

Cabling Legendrian knots

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Legendrian knots in $(\mathbb{R}^3, \xi_{std})$

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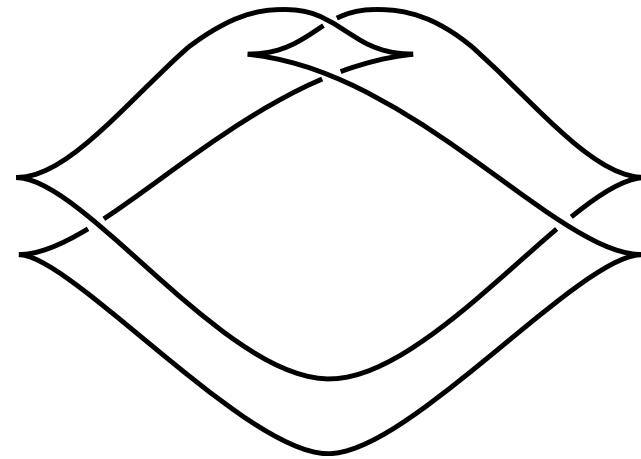
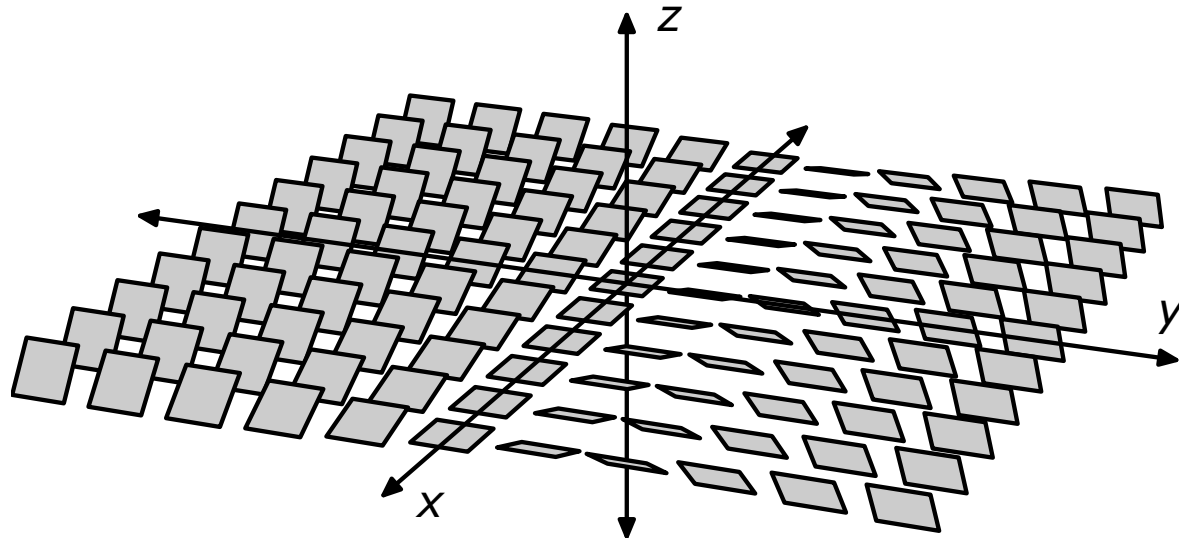
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Classical invariants

