in $L(p, q)$ by generators and relations directly from a (band, disc, grid) diagram is known only in the case $(p, q) = (2, 1)$ (see [11]), so it is almost impossible to use this invariant. Another disadvantage of the ordinary fundamental quandle for links in $L(p, q)$ is that the fundamental quandle of the link $K \subset L(p, q)$ is isomorphic to the fundamental quandle of its lift $\pi^{-1}(K) \subset S^3$, where $\pi : S^3 \rightarrow L(p, q)$ denotes the universal covering map. So we cannot distinguish links with equivalent liftings. Such invariants are called *inessential* [5]. In this paper we define the notion of virtual quandle for links in $L(p, 1)$. Virtual quandles were firstly introduced in [18, 19] as generalizations of quandles for virtual links. Even if in the present paper we do not work with virtual links, we use the name “virtual quandle” since our invariant has the same algebraic structure.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we review the definition of band diagrams for links in lens spaces, while in Section 3 we recall those of quandle and virtual quandle, proving some results that will be useful in the following. In Section 4 we construct a virtual quandle for links in $L(p, 1)$ and prove that it is an invariant (see Theorem 1). Finally, in Section 5 we investigate some properties of this invariant, proving that it is essential (see Proposition 2).

2 Band diagrams for links in lens spaces

In this section we recall the notion of band diagrams for links in lens spaces (which were firstly introduced in [12]) and recall how Reidemeister moves for such band diagrams look like.

We start by giving the definition of Dehn surgery in S^3 . Let K be a knot in S^3 , denote by $N(K)$ a closed tubular neighborhood of K and let γ be a simple closed curve on $\partial N(K)$. The *Dehn surgery on K along γ* is the manifold M obtained by gluing $S^3 \setminus \text{int}(N(K))$ with a solid torus $D^2 \times S^1$ along their boundaries via a homeomorphism which identifies γ with the boundary of a meridian disc. The curve γ is called the *slope* of the surgery and the homeomorphism type of the resulting manifold depends only on the homology class of γ in $\partial N(K)$, up to orientation change. We fix a base (m, l) for $H_1(\partial N(K))$, such that m is a meridian of K and l has algebraic intersection 1 with m . If the homology class of γ is $pm + ql$, with $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$, we call the surgery *rational* and we say that it has *framing index* p/q .

Every link L in a manifold M obtained via a p/q -surgery over K , can be presented by a diagram of a link $L' \cup K$ in S^3 , where the knot K is equipped with a number

$p/q \in \mathbb{Q} \cup \{\infty\}$, the surgery along K gives M and L is the image of L' under the surgery operation. This presentation of L is called a *mixed link diagram* and the knot K is called the *surgery knot*. In order to simplify notation we use the same symbol L to denote both L' and L .

The *lens space* $L(p, q)$ is the 3-manifold obtained by a rational surgery on the unknot U in S^3 with framing index $-p/q$. So, a link L in $L(p, q)$ can be described by a mixed link diagram of the link $L \cup U$ (see, for example, Figure 1).

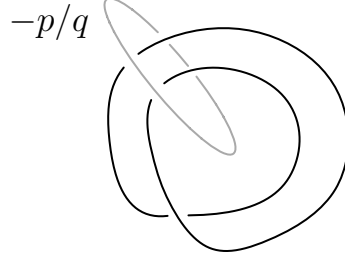


Figure 1: Example of a mixed link diagram of a link in $L(p, q)$.

In order to construct a band diagram for a link L in $L(p, q)$ we present S^3 as a one-point compactification of \mathbb{R}^3 and fix coordinates (x_1, x_2, x_3) in \mathbb{R}^3 such that the surgery knot (which is the unknot in S^3) is described as the x_3 axis in \mathbb{R}^3 . A regular orthogonal projection of a mixed link diagram onto the plane x_1x_2 is called a *punctured disc diagram* of L (see Figure 2 on the left). In a punctured disc diagram the surgery knot is depicted as a puncture. A *band diagram* for a link L in $L(p, q)$ can be obtained from a punctured disc diagram by (i) cutting a disc containing the punctured disc diagram and centered in the puncture along a half-line starting from the puncture and avoiding the crossings of L and (ii) deforming the resulting annulus into a rectangle (see Figure 2 on the right). Clearly, an orientation of the link induces an orientation on the resulting band diagram.

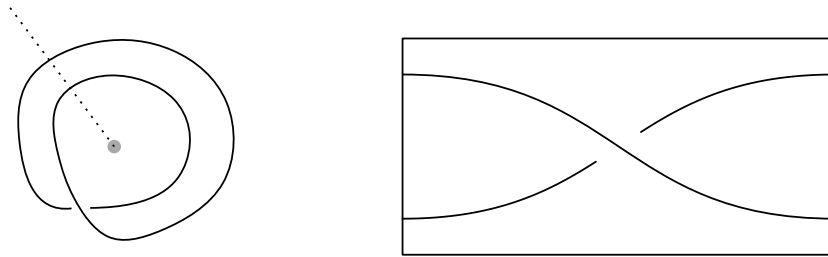


Figure 2: A punctured disc diagram (on the left) and the corresponding band diagram (on the right).

