

ON THE LAGRANGIAN FILLABILITY OF ALMOST POSITIVE LINKS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper, we prove that a link which has an almost positive diagram with a certain condition is Lagrangian fillable.

1. Introduction

A *knot* is a smooth embedding of a circle into \mathbf{R}^3 and a *link* is a smooth embedding of disjoint circles into \mathbf{R}^3 . An oriented link is *positive* if it has a link diagram whose crossings are all positive. An oriented link is *almost positive* if it is not positive and has a link diagram with exactly one negative crossing. Such a diagram is called an *almost positive diagram*. It is known that almost positive links have many properties similar to those of positive links (for example, see [13], [32], [33], [41] and [43]). For this reason, in general, it is hard to distinguish positive links from almost positive links.

In [22], Hayden and Sabloff studied positive knots in the light of contact and symplectic topology. In particular, they considered Lagrangian fillings of links in the symplectisation of the standard contact 3-manifold $(\mathbf{R}^3, \xi_{std})$ and showed the following. For the definition of Lagrangian fillings, see Section 2.

Theorem 1.1 ([22, Theorem 1.1]). *All positive links are exact Lagrangian fillable.*

Naturally, we can consider the following question.

Question 1.2. Is any almost positive link exact Lagrangian fillable?

Here, we recall Hayden and Sabloff's observation on Lagrangian fillability [22]. By the results of Eliashberg [17], a Lagrangian fillable knot is isotopic to a transverse knot with a symplectic filling. By the work of Boileau and Orevkov [7], we see that such a knot is quasipositive. Moreover, an exact Lagrangian filling of a Legendrian knot induces a 2-graded normal ruling of the knot. (In fact, by Ekholm [15], and Ekholm, Honda and K alm an [16],

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an exact Lagrangian filling induces an (ungraded) augmentation. Because our Lagrangian fillings are oriented, such augmentations are 2-graded (see [12, Remark 2.3]). By Fuchs and Ishkhanov [19] and Sabloff [38], it is shown that the existence of a 2-graded augmentation is equivalent to that of a 2-graded normal ruling.) By Rutherford's work [37], for such a Legendrian knot, the HOMFLYPT bound on the maximal Thurston-Bennequin number is sharp, that is, $\text{TB}(K) = -\max \deg_v P_K(v, z) - 1$, where $\text{TB}(K)$ is the maximal Thurston-Bennequin number of K and $P_K(v, z)$ is the HOMFLYPT polynomial of K . In [22], Hayden and Sabloff conjectured the following.

Conjecture 1.3 ([22, Conjecture 1.3]). *A knot is exact Lagrangian fillable if and only if it is quasipositive and the HOMFLYPT bound on the maximal Thurston-Bennequin number of K is sharp.*

On the other hand, the following are known:

- if K is Lagrangian fillable, then $\text{TB}(K) = 2g_4(K) - 1$, where $g_4(K)$ is the 4-ball genus of K . Moreover $g_4(K)$ is equal to the genus of its Lagrangian filling [10],
- $tb(\Lambda) + |r(\Lambda)| \leq 2g_4(K) - 1 \leq 2g_3(K) - 1$, where Λ is a Legendrian representative of K , $g_3(K)$ is the genus of K , $tb(\Lambda)$ is the Thurston-Bennequin number and $r(\Lambda)$ is the rotation number of Λ [6, 34],
- $tb(\Lambda) + |r(\Lambda)| \leq 2\tau(K) - 1$, where $\tau(K)$ is the Ozsváth-Szabó invariant of K [30],
- $tb(\Lambda) + |r(\Lambda)| \leq s(K) - 1$, where $s(K)$ is the Rasmussen invariant of K [31, 39],
- $tb(\Lambda) + |r(\Lambda)| \leq -\max \deg_v P_K(v, z) - 1$ [18, 27] (see also [20]).

It is well known that if K is quasipositive, we see that $s(K)$ and $2\tau(K)$ are equal to $2g_4(K)$ ([39] for s and [30] for τ). Hence, we obtain the following.