- Thurston-Bennequin invariant
Contact framing - Seifert framing

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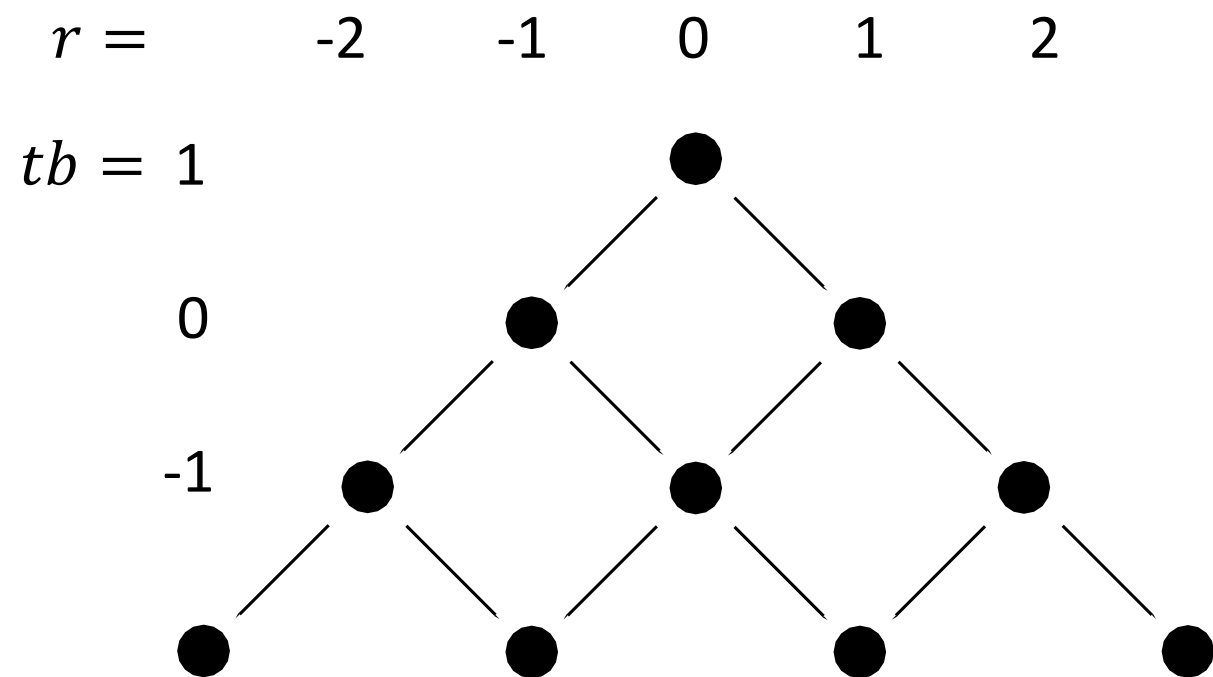
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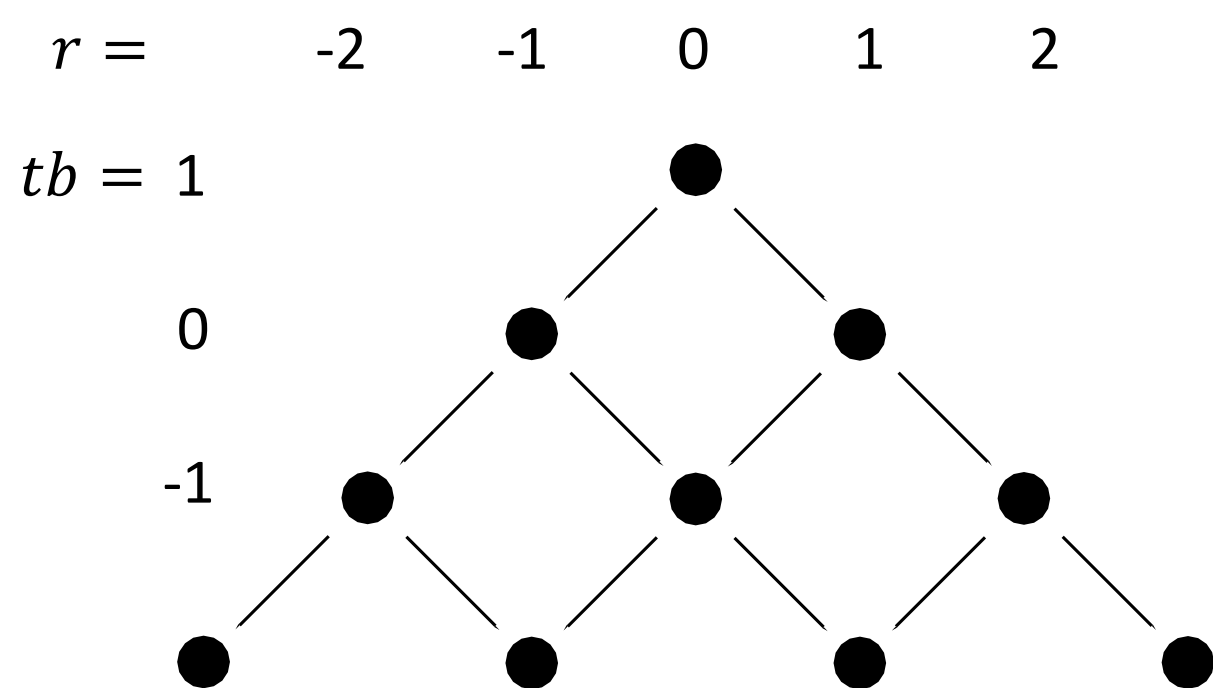
- Thurston-Bennequin invariant
Contact framing - Seifert framing
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A winding number of a tangent field with respect to a trivialization of $\xi|_{\Sigma}$
- A knot is called **Legendrian simple** if its Legendrian isotopy classes are determined by Thurston-Bennequin and rotation numbers.