The intersection points of the link with the left (resp. right) side of the band diagram are called *left (resp. right) boundary points*. Left and right boundary points

together are called *boundary points* of a band diagram.

Two band diagrams are equivalent under the three classical Reidemeister moves R_1, R_2, R_3 inside the rectangle and a global move called *the SL -move* (see [16]). In the case of lens spaces $L(p, 1)$ the SL -move is depicted in Figure 3.

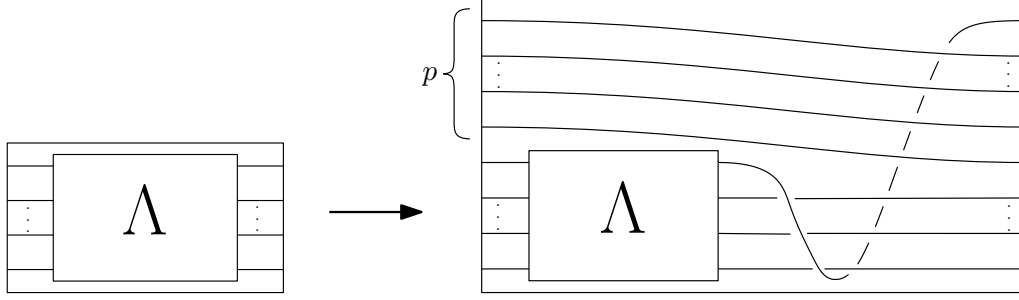


Figure 3: The SL -move for links in $L(p, 1)$.

3 Quandles and virtual quandles

In this section we review some facts about quandles and virtual quandles from the algebraic point of view.

3.1 Quandles

A *quandle* is a set Q endowed with a binary algebraic operation $(x, y) \mapsto x^y$ satisfying the following axioms:

1. for all $x \in Q$ $x^x = x$;
2. for all $x \in Q$ the map $i_x : y \mapsto y^x$ is a bijection on Q ;
3. for all $x, y, z \in Q$ $x^{yz} = x^{zy^z}$.

Here for simplicity we use symbols x^{yz} and x^{y^z} to denote $(x^y)^z$ and $x^{(y^z)}$ respectively.

The notion of a quandle was first introduced by Joyce [14] and, independently, Matveev [20] as an invariant for links in the 3-sphere. After that quandles were also studied from an algebraic point of view (see, for example, [3]).

Example 1. For a group G and a number $k \in \mathbb{N}$ denote by $Conj_k G$ the quandle having the same underlying set as G and with operation $x^y = y^{-k}xy^k$. This quandle is called the *k -th conjugacy quandle*.

A bijection $\varphi : Q \rightarrow Q$ is called an *automorphism* of a quandle Q if for all $x, y \in Q$ the equality $\varphi(x^y) = \varphi(x)^{\varphi(y)}$ holds. In particular, from the second and the third axioms follows that the map i_x is an automorphism of Q for each $x \in Q$. The group generated by i_x for all $x \in Q$ is called *the group of inner automorphisms of Q* and is denoted by $\text{Inn}(Q)$. We denote by $y^{x^{-1}}$ the image of the element y under the map i_x^{-1} : this notation should not suggest that x^{-1} is an element of Q , however it is practically convenient since $y^{xx^{-1}} = y^{x^{-1}x} = y$ for all $x, y \in Q$. From the third axiom of quandles for all $x, y \in Q$ we have $x^{yz} = x^{zy^z}$, and replacing x by $x^{z^{-1}}$, we obtain the equality

$$x^{z^{-1}yz} = x^{yz}. \quad (1)$$

If an element of a quandle Q has the form x^w for $x \in Q$ and $w \in F(Q)$, then we say that the element x is on the *primary level* and the element w is on the *operator level*. Equality (1) says that we do not need more than these two levels and so every element of a quandle has the form x^w . Moreover, if $x^v = x^w$ for all $x \in Q$ then we use the notation $v \equiv w$ and call this expression *the operator relation* (see [8]).

3.2 Virtual quandles

A *virtual quandle* is a set VQ endowed with a binary algebraic operation $(x, y) \mapsto x^y$ and a unary algebraic operation $x \mapsto f(x)$ satisfying the following axioms:

1. VQ with the operation $(x, y) \mapsto x^y$ is a quandle;
2. f is a bijection of VQ such that $f(x^y) = f(x)^{f(y)}$.

Example 2. Let G be a group, $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and g be a fixed element of G . If we add to the quandle $\text{Conj}_k G$ the operation i_g , then we obtain a virtual quandle.