Corollary 1.4. *If a knot K is exact Lagrangian fillable, then K is quasipositive and satisfies*

$$\text{TB}(K) + 1 = 2\tau(K) = s(K) = 2g_4(K) = -\max \deg_v P_K(v, z).$$

Remark 1.5. The Lagrangian fillability implies $r(\Lambda) = 0$. When $r(\Lambda) = 0$, it is known that the sharpness of the HOMFLYPT bound induces the sharpness of the Kauffman bound on $tb(\Lambda)$ [37], and the sharpness of the Rasmussen bound induces the sharpness of the Khovanov bound on $tb(\Lambda)$ [29].

In this paper, we prove Theorem 1.6 below.

Theorem 1.6. *Let D be an almost positive link diagram of a link L . Suppose that there is a positive crossing connecting the two Seifert circles which are connected by the negative crossing. Then L is exact Lagrangian fillable.*

In this paper, the condition supposed in Theorem 1.6 is called (P2).

Hayden-Sabloff [22] have proved that Lagrangian fillability and strongly quasipositivity are independent conditions. In particular, they gave a Lagrangian fillable and non-strongly quasipositive knot. In Section 5, we give

infinitely many almost positive (in particular, non-positive), Lagrangian fillable and strongly quasipositive knots (Theorem 5.1).

This paper is organized as follows: In Section 2, we recall the definition of Lagrangian fillings. In Section 3, we recall the bunching deformation, which is a key tool to prove the main result. In Section 4, we prove Theorem 1.6 (Theorem 4.1). In Section 5, we give infinitely many almost positive, Lagrangian fillable and strongly quasipositive knots. In Section 6, we compare the Lagrangian fillability and the positivity of links.

Throughout this paper, we suppose that links and Legendrian links are oriented. In our pictures, the y -coordinate is the horizontal coordinate and the z -coordinate is the vertical coordinate.

2. Lagrangian fillings

In this section, we recall the definition of Lagrangian fillings and describe a tool which allows us to construct Lagrangian fillings.

The *standard contact structure* ξ_{std} on \mathbf{R}^3 is $\text{Ker } \alpha$, where $\alpha = dz + xdy$. A *Legendrian link* in $(\mathbf{R}^3, \xi_{std})$ is a smooth embedding of disjoint circles which are tangent to ξ_{std} . A *front projection* of a Legendrian link is the image of the link under the (y, z) -projection. A Legendrian link Λ is a *Legendrian representative* of a link L if Λ is isotopic to L in smooth category. The *symplectisation* of $(\mathbf{R}^3, \xi_{std})$ is the symplectic 4-manifold $(\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}^3, d(e^t \alpha))$, where t is the first coordinate. Let Λ_0 and Λ_1 be oriented Legendrian links in $(\mathbf{R}^3, \xi_{std})$. Let Σ be an oriented Lagrangian submanifold in the symplectisation, that is, an oriented 2-submanifold with $d(e^t \alpha)|_\Sigma = 0$. Then, Σ is a *Lagrangian cobordism* from Λ_0 to Λ_1 with cylindrical Legendrian ends \mathcal{E}_\pm if there exists a pair of real numbers $T_- < T_+$ such that

- $\mathcal{E}_+ := \Sigma \cap (T_+, \infty) \times \mathbf{R}^3 = (T_+, \infty) \times \Lambda_1$,
- $\mathcal{E}_- := \Sigma \cap (-\infty, T_-) \times \mathbf{R}^3 = (-\infty, T_-) \times \Lambda_0$, and
- $\Sigma \setminus (\mathcal{E}_+ \cup \mathcal{E}_-)$ is a compact oriented surface with boundary $\Lambda_1 \cup (-\Lambda_0)$.

Moreover, if $e^t \alpha|_\Sigma$ is exact and f is constant on each of \mathcal{E}_\pm whenever $df = e^t \alpha|_\Sigma$, we call Σ an *exact Lagrangian cobordism*. If there exists a Lagrangian cobordism Σ from Λ_0 to Λ_1 , we say Λ_0 is *Lagrangian cobordant* to Λ_1 (denoted by $\Lambda_0 \prec_\Sigma \Lambda_1$). An oriented Legendrian link Λ is *Lagrangian fillable* if $\emptyset \prec_\Sigma \Lambda$. Then Σ is called a *Lagrangian filling* of Λ . A smooth oriented link is *Lagrangian fillable* if it has a Legendrian representative with a Lagrangian filling (see [10]). Similarly, exact Lagrangian cobordisms, exact Lagrangian fillability and exact Lagrangian fillings are defined.