Mountain range

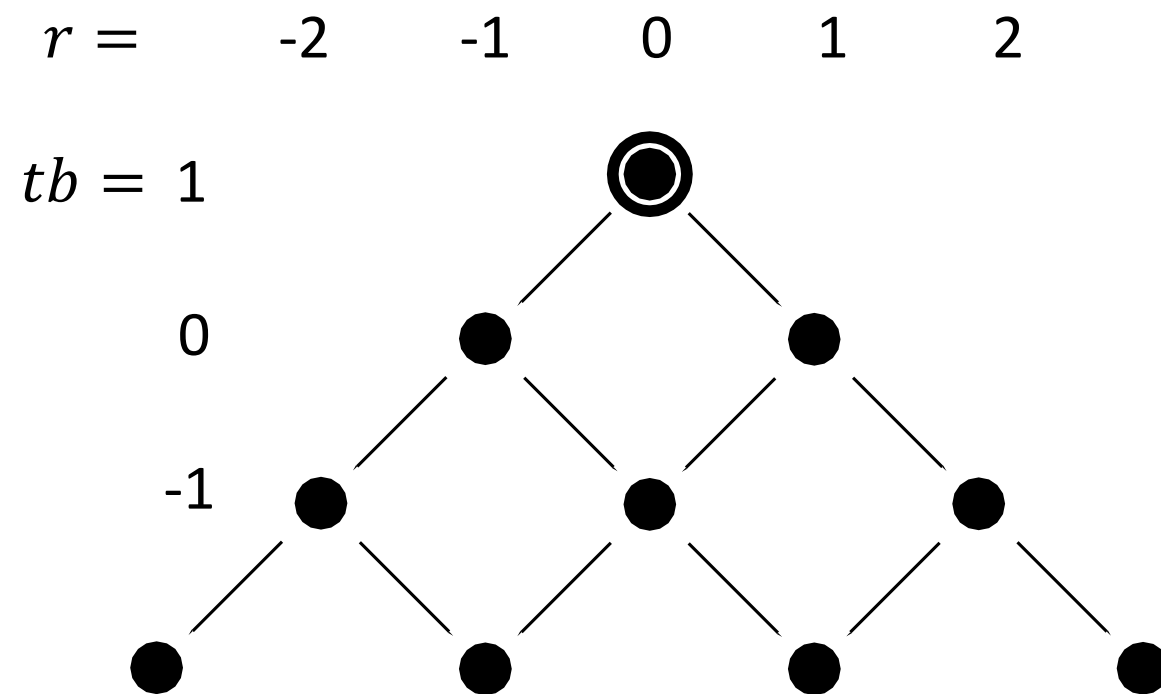


Right-handed trefoil

Mountain range



Right-handed trefoil



$m5_2$

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- **(Chakraborty)** $\hat{\theta}(T^1) = \hat{\theta}(T^2)$ if and only if $\hat{\theta}(T_{p,q}^1) = \hat{\theta}(T_{p,q}^2)$

Main result

Theorem (Chakraborty-Etnyre-M)

- For $q/p > \overline{tb}(K) + 1$, $K_{p,q}$ is Legendrian simple if and only if K is Legendrian simple.