A bijection $\varphi : VQ \rightarrow VQ$ is an *automorphism* of the virtual quandle VQ if for all $x, y \in VQ$ we have $\varphi(x^y) = \varphi(x)^{\varphi(y)}$ and $\varphi(f(x)) = f(\varphi(x))$. The selfmap f is clearly an automorphism of VQ , moreover f belongs to the center of the group $\text{Aut}(VQ)$. On the contrary the bijection i_x is not necessarily an automorphism of a virtual quandle. Indeed if i_x is an automorphism, then for all $y \in VQ$ we have $i_x(f(y)) = f(i_x(y))$ and $f(y)^x = f(y)^{f(x)}$. So, i_x is an automorphism of VQ if and only if $x \equiv f(x)$, for all $x \in VQ$.

If VQ is a virtual quandle, then we denote by VQ^- the quandle obtained from VQ just forgetting about the operation f . Every automorphism of VQ induces an automorphism of VQ^- and every map i_x induces an automorphism of VQ^- .

As for groups, it is possible to present (virtual) quandle by generators and relations as follows. Given a set of letters $X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$ denote by $A(X)$ the inductively defined set of words obtained from X by all possible subsequent application of the operations $(x, y) \mapsto x^y$, $(x, y) \mapsto x^{y^{-1}}$, $x \mapsto f(x)$, $x \mapsto f^{-1}(x)$. Let

$\{r_i, s_i \mid i \in I\}$ be some set of words from $A(X)$ and $R = \{r_i = s_i \mid i \in I\}$ be a set of formal equalities. Denote by \sim an equivalence relation on $A(X)$ which consists of the following relations:

1. for all $x, y \in A(X)$ $x \sim (x^y)^{y^{-1}} \sim \left(x^{y^{-1}}\right)^y$;
2. for all $x \in A(X)$ $x \sim f^{-1}(f(x)) \sim f(f^{-1}(x))$;
3. for all $x \in A(X)$ $x \sim x^x \sim x^{x^{-1}}$;
4. $(x^y)^z \sim (x^z)^{y^z}$ for all $x, y, z \in A(X)$;
5. for all $x, y \in A(X)$ $f\left(x^{y^{-1}}\right) \sim f(x)^{f(y)^{-1}}$, $f^{-1}\left(x^{y^{-1}}\right) \sim f^{-1}(x)^{f^{-1}(y)^{-1}}$,
 $f(x^y) \sim f(x)^{f(y)}$, $f^{-1}(x^y) \sim f^{-1}(x)^{f^{-1}(y)}$;
6. $r_i \sim s_i$ if the equality $r_i = s_i$ belongs to R .

The quotient $A(X)/\sim$ with well defined operations $(x, y) \mapsto x^y$ and $x \mapsto f(x)$ is obviously a virtual quandle. We say that this virtual quandle is *presented by the set of generators X and the set of relations R* and denote it by $\langle X \mid R \rangle$. Every relation in the virtual quandle VQ has the form $x^v = y^w$, where x, y are elements of VQ and v, w belong to the free group $F(VQ)$ generated by VQ .

3.3 n -splitting automorphisms of quandles

Let f be an automorphism of a quandle Q . In general we cannot write the equalities $f(x^{y^{-1}}) = f(x)^{f(y)^{-1}}$ and $f(x^{yz}) = f(x)^{f(yz)}$ since the expressions $f(y^{-1})$ and $f(yz)$ are not defined. However it is easy to show that the following equalities hold

$$f(x^{y^{-1}}) = f(x)^{f(y)^{-1}} \quad f(x^{yz}) = f(x)^{f(y)f(z)}.$$

Moreover, an automorphism f of a quandle Q induces an automorphism f_* of $\text{Inn}(Q)$ which acts on the generators of $\text{Inn}(Q)$ by the rule $f_*(i_x) = i_{f(x)}$. As a consequence, on the operator level we can write expressions of type $f(yz)$ and $f(y^{-1})$ meaning that $x^{f(yz)} = f_*(i_z i_y)(x)$ and $x^{f(y^{-1})} = f_*(i_y^{-1})(x)$. Moreover if x belongs to the free group $F(Q)$ generated by the elements of Q then on the operator level we can write expressions of type $f(x)$.

An automorphism f of a quandle Q is said to be an *n -splitting automorphism* of Q if for every element $x \in \text{Inn}(Q)$ the equality $xf_*(x) \dots f_*^{n-1}(x) = 1$ holds. In other words, f is an n -splitting automorphism of Q if $xf(x) \dots f^{n-1}(x) \equiv 1$ for all $x \in F(Q)$.

Example 3. Let G be a group, $N = \langle x^n \mid x \in G \rangle$ be a subgroup of G generated by n -th powers of elements from G and $g \in G/N$ be a fixed element of the quotient. Then i_g is an n -splitting automorphism of the quandle $Conj_1 G/N$.

We end the section proving some useful properties of n -splitting automorphisms.