Here, we introduce tools to construct (exact) Lagrangian cobordisms.

Theorem 2.1 ([22, Theorem 2.2], [8, 10, 14, 16]). *Let Λ_0 and Λ_1 be Legendrian links in $(\mathbf{R}^3, \xi_{std})$. If one of the following holds, we obtain $\Lambda_0 \prec_\Sigma \Lambda_1$ with an exact Lagrangian cobordism Σ .*

Isotopy: Λ_0 and Λ_1 are Legendrian isotopic.

0-handle: a front projection of Λ_1 is a disjoint union of a front projection of Λ_0 and a front projection of the Legendrian unknot with $tb = -1$ and $rot = 0$ (see the left picture in Figure 1).

1-handle: a front projection of Λ_1 and a front projection of Λ_0 are related as the right picture in Figure 1.



FIGURE 1. A 0-handle attaching (left). A 1-handle attaching (right).

Lemma 2.2. *Let Δ be a front projection of a Legendrian link Λ . Let Γ be a Seifert circle of Δ . Suppose that Γ satisfies the following:*

- Γ is an innermost Seifert circle of Δ ,
- every crossing adjacent to Γ has both strands oriented downward or upward with respect to the y -coordinate as the top picture in Figure 2 (in particular, it is positive crossing), and
- Γ has exactly one left cusp and one right cusp (in particular, they are the local minimum and local maximum of Γ with respect to the y -coordinate).

Let Λ' be the Legendrian link which has the front projection obtained from Δ by removing Γ and its adjacent crossings. Then, $\Lambda \succ_{\Sigma} \Lambda'$ with an exact Lagrangian cobordism Σ .

Proof. This proof is essentially due to Hayden and Sabloff [22]. Let c be the number of the crossings adjacent to Γ . We prove by induction on c . If $c = 0$, by Theorem 2.1 (0-handle attaching), we obtain $\Lambda \succ_{\Sigma} \Lambda'$. Suppose that Lemma 2.2 is true if $c < k$. Let $c = k$. Let Δ'' be the front projection of a Legendrian link Λ'' obtained by removing the lowest (positive) crossing adjacent to Γ with respect to the y -coordinate. Then, by Figure 2, we see that $\Lambda \succ_{\Sigma'} \Lambda''$. By the induction hypothesis, $\Lambda'' \succ_{\Sigma''} \Lambda'$. Hence, $\Lambda \succ_{\Sigma} \Lambda'$. In this proof, we only use Theorem 2.1. Hence, Lagrangian cobordisms are all exact. \square

3. Bunching deformation

In this section, we recall an operation called *bunching deformation* [45].

Two disjoint oriented circles on $\mathbf{S}^2 = \mathbf{R}^2 \cup \{\infty\}$ are *coherent* if they are homologous on A , where A is the annulus bounded by the circles on \mathbf{S}^2 . Let D be a link diagram, and C_1 and C_2 be distinct Seifert circles of D . Suppose that C_1 and C_2 are not coherent and there is a band b on \mathbf{S}^2 such that $b \cap D =$

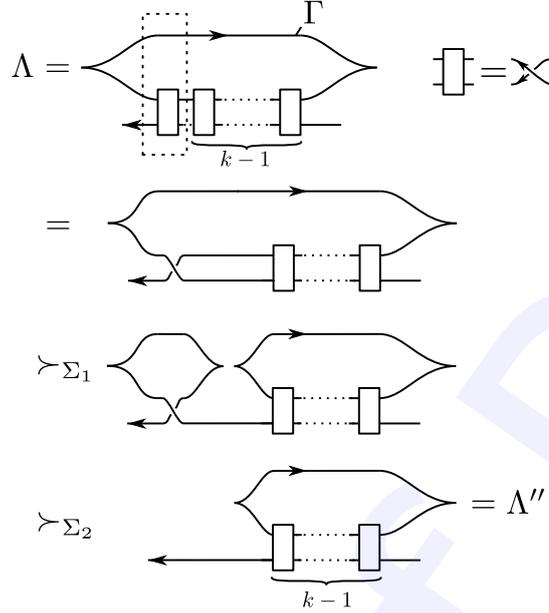


FIGURE 2. An exact Legendrian cobordism from Λ'' to Λ . In the third line, we use a 1-handle attaching. In the fourth line, we use a Legendrian isotopy. In this picture, for simplicity, we suppose that there is no crossing oriented upward. In the case where there are some crossings oriented upward, we can construct a Legendrian cobordism similarly.