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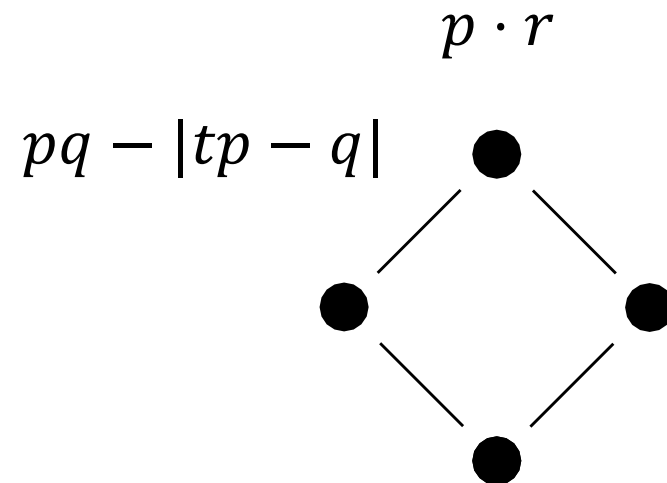
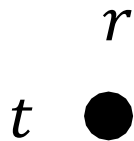
Theorem (Chakraborty-Etnyre-M)

- For $q/p > \overline{tb}(K) + 1$, $K_{p,q}$ is Legendrian simple if and only if K is Legendrian simple.
- The mountain range of $K_{p,q}$ is a (p, q) -diamond of the mountain range of K .