Lemma 1. *Let $f \in \text{Aut}(Q)$ be an n -splitting automorphism of a quandle Q . The following properties hold:*

- 1) $f_*^n(x) = x$ for all $x \in \text{Inn}(Q)$;
- 2) $f_*^{n-1}(x)f_*^{n-2}(x) \dots x = 1$ for all $x \in \text{Inn}(Q)$;
- 3) for every $z \in Q$ the automorphism $g = i_z f$ is an n -splitting automorphism of Q . Moreover if $f^n = \text{id}$, then $g^n = \text{id}$.

Proof. 1) From the n -splitting relation we have

$$1 = f_*(x)f_*^2(x) \dots f_*^n(x) = x^{-1}xf_*(x)f_*^2(x) \dots f_*^n(x) = x^{-1}f_*^n(x).$$

Therefore $f_*^n(x) = x$.

2) follows from 1) and the n -splitting relation.

3) Let y be an arbitrary element of $F(Q)$, then the following sequence of equalities holds

$$\begin{aligned} yg(y) \dots g^{n-1}(y) &\equiv yf(y)^zf^2(y)^{f(z)z} \dots f^{n-1}(y)^{f^{n-2}(z) \dots z} \\ &\equiv yz^{-1}f(y)zz^{-1}f(z)^{-1}f^2(y)f(z)z \dots f^{n-1}(y)f^{n-2}(z) \dots z \\ &\equiv yz^{-1}f(yz^{-1}) \dots f^{n-1}(yz^{-1})f^{n-1}(z)f^{n-2}(z) \dots z \equiv 1. \end{aligned}$$

In the last equality we used item 2) of the lemma. So g is an n -splitting automorphism of Q . For every element $x \in Q$ we have $g^n(x) = f^n(x)^{f^{n-1}(z)f^{n-2}(z) \dots z} = f^n(x)$, therefore if $f^n = \text{id}$, then $g^n = \text{id}$. \square

Note that equality 1) of Lemma 1 does not imply the equality $f^n(x) = x$. It just says that $f^n(x) \equiv x$ for all $x \in F(Q)$.

4 The virtual quandle for links in $L(p, 1)$

In this section we define the notion of the virtual quandle $VQ(K)$ for a link K in a lens space $L(p, 1)$ and prove that it is invariant under all moves R_1, R_2, R_3, SL .

An *arc* of a band diagram of a link K in $L(p, 1)$ is a connected part of the diagram bounded by two overpasses, or two boundary points, or one overpass and one boundary point. Referring to Figure 4, we label (i) the arcs which are bounded

by (at least) one left boundary point by the letters x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n , (ii) the arcs which are bounded by (at least) one right boundary point by the letters y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n and (iii) all the remaining arcs by the letters z_1, z_2, \dots, z_k . Note that some of $x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_n, z_1, \dots, z_k$ may be identified. Choose an orientation of the link and for each right boundary point y_i define the number ε_i by the following rule: if the arrow y_i runs from the left to the right, then $\varepsilon_i = 1$, otherwise $\varepsilon_i = -1$.

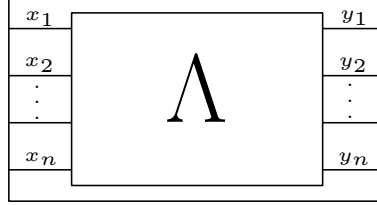


Figure 4: Labelling arcs of a band diagram.

We define the *virtual quandle* $VQ(K)$ of a link $K \subset L(p, 1)$ as the virtual quandle having the presentation $VQ(K) = \langle X \mid I \cup B \cup S \rangle$, where:

- the set of generators X is $\{x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_n, z_1, \dots, z_k\}$;
- the set of inner relations I consists of relations which can be written from the part Λ of the band diagram contained in the interior of the rectangle. Here we have (i) relations of identifications between some of $x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_n, z_1, \dots, z_k$ (if it is necessary) and (ii) as in the classical case, for each crossing, the relation $x^y = z$, where x, y, z are the labels of the arcs involved in the crossing as depicted in Figure 5;

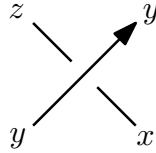


Figure 5: Labels of the arcs in classical crossings.

- the set of boundary relations B consists of the n relations $f(x_i) = y_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$ and one operator relation $y_n^{\varepsilon_n} y_{n-1}^{\varepsilon_{n-1}} \dots y_1^{\varepsilon_1} \equiv 1$;
- the set of splitting relations S consists of relations which state that f is a p -splitting automorphism of $VQ(K)^-$ and has order p : $xf(x) \dots f^{p-1}(x) \equiv 1$ for all $x \in F(X)$ and $f^p(x) = x$ for all $x \in VQ(K)$.

Example 4. Let K be the knot in $L(p, 1)$, whose band diagram is depicted in Figure 6.