$\partial b \cap (C_1 \cup C'_2) = d_1 \cup d_2$, where C'_2 is a slight large copy of C_2 , d_1 is a subarc of C_1 and d_2 is a subarc of C'_2 . Put $C'_1 = C_1 \cup C'_2 \cup \partial b \setminus (d_1 \cup d_2)$. Then, we call the operation replacing C_1 with C'_1 by a *bunching deformation along b* (see Figure 3). This deformation corresponds to the “bunching operation of type II” [45]. It is well known that by using the bunching deformation, Yamada [45] proved that the minimal number of Seifert circles of a link equals the minimal braid index of the link. By utilizing this deformation, Tanaka [44] found a Legendrian representative of a positive link which attains the maximal Thurston-Bennequin number. In order to prove our results, we apply Tanaka’s technique to almost positive diagrams.

Lemma 3.1. *Let D be an almost positive diagram with the negative crossing p . Then we can deform D into an almost positive diagram D' on the (y, z) -plane satisfying the following:*

- (1) *each crossing is oriented downward with respect to the y -coordinate,*

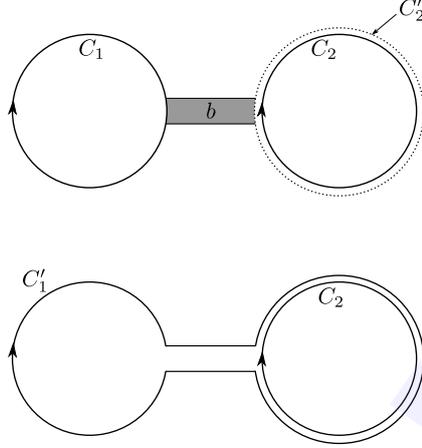


FIGURE 3. Bunching deformation

- (2) each Seifert circle has exactly one local maximum and one local minimum with respect to the y -coordinate,
- (3) the negative crossing p is the highest crossing with respect to the y -coordinate,
- (4) the two Seifert circles connected by the negative crossing p are not nested.

Proof. Let D be an almost positive diagram with the negative crossing p . Put D on the (y, z) -plane so that the two Seifert circles connected by the negative crossing p are not nested and so that they are outermost Seifert circles (see (iii) in Figure 4). Then, connect p and the point at infinity by a path l on $\mathbf{S}^2 = \mathbf{R}^2 \cup \{\infty\}$ (see (iv) in Figure 4).

For the diagram, apply bunching deformations until one can, where

- the bands used in the bunching deformations are on $\mathbf{S}^2 \setminus l$ and
- if we need to apply a bunching deformation appearing one of the two Seifert circles connected by p , denote the Seifert circle by S_p , we apply the bunching deformation so that S_p is outermost. In other words, S_p plays a role of C_1 in the definition of the bunching deformation.

Note that in the resulting diagram, the two Seifert circles connected by p are the only outermost Seifert circles (see (v) in Figure 4, which is obtained from (iv) by applying bunching deformations along the red dotted arcs). Here, we draw the subarcs d_1 which are used in the bunching deformations as blue dotted arcs (in (v)-(viii) in Figure 4, we draw the subarcs by the blue dotted arcs).

Then, by isotopy on $\mathbf{S}^2 \setminus l$, we can deform the diagram so that it is presented by the closure of a braid (see (vi) in Figure 4). Notice that the closure is taken

