

Following

<http://arxiv.org/abs/1204.3205>

$$\pi_1 \left(\text{(virtual tangle)} \right) \cong \mathbb{Z}$$

Q. Is there a bijection between w-links and "Wirtinger groups"?

Kamada: A characterisation of w-braids that have the same w-link closure (i.e., Kamada has a Markov thm for w-braids.)

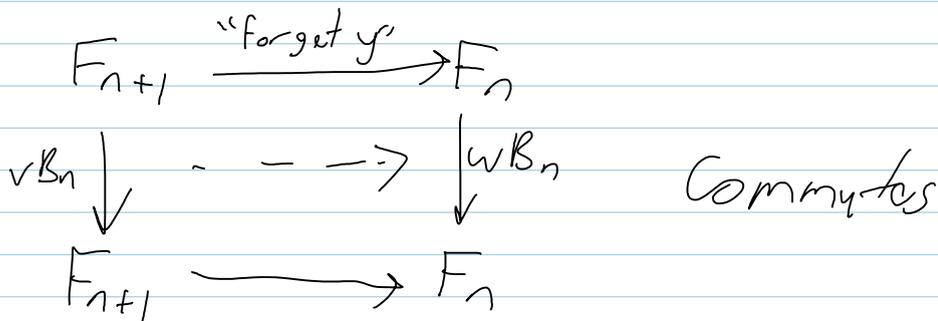
From paper:

Theorem 2. [2] There is a representation ψ of VB_n in $Aut(F_{n+1})$, $F_{n+1} = \langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, y \rangle$ which is defined by the following actions on the generators of VB_n :

$$\psi(\sigma_i) : \begin{cases} x_i \mapsto x_i x_{i+1} x_i^{-1}, \\ x_{i+1} \mapsto x_i, \\ x_l \mapsto x_l, \quad l \neq i, i+1; \\ y \mapsto y, \end{cases} \quad \psi(\rho_i) : \begin{cases} x_i \mapsto y x_{i+1} y^{-1}, \\ x_{i+1} \mapsto y^{-1} x_i y, \\ x_l \mapsto x_l, \quad l \neq i, i+1, \\ y \mapsto y, \end{cases}$$

for all $i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$.

???



So if $\nu B_n \hookrightarrow F_{n+1}$ is faithful, then
 there is a faithful representation of
 νB_n in $w B_{n+1}$!

Also by "markov", get an "extended fundamental
 group" invariant of ν -braids. $G_\nu(\nu K)$

Does not detect the kishino knot.

[Though adding a "peripheral system", kishino
 is detected].

claim $G_\nu(\nu K) / \langle \langle \gamma \rangle \rangle \cong \pi_1(\nu K)$

Wada representations: [of $u B_n$]

$$\begin{aligned} x_i \sigma_i &= u(x_i, x_{i+1}) \\ x_{i+1} \sigma_i &= v(x_i, x_{i+1}) \\ x_j \sigma_i &= x_j \text{ otherwise.} \end{aligned} \quad u, v \in F_2$$

Prop(Wada) There are at least 7 type of
 Wada reps.

Ito (2011) There are exactly 7 such
 reps, up to involutions $x_i \rightarrow x_i^{-1}$
 & $\sigma_i \rightarrow \sigma_i^{-1}$
 of F_n or/and B_n .

$VB_n \xrightarrow{\rho} WB_n \xrightarrow{\text{Alt}(F_{n+1})} WB_{n+1}$
 $\langle \sigma_i - \sigma_{n+1}, \rho - \rho_{n+1} \rangle \xrightarrow{\sigma_i - \sigma_n, \alpha_i - \alpha_n}$

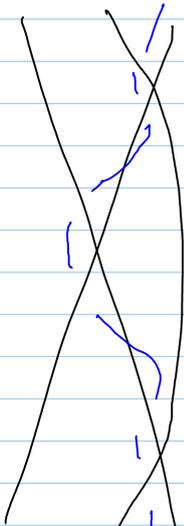
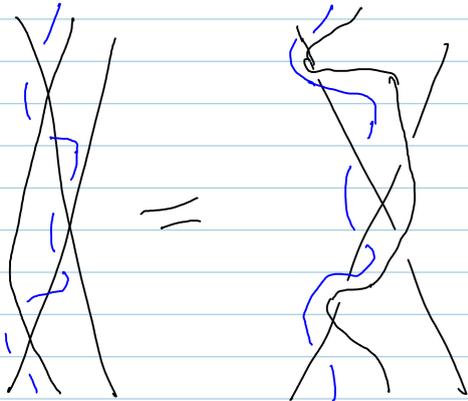
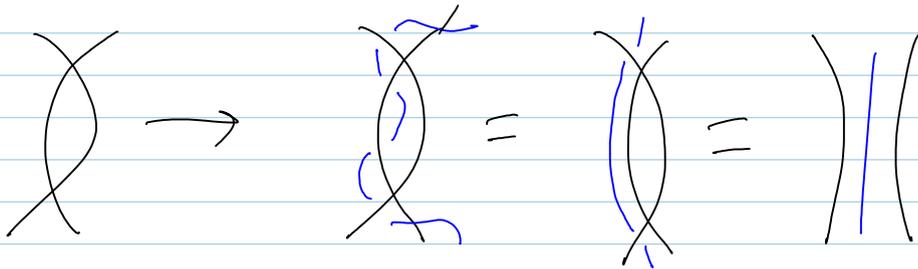
$\rho_B: \sigma_i \rightsquigarrow \sigma_i \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_i \rightarrow x_i x_{i+1} x_i^{-1} \\ x_{i+1} \rightarrow x_i \end{array} \right.$

$\rho_i: \sigma_i \rightsquigarrow \alpha_i \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varepsilon_{i+1, n}^{-1} \\ \varepsilon_{i, n}^{-1} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_i \rightarrow y x_{i+1} y^{-1} \\ x_{i+1} \rightarrow y^{-1} x_i y \end{array} \right.$

$\rho_{ij}: \sigma_{ij} \rightsquigarrow \sigma_{ij}$

$\alpha_i (\alpha_n \rightarrow \alpha_{i+1} (\sigma_i \alpha_i^{-1}) \alpha_{i+1} \rightarrow \alpha_n \alpha_n \rightarrow \alpha_{i+2} (\sigma_{i+1} \alpha_{i+1}) \alpha_{i+2} \rightarrow \alpha_n)$
 $\alpha_n \rightarrow \alpha_{i+1} (\sigma_i \alpha_{i+1} \sigma_i^{-1}) \alpha_{i+1} \rightarrow \alpha_n$

$\varepsilon_{i, n} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_i \rightarrow x_n x_i x_n^{-1} \\ x_j \rightarrow x_j \\ \dots \\ x_i \end{array} \right.$



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