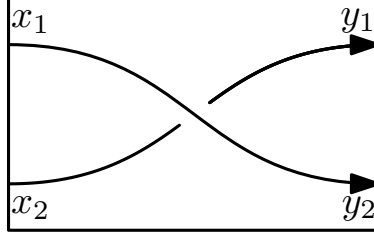


Figure 6: Example of a band diagram for the knot K in $L(p, 1)$.

We have four generators x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 . Since both y_1, y_2 run from the left to the right, $\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_2 = 1$. Inner relations are $x_1 = y_2, x_2^{x_1} = y_1$. Boundary relations are $f(x_1) = y_1, f(x_2) = y_2, y_2 y_1 \equiv 1$. Splitting relations are $xf(x) \dots f^{p-1}(x) \equiv 1, f^p(x) = x$ for all x . Therefore $VQ(K)$ has the following presentation

$$VQ(K) = \langle x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 \mid x_1 = y_2, x_2^{x_1} = y_1, f(x_1) = y_1, f(x_2) = y_2, y_2 y_1 \equiv 1, \\ \forall x \quad xf(x) \dots f^{p-1}(x) \equiv 1, \forall x \quad f^p(x) = x \rangle.$$

Using the relations $x_1 = y_2, x_2^{x_1} = y_1$ we can delete the elements y_1, y_2 from the set of generators. Then $VQ(K)$ can be rewritten as

$$VQ(K) = \langle x_1, x_2 \mid f(x_1) = x_2^{x_1}, f(x_2) = x_1, x_2 x_1 \equiv 1 \\ \forall x \quad xf(x) \dots f^{p-1}(x) \equiv 1, \forall x \quad f^p(x) = x \rangle.$$

Using the relation $f(x_2) = x_1$ we can delete x_1 from the set of generators. Then if we replace the letter x_2 just by x we have

$$VQ(K) = \langle x \mid f^2(x) = x^{f(x)}, xf(x) \equiv 1, \forall x \quad xf(x) \dots f^{p-1}(x) \equiv 1, \forall x \quad f^p(x) = x \rangle.$$

From the relations $f^2(x) = x^{f(x)}$ and $xf(x) \equiv 1$ we obtain the relation $f^2(x) = x$. If p is odd, then from the relations $f^2(x) = x$ and $f^p(x) = x$ we get $f(x) = x$ and the virtual quandle has the following presentation

$$VQ(K) = \langle x \mid f(x) = x \rangle.$$

If p is even, then the relation $f^p(x) = x$ is a consequence of the relation $f^2(x) = x$, and the relation $xf(x) \dots f^{p-1}(x) \equiv 1$ can be obtained from the relation $xf(x) \equiv 1$. Then the virtual quandle has the following presentation.

$$VQ(K) = \langle x \mid f^2(x) = x, xf(x) \equiv 1 \rangle$$

Example 5. Let U be the unknot in $L(p, 1)$. A band diagram for U is depicted in Figure 7.

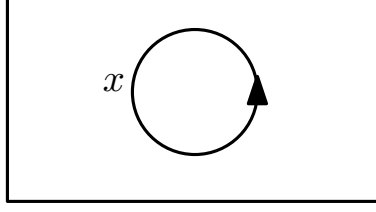


Figure 7: Band diagram for the unknot in $L(p, 1)$.

Here we have only one generator x and only splitting relations, so

$$VQ(U) = \langle x \mid \forall x \quad xf(x) \dots f^{p-1}(x) \equiv 1, \forall x \quad f^p(x) = x \rangle.$$

Example 6. Let L be the n -component link in $L(p, 1)$, whose band diagram is depicted in Figure 8.

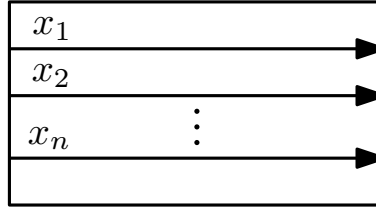


Figure 8: Band diagram for the link L in $L(p, 1)$.

We have n generators x_1, \dots, x_n and no inner relations ($I = \emptyset$). Boundary relations are $f(x_1) = x_1, \dots, f(x_n) = x_n, x_n x_{n-1} \dots x_1 \equiv 1$ and splitting relations are $xf(x) \dots f^{p-1}(x) \equiv 1$ and $f^p(x) = x$ for all x , so the virtual quandle is

$$VQ(L) = \langle x_1, \dots, x_n \mid f(x_1) = x_1, \dots, f(x_n) = x_n, x_n \dots x_1 \equiv 1, \\ \forall x \quad xf(x) \dots f^{p-1}(x) \equiv 1, \forall x \quad f^p(x) = x \rangle.$$

From the relations $f(x_1) = x_1, \dots, f(x_n) = x_n$, it follows that $f(x) = x$ for all x . Then the virtual quandle has the following presentation

$$VQ(L) = \langle x_1, \dots, x_n \mid f(x_1) = x_1, \dots, f(x_n) = x_n, x_n \dots x_1 \equiv 1, \forall x \quad x^p \equiv 1 \rangle.$$

Theorem 1. *The virtual quandle $VQ(K)$ is an invariant for links in $L(p, 1)$.*

Proof. In order to prove that the virtual quandle is an invariant for links in $L(p, 1)$ we need to prove that it is invariant under all the Reidemeister moves R_1, R_2, R_3 and the SL -move. The proof of the invariance under the moves R_1, R_2, R_3 is the same as in the case of ordinary quandle for links in S^3 (see, for example, the proof of [13, Theorem 3.4]). So we need to consider only the case of the SL -move.