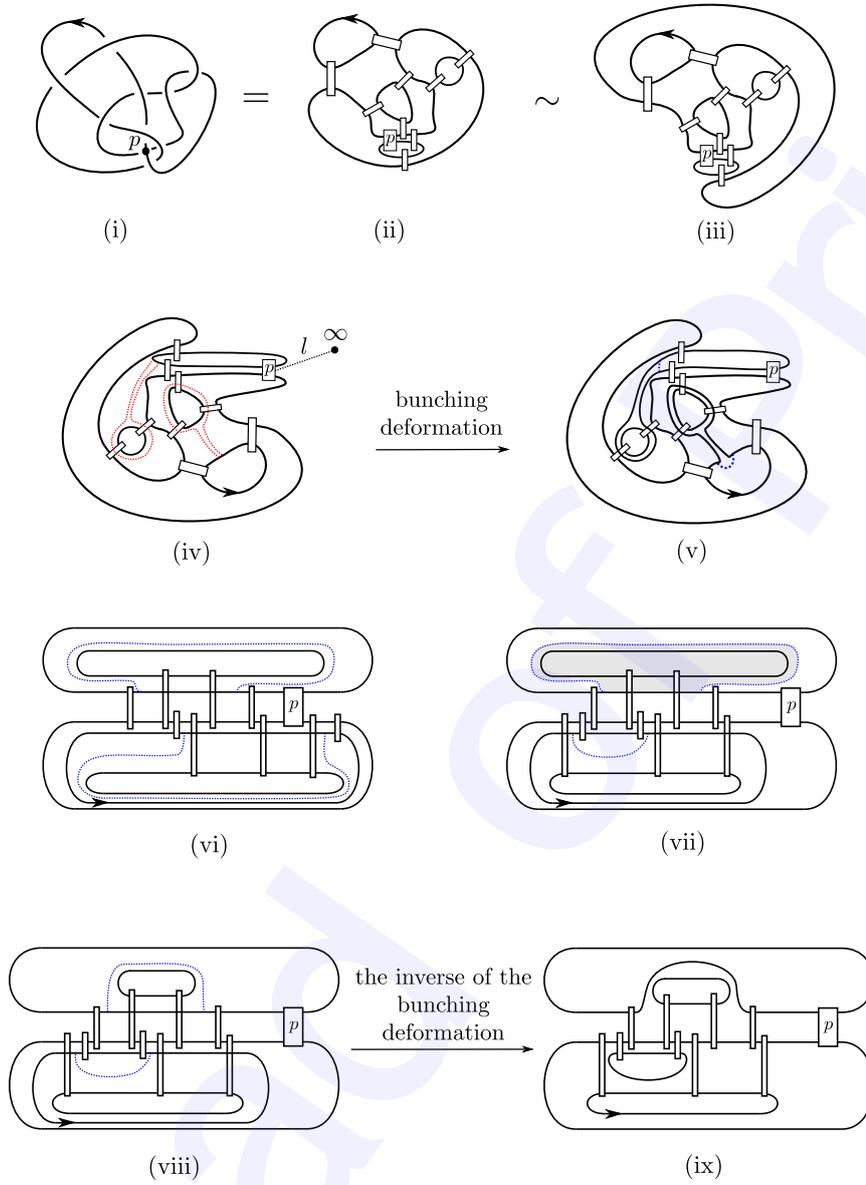


FIGURE 4. (color online) Sketch for the proof of Lemma 3.1. The picture (i) is D . In pictures (ii)-(ix), we draw a crossing derived from a crossing of D by a rectangle.

in $\mathbf{S}^2 \setminus l$. After the isotopy, the negative crossing p may not be the highest crossing with respect to the y -coordinate (the horizontal coordinate). In that case, by taking an appropriate conjugate for the braid, deform the diagram so that p is the highest crossing with respect to the y -coordinate (see (vii) in Figure 4).

Now this diagram satisfies (1)–(4) but it is not almost positive. If we can apply the inverse of the bunching deformations which preserves (1)–(4), we finish the proof. However, in general, the blue dotted arcs d_1 have some local maxima and minima with respect to the y -coordinate, and the inverse of the bunching deformations along the blue dotted arcs d_1 does not preserve (2). So, we delete these maxima and minima as follows: for each blue dotted arc d_1 , deform d_1 so that the two endpoints lie on the braid, and consider the disk bounded by the union of d_1 and the line segment connecting the two endpoints of d_1 (see the gray area in (vii) in Figure 4). Firstly, we take an outermost one of such disks and shrink the disk by an isotopy which fixes the line segment until the corresponding blue dotted arc d_1 has no local maximum and local minimum with respect to the y -coordinate (see (viii) in Figure 4). Here, “outermost” means the disk is not contained in other disks. Note that such an isotopy does not deform the diagram at the outside of the disk. Secondly, we take an outermost one of the remaining disks and deform similarly. By repeating this deformation inductively, we delete all local maxima and local minima of all blue dotted arcs.