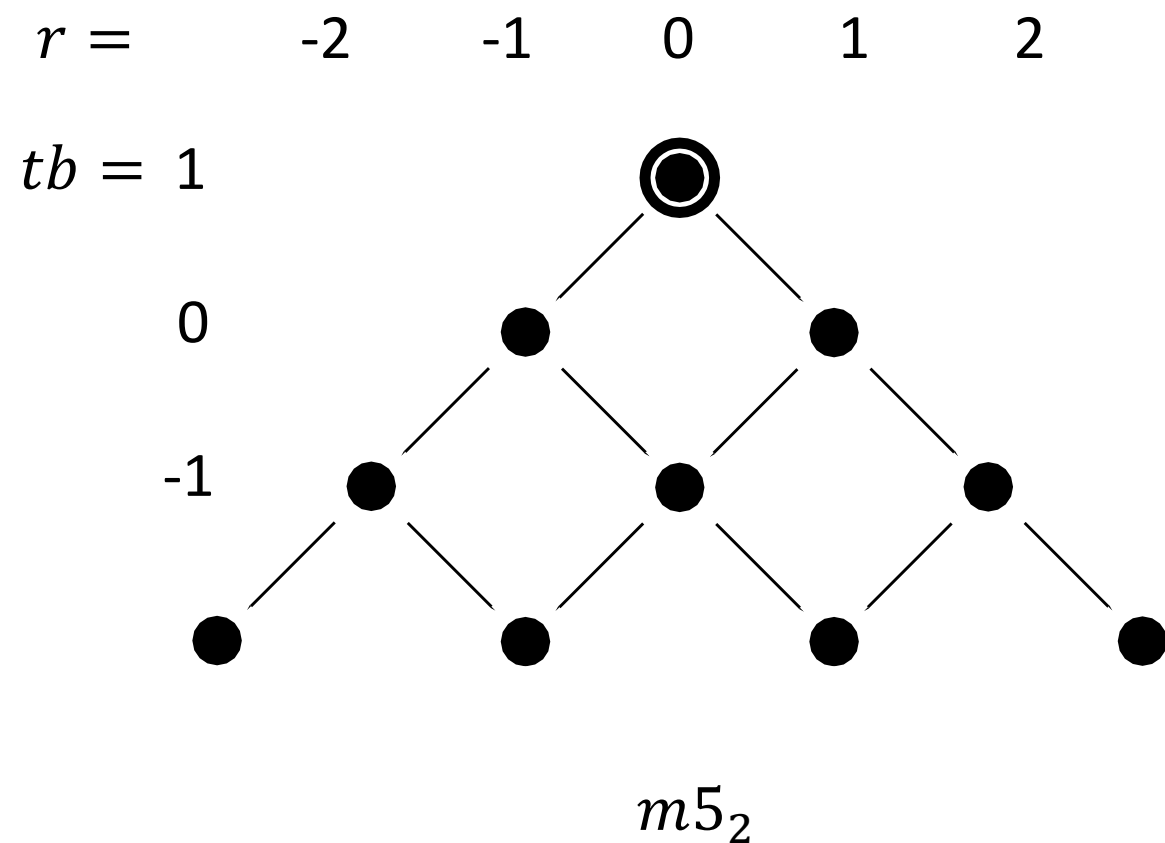
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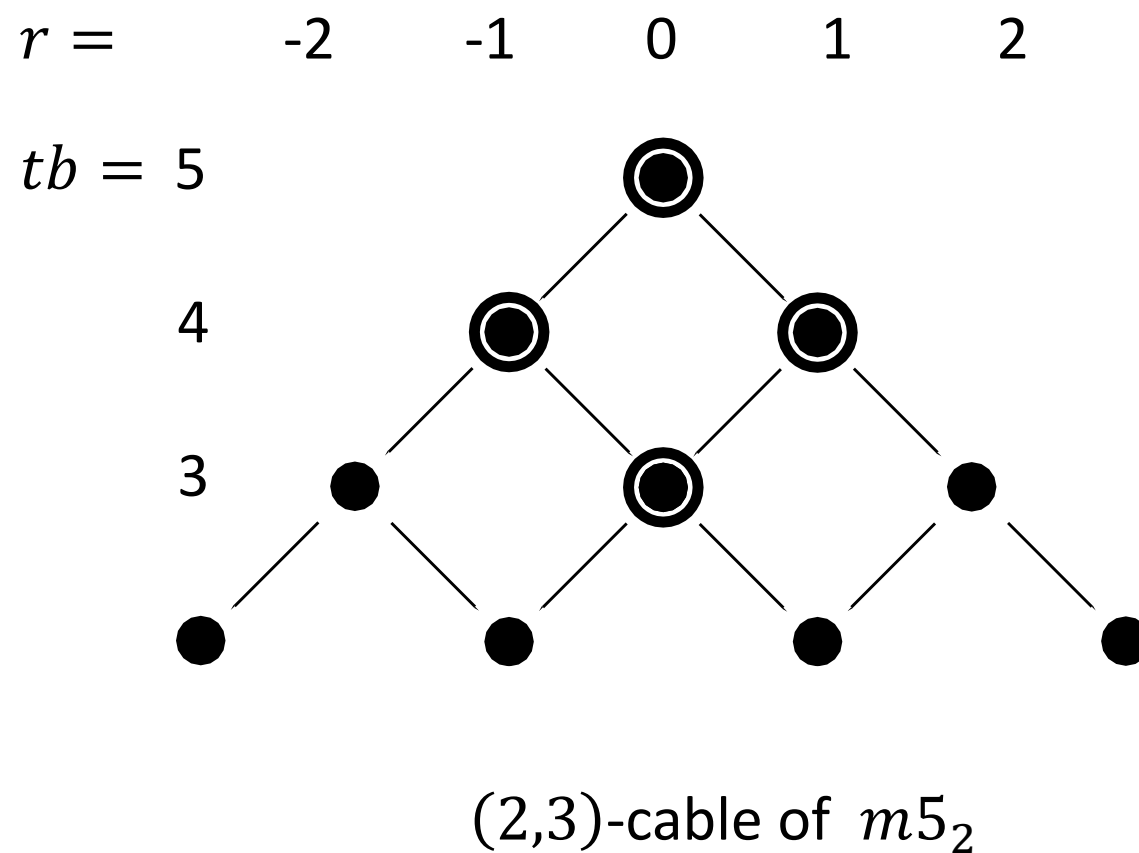