Let K be a link in lens space $L(p, 1)$ whose band diagram is depicted in Figure 4. The virtual quandle $VQ(K)$ has generators $x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_n, z_1, \dots, z_k$ and the set of relations $I \cup B \cup S$. Denote by K_1 the link having the band diagram which is obtained from the band diagram of K by the SL -move (see Figure 9). Fix an orientation of K and take the induced orientation on K_1 : note that the arcs of K_1 labelled by Y_1, \dots, Y_p are oriented as the arc of K labelled by y_1 .

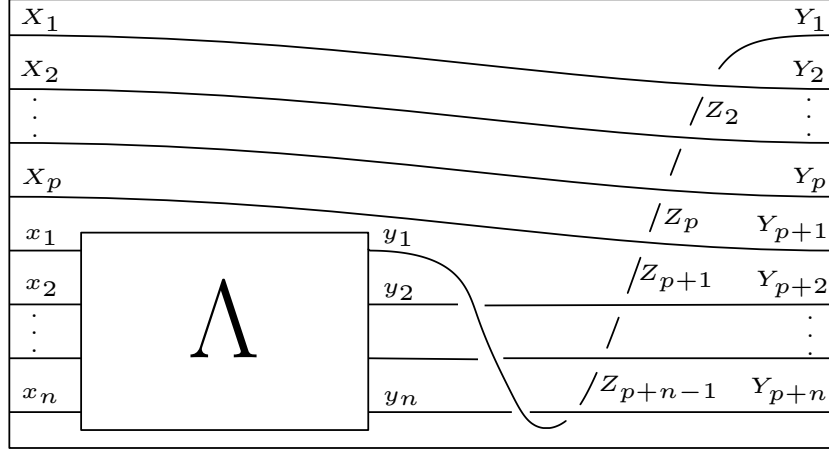


Figure 9: The band diagram after the SL -move.

The virtual quandle $VQ(K_1)$ has generators $x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_n, z_1, \dots, z_k, X_1, \dots, X_p, Y_1, \dots, Y_{p+n}, Z_2, \dots, Z_{p+n-1}$. The set of inner relations I_1 consists of the set I and the following relations

$$X_1 = Y_2, \quad X_2 = Y_3, \quad \dots, \quad X_p = Y_{p+1}, \quad (2)$$

$$y_2^{y_1^{\varepsilon_1}} = Y_{p+2}, \quad y_3^{y_1^{\varepsilon_1}} = Y_{p+3}, \quad \dots, \quad y_n^{y_1^{\varepsilon_1}} = Y_{p+n}, \quad (3)$$

$$Z_2^{Y_2^{\varepsilon_1}} = Y_1, \quad Z_3^{Y_3^{\varepsilon_1}} = Z_2, \quad \dots, \quad Z_{p+1}^{Y_{p+1}^{\varepsilon_1}} = Z_p, \quad (4)$$

$$Z_{p+2}^{Y_{p+2}^{\varepsilon_2}} = Z_{p+1}, \quad Z_{p+3}^{Y_{p+3}^{\varepsilon_3}} = Z_{p+2}, \quad \dots, \quad Z_{p+n-2}^{Y_{p+n-1}^{\varepsilon_{n-1}}} = Z_{p+n-1}, \quad y_1^{Y_{p+n}^{\varepsilon_n}} = Z_{p+n-1}. \quad (5)$$

The set of boundary relations B_1 consists of the following $p + n$ relations

$$f(X_1) = Y_1, \quad \dots, \quad f(X_p) = Y_p, \quad f(x_1) = Y_{p+1}, \quad \dots, \quad f(x_n) = Y_{p+n} \quad (6)$$

and one operator relation

$$Y_{p+n}^{\varepsilon_n} Y_{p+n-1}^{\varepsilon_{n-1}} \dots Y_{p+2}^{\varepsilon_2} Y_{p+1}^{\varepsilon_1} \dots Y_1^{\varepsilon_1} \equiv 1. \quad (7)$$

The set of splitting relations S_1 is the same as the set of splitting relations S and consists of the relations $xf(x) \dots f^{p-1}(x) \equiv 1, f^p(x) = x$ for all x .