Finally, by the inverse of the bunching deformations along the blue dotted arcs, we obtain the desired diagram (see (ix) in Figure 4). \square

4. The Lagrangian fillability of almost positive links

In this section, we consider the Lagrangian fillability of almost positive links.

Let D be an almost positive link diagram of a link L with negative crossing p . Then, D satisfies one of the following properties:

- (P1): there is no positive crossing joining the two Seifert circles which are connected by p (see the left of Figure 5),
- (P2): there is a positive crossing joining the two Seifert circles which are connected by p (see the right of Figure 5).

In [41], Stoimenow considered the two properties and computed the genera of almost positive knots. In [43], the author also considered these properties and computed the Rasmussen invariants and 4-ball genera of almost positive knots (see also [3]). By the following result, we see that if D satisfies (P2), then L is Lagrangian fillable.

Theorem 4.1 (Theorem 1.6). *Let D be an almost positive link diagram of a link L with negative crossing p with the property (P2). Then L is exact Lagrangian fillable.*

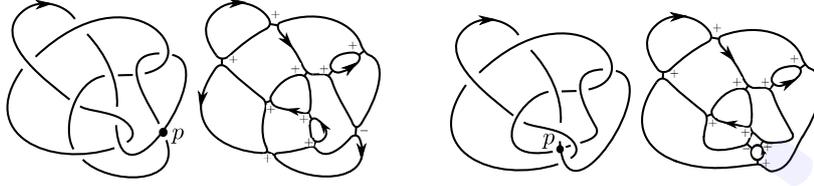


FIGURE 5. Two almost positive diagrams of 10_{145} , which is an almost positive knot. The left diagram satisfies (P1). The right diagram satisfies (P2).

Proof. By Lemma 3.1, the diagram D can be transformed into an almost positive diagram D' on the (y, z) -plane satisfying the following:

- (0) the property (P2),
- (1) each crossing is oriented downward with respect to the y -coordinate,
- (2) each Seifert circle has exactly one local maximum and one local minimum with respect to the y -coordinate,
- (3) the negative crossing p is the highest crossing with respect to the y -coordinate.
- (4) the two Seifert circles connected by the negative crossing p are not nested.

We remark that D' satisfies (0) because D and D' are isotopic on \mathbf{S}^2 (see the proof of Lemma 3.1). In order to construct a Legendrian representative of L with an exact Lagrangian filling, firstly, we deform D' near the negative crossing as in Figure 6. After this deformation, one of the Seifert circles connected by the negative crossing does not satisfy the condition (2) anymore. Next, we deform D' near each local maximum or local minimum as in Figure 7. Then, we obtain a front projection Δ of a Legendrian representative Λ of L . Let s

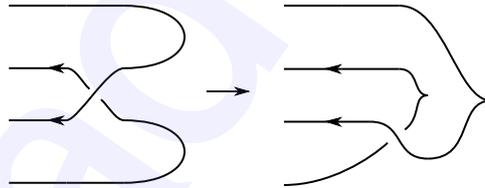


FIGURE 6. Deformation near the negative crossing

be the number of the Seifert circles of Δ . We prove that Λ is exact Lagrangian fillable by the induction on s .

If $s = 2$, the front projection Δ is as the left in Figure 8. By the Legendrian version of Reidemeister move II, we obtain another front projection Δ' of Λ

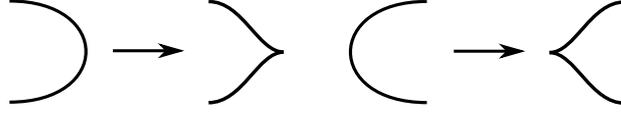


FIGURE 7

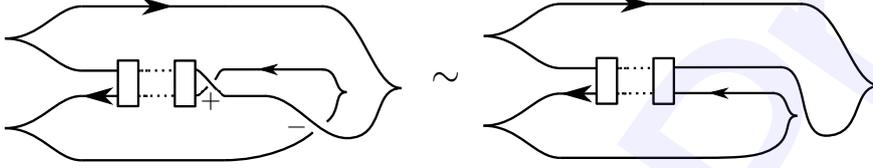


FIGURE 8. The proof of Theorem 1.6 for $s = 2$. A box in this picture represents a positive crossing. The front projection Δ of the Legendrian link Λ is the left. By using the Legendrian version of the Reidemeister move II, we obtain the right diagram Δ' .

from Δ as the right in Figure 8. By Lemma 2.2 (or [22, Proof of Theorem 1.1 or Remark 3.2]), we see that the Legendrian link with the front projection Δ' , that is Λ , is exact Lagrangian fillable.