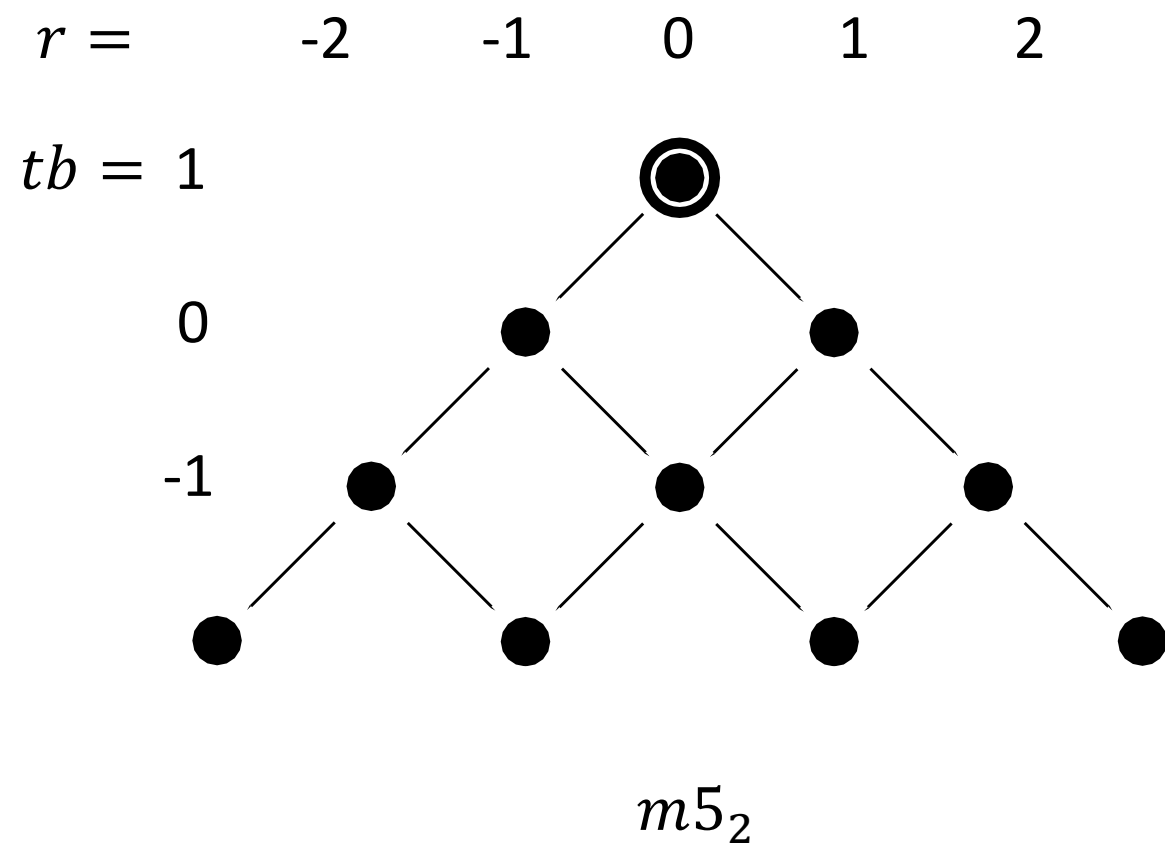
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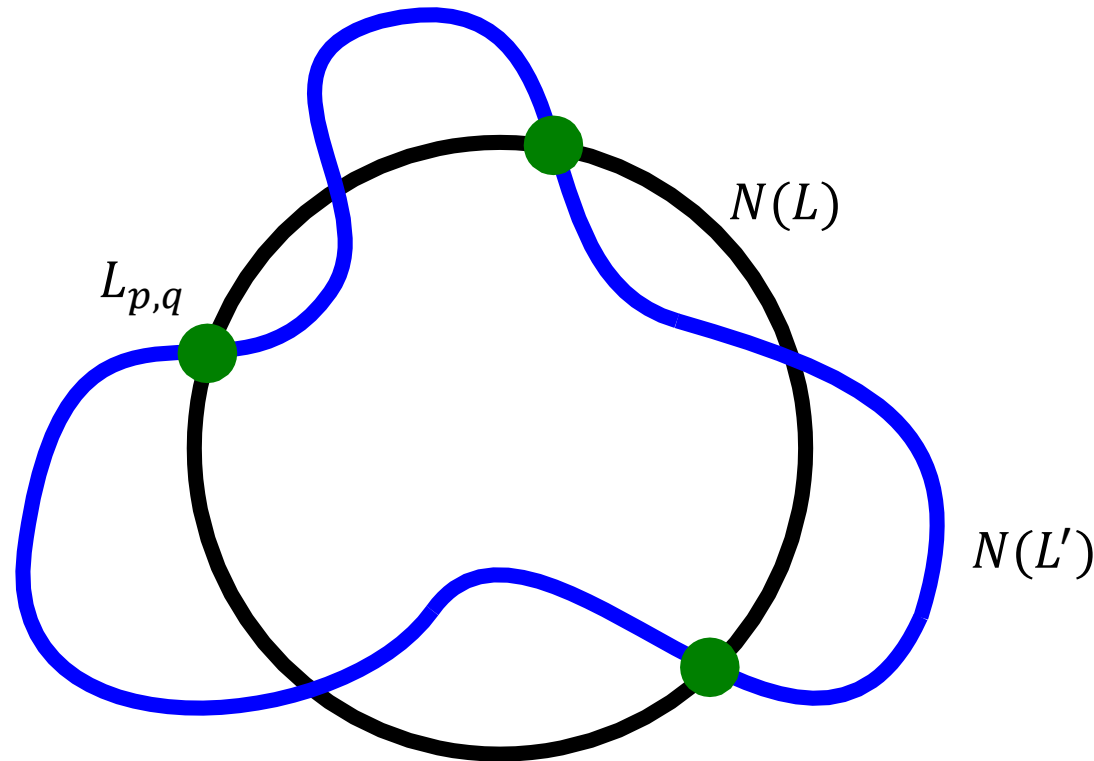