From the set of relations (4) and (5) we see that every element Z_i can be expressed via y_1 and Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{p+n} . Therefore we can delete the elements $Z_2, Z_3, \dots, Z_{p+n-1}$ from the set of generators and replace the set of relations (4) and (5) by the relation

$$y_1^{Y_{p+n}^{\varepsilon_n} Y_{p+n-1}^{\varepsilon_{n-1}} \dots Y_{p+2}^{\varepsilon_2} Y_{p+1}^{\varepsilon_1} \dots Y_2^{\varepsilon_2}} = Y_1. \quad (8)$$

Using boundary relation (7) and the fact that $Y_1^{Y_1^{\varepsilon_1}} = Y_1$ we conclude from (8) that $Y_1 = y_1$.

From inner relations (2) and (3) we see that all the generators Y_2, Y_3, \dots, Y_{p+n} can be expressed via $X_1, \dots, X_p, y_1, \dots, y_n$. Therefore we can delete all these generators from the generating set changing them by their expressions via $X_1, \dots, X_p, y_1, \dots, y_n$ in the relations where they take part. Moreover, from the set of relations (6) we can express X_1, \dots, X_p via x_1 ($X_i = f^{p+1-i}(x_1)$) and delete all the elements X_1, \dots, X_p from the set of generators.

After these manipulations we see that $VQ(K_1)$ is generated by the elements $x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_n, z_1, \dots, z_k$ which are the same as for $VQ(K)$. The set of inner relations I_1 coincides with the set I . The set B_1 of boundary relations consists of the following relations

$$f^{p+1}(x_1) = y_1, \quad f(x_2) = y_2^{y_1^{\varepsilon_1}}, \quad \dots, \quad f(x_n) = y_n^{y_1^{\varepsilon_1}} \quad (9)$$

and one operator relation

$$\left(y_n^{y_1^{\varepsilon_1}}\right)^{\varepsilon_n} \left(y_{n-1}^{y_1^{\varepsilon_1}}\right)^{\varepsilon_{n-1}} \dots \left(y_2^{y_1^{\varepsilon_1}}\right)^{\varepsilon_2} f(x_1)^{\varepsilon_1} f^2(x_1)^{\varepsilon_1} \dots f^{p+1}(x_1)^{\varepsilon_1} \equiv 1. \quad (10)$$

Using the splitting relation and the equality $y_1^{y_1^{-\varepsilon_1}} = y_1$ we can rewrite the boundary relations (9) in the following way

$$f(x_1)^{y_1^{-\varepsilon_1}} = y_1, \quad f(x_2)^{y_1^{-\varepsilon_1}} = y_2, \quad \dots, \quad f(x_n)^{y_1^{-\varepsilon_1}} = y_n. \quad (11)$$

By Lemma 1 we have $f(x_1)^{\varepsilon_1} f^2(x_1)^{\varepsilon_1} \dots f^p(x_1)^{\varepsilon_1} \equiv 1$ and using the fact that $f^{p+1}(x_1)^{\varepsilon_1} = y_1$ we can rewrite equality (10) in the form $(y_n^{\varepsilon_n} y_{n-1}^{\varepsilon_{n-1}} \dots y_2^{\varepsilon_2} y_1^{\varepsilon_1})^{y_1^{\varepsilon_1}} \equiv 1$, which is equivalent to the relation $y_n^{\varepsilon_n} y_{n-1}^{\varepsilon_{n-1}} \dots y_2^{\varepsilon_2} y_1^{\varepsilon_1} \equiv 1$.

Now the only difference between $VQ(K)$ and $VQ(K_1)$ is in the boundary relations (11). However if we change f by $g = i_{y_1}^{\varepsilon_1} f$, then we obtain completely the same relations in both quandles since by Lemma 1 the splitting relations for f and for g are the same. \square

5 Properties of the virtual quandle invariant

In this section we investigate some properties of the virtual quandle and we prove that it is an essential invariant.

At first, we recall some results on the homology of links in lens spaces (see [4, Lemma 4] and [10, Proposition 2]). If K is an oriented link in $L(p, 1)$ with components K_1, \dots, K_m represented via a band diagram with n right boundary points, then the homology class $[K_j]$ of K_j in $H_1(L(p, 1))$ has the following form

$$[K_j] = \sum_{i_j=1_j}^{n_j} \varepsilon_{i_j} \text{ mod } p, \quad (12)$$

where $1_j, \dots, n_j$ are the labels of the right boundary points which correspond to K_j and $\varepsilon_{i_j} = \pm 1$ according to the rule described in the previous section. Moreover,

$$H_1(K) := H_1(L(p, 1) \setminus N(K)) = \mathbb{Z}_d \oplus_{j=1}^m \mathbb{Z},$$

where $d = \gcd(p, [K_1], \dots, [K_m])$.

The following result connects the virtual quandle with the homology of the link.