Suppose $s \geq 3$. Then, we can suppose that there exists a Seifert circle Γ of Δ such that it is an innermost circle and it is not adjacent to the negative crossing. In fact, if there is no such circle, all Seifert circles except the two Seifert circles connected by the negative crossing contain the two circles. In that case, we can remove the negative crossing by the Legendrian version of Reidemeister move II and prove that Λ is exact Lagrangian fillable by the same discussion as the case $s = 2$. Otherwise, such a Seifert circle Γ satisfies the assumption of Lemma 2.2. Hence, $\Lambda \succ_{\Sigma} \Lambda'$, where Λ' is a Legendrian link which has the front projection obtained from Δ by removing Γ and its adjacent crossings. Note that this Lagrangian cobordism is exact. By the induction hypothesis, Λ' is exact Lagrangian fillable, and so is Λ . \square

Corollary 4.2. *Let D be an almost positive knot diagram of a knot K with the property (P2). Then, we obtain*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TB}(K) + 1 = 2\tau(K) = s(K) = 2g_4(K) = 2g_3(K) &= -\max \deg_v P_K(v, z) \\ &= 2g_3(D) - 2, \end{aligned}$$

where $g_3(D)$ is the genus of the Seifert surface obtained from D by Seifert's algorithm.

Proof. Stoimenow [41, Corollary 5 and the proof of Theorems 5 and 6] proved that $g_3(K) = g_3(D) - 1$. The author [43] proved that $g_4(K) = g_3(K)$ for any almost positive knot K . Hence, by Corollary 1.4, we finish the proof. We remark that we obtain a 2-graded normal ruling of Λ by switching all positive crossings except the positive crossing given in the property (P2), where Λ is the exact Lagrangian fillable Legendrian knot constructed in the proof of Theorem 4.1. \square

Remark 4.3. The author [43, Remark 3.1] conjectured that any almost positive diagram of an almost positive knot satisfies (P1). However, it is false. In fact, it is known that 10_{145} is almost positive. On the other hand, 10_{145} has an almost positive diagram satisfying (P2) (see Figure 5). In [42, Theorem 1.4] Stoimenow proved that there exist almost positive knots with either none or all of their almost positive diagrams having minimal genus. More precisely, Stoimenow proved that there are two almost positive knots K_1 and K_2 such that any almost positive diagram D_1 of K_1 satisfies (P1) and any almost positive diagram D_2 of K_2 satisfies (P2). By [41, Corollary 5], we have $g(D_1) = g_3(K_1)$ and $g(D_2) - 1 = g_3(K_2)$. This is the negative answer to [41, Question 3] which asks whether any almost positive link has an almost positive diagram of minimal genus.

5. Non-positive, Lagrangian fillable and strongly quasipositive knots

The Lagrangian fillabilities of knots imply their quasipositivities. On one hand, Hayden and Sabloff [22] mentioned that Lagrangian fillability and strongly quasipositivity are independent conditions. The most famous class of Lagrangian fillable and strongly quasipositive knots are positive knots. Then, it is a natural question whether any Lagrangian fillable and strongly quasipositive knot is a positive knot. In this section, we give infinitely many almost positive (in particular, non-positive), Lagrangian fillable and strongly quasipositive knots.

Theorem 5.1. *For any $n \in \mathbf{Z}_{>0}$, the knot K_n depicted in Figure 9 is almost positive, exact Lagrangian fillable and strongly quasipositive knot.*

Proof. Stoimenow [40, Example 6.1] proved that K_n is almost positive. Abe and the author [3, Figure 17] gave a Seifert surface of K_n which is represented by a Murasugi sum of some quasipositive surfaces. By Rudolph's work [35], such a surface is a quasipositive, in particular, K_n is strongly quasipositive. Finally, we prove that K_n is exact Lagrangian fillable. By Figure 10, the knot K_n has an almost positive diagram satisfying (P2). By Theorem 1.6, it is exact Lagrangian fillable. \square

Remark 5.2. Recently, Feller, Lewark and Lobb [26] proved that almost positive links are strongly quasipositive. Their result gives a positive answer to a question given by Stoimenow [41, Question 4].

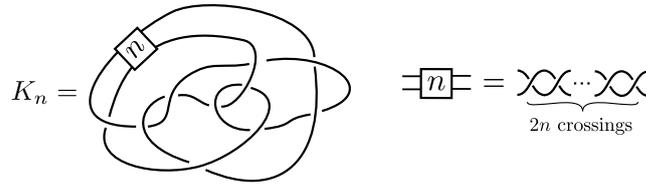


FIGURE 9. An almost positive knot introduced by Stoimenow [40, Example 6.1].

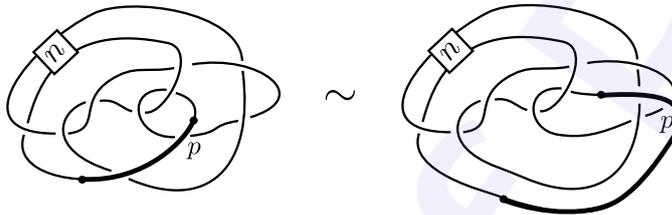


FIGURE 10. The knot K_n has an almost positive diagram satisfying (P2) (right). The crossing p is the negative crossing.

6. Further discussion

In this section, we consider the positivity and Lagrangian fillability of links. It is known that positive links are homogeneous and strongly quasipositive (see [13, 28, 36]) and the converse is also true (see [5] and see also [1, 3]). Hayden and Sabloff [22] proved that positive links are exact Lagrangian fillable, and Lagrangian fillable links are quasipositive.

A'Campo [4] defined divide links. Gibson and Ishikawa [21] constructed free divide links as an extension of divide links. Kawamura [25] defined the class of graph divide links, which is an extension of the class of free divide links, and proved that they are quasipositive. We note that the quasipositivity of free divide links was proved by Kawamura [24] before [25]. Abe and the author [2, Lemma 3.2] proved that the original divide links are strongly quasipositive. Tomomi Kawamura taught the author that this fact had been proved by Mikami Hirasawa (see also [25, Remark 6.9]). Ishikawa [23] proved that the maximal Thurston-Bennequin number of any graph divide link is equal to its slice Euler characteristic. This means graph divide links satisfy a necessary condition to be Lagrangian fillable.

Hence we obtain the following, where P stands for positive, LF Lagrangian fillable, H homogeneous, QP quasipositive, SQP strongly quasipositive, and

Div divide:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \{H \text{ links}\} & & \{Div \text{ links}\} & \subset & \{\text{graph } Div \text{ links}\} \\
 \cup & & \cap & & \cap \\
 \{H \text{ and } SQP \text{ links}\} & \subset & \{SQP \text{ links}\} & \subset & \{QP \text{ links}\}. \\
 \parallel & & & & \cup \\
 \{P \text{ links}\} & \subset & \{\text{exact } LF \text{ links}\} & \subset & \{LF \text{ links}\}
 \end{array}$$

Then, we can consider the following questions:

Question 6.1. Are there non-positive and non-almost positive links in the set $\{LF \text{ links}\} \cap \{SQP \text{ links}\}$?

Question 6.2. Are there non-positive links in the set $\{LF \text{ links}\} \cap \{H \text{ links}\}$?

Question 6.3. Is the set $\{\text{(graph) } Div \text{ links}\}$ contained in $\{LF \text{ links}\}$?

TABLE 1. The Lagrangian fillability of non-alternating knots with up to 10 crossings. For example, 8_{19} or its mirror is Lagrangian fillable. Neither 8_{20} nor its mirror is Lagrangian fillable. To prove “Yes*”, we find front projections with maximal Thurston-Bennequin numbers and use Theorem 2.1. To find such diagrams, we refer to [9] and [11].

name	LF	name	LF	name	LF	name	LF
8_{19}	Yes	10_{127}	Yes*	10_{141}	No	10_{155}	No
8_{20}	No	10_{128}	Yes	