Idea of Proof

- Put a cable $L_{p,q}$ on a standard neighborhood of L .
- Assume we have a common $L_{p,q}$ on neighborhoods of L and L'

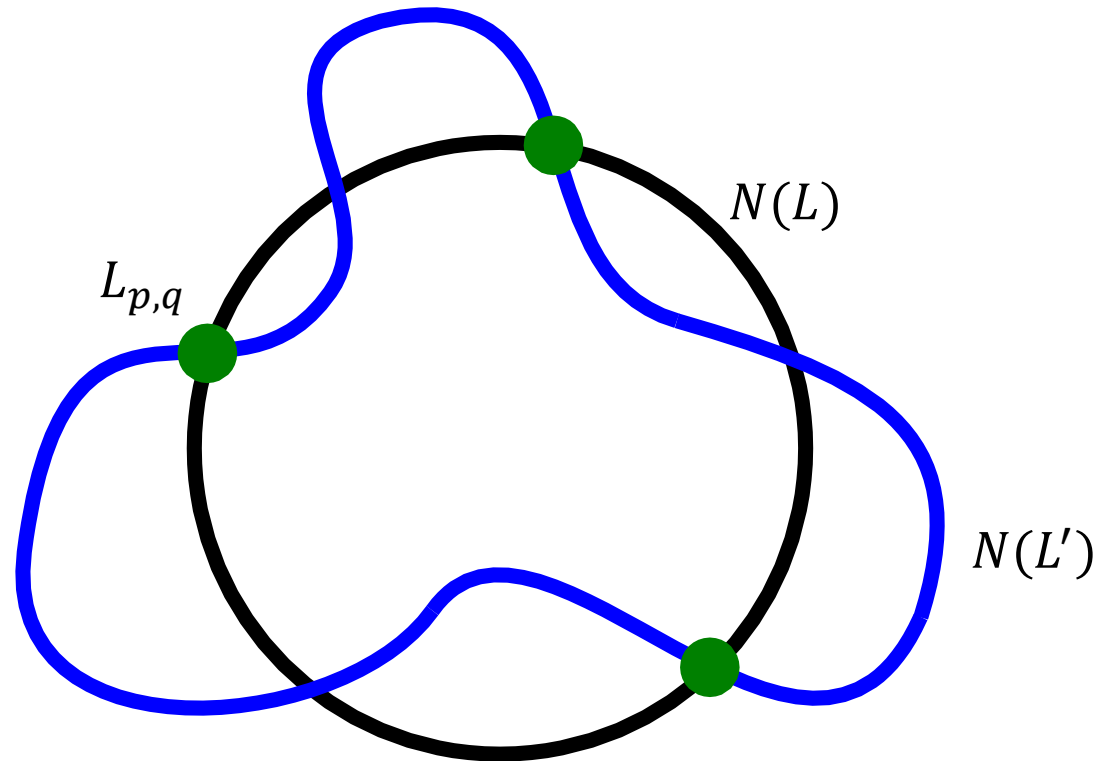
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- There is a smooth isotopy from $N(L)$ to $N(L')$ fixing $L_{p,q}$
- Keep track of the contact structure on $N(L)$ during the isotopy



Thank you!