Proposition 1. *Let $K \subset L(p, 1)$ be a link with components K_1, \dots, K_m . Let $W(K)$ be the virtual quandle obtained from $VQ(K)$ by adding relations $x \equiv 1$, for all $x \in X$. Then we have*

$$W(K) = \langle t_1, \dots, t_m \mid \forall j \quad f^{\gcd([K_j], p)}(t_j) = t_j, \forall x \quad x \equiv 1 \rangle$$

where $[K_j]$ denotes the homology class of K_j in $H_1(L(p, 1))$.

Proof. The virtual quandle $W(K)$ is obviously a homomorphic image of $VQ(K)$ and we can easily represent W by generators and relations transforming relations from $I \cup B \cup S$ using relations $x \equiv 1$ for all x .

The boundary relation $y_n^{\varepsilon_n} y_{n-1}^{\varepsilon_{n-1}} \dots y_1^{\varepsilon_1} \equiv 1$ and the splitting relation $xf(x) \dots f^{p-1}(x) \equiv 1$ follow directly from the relation $x \equiv 1$ for all x . Therefore in W from the set B of boundary relations we have only $f(x_1) = y_1, \dots, f(x_n) = y_n$ and from the set S of splitting relations we have only the relation $f^p(x) = x$ for all x . Every inner relation which follows from crossings of the diagram has the form $x^y = z$ (see Figure 5), therefore since $y \equiv 1$ in W this relation will give us $x = z$. It means that inner relations just identify all arcs belonging to the same component of a link and lying between two boundary points. If we denote by t_j the generator corresponding to the j -th component of a link, we obtain the following presentation for $W(K)$.

$$W(K) = \langle t_1, \dots, t_m \mid \forall j \quad f^{\varepsilon_{1_j} + \dots + \varepsilon_{m_j}}(t_j) = t_j, \forall x \quad f^p(x) = x, \forall x \quad x \equiv 1 \rangle$$

The relations $f^{\varepsilon_{1_j} + \dots + \varepsilon_{m_j}}(t_j) = t_j$ and $f^p(t_j) = t_j$ together are equivalent to the relation $f^{\gcd(\varepsilon_{1_j} + \dots + \varepsilon_{m_j}, p)}(t_j) = t_j$ which by equality (12) is equivalent to the relation $f^{\gcd([K_j], p)}(t_j) = t_j$, therefore $W(K)$ has the following presentation

$$W(K) = \langle t_1, \dots, t_m \mid \forall j \quad f^{\gcd([K_j], p)}(t_j) = t_j, \forall x \quad x \equiv 1 \rangle$$

and the statement is proved. \square

Let $\pi : S^3 \rightarrow L(p, q)$ be the universal covering. An invariant of links in $L(p, q)$ is called *essential* if it is able to distinguish at least a couple of links having equivalent liftings under π . The fundamental quandle for links in lens spaces is an inessential invariant since it is invariant under cyclic coverings (see [8]). On the contrary, for the virtual quandle invariant we have the following result.

Proposition 2. *The virtual quandle is an essential invariant for links in $L(p, 1)$.*

Proof. In order to prove that the virtual quandle is an essential invariant we need to find two links K_1 and K_2 in $L(p, 1)$ which have equivalent liftings and different virtual quandles. Let us consider two links in $L(4, 1)$ depicted in Figure 10.

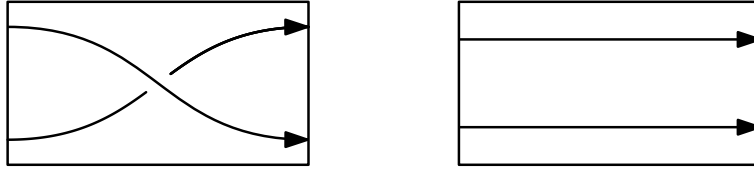


Figure 10: Two links in $L(4, 1)$ with equivalent liftings in S^3 .

This links have equal liftings (see [17]). By Example 4 and Example 6 we have

$$\begin{aligned} VQ(K_1) &= \langle x \mid f^2(x) = x, xf(x) \equiv 1 \rangle \\ VQ(K_2) &= \langle x, y \mid f(x) = x, f(y) = y, yx \equiv 1, \forall z \quad z^4 \equiv 1 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Let W_1 and W_2 be virtual quandles obtained from $VQ(K_1)$ and $VQ(K_2)$, respectively, adding the relations $z \equiv 1$ for all z . Then the virtual quandles

$$\begin{aligned} W_1 &= \langle x \mid f^2(x) = x, \forall z \quad z \equiv 1 \rangle \\ W_2 &= \langle x, y \mid f(x) = x, f(y) = y, \forall z \quad z \equiv 1 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

are not isomorphic: they both have two elements, but in W_1 the automorphism f permutes the elements, while in W_2 the automorphism f fix both of them. Then also $VQ(K_1)$ and $VQ(K_2)$ are obviously not isomorphic. \square

It would be interesting to investigate relationships between the virtual quandle and other link invariants: the fundamental group and the augmented fundamental rack (see [8]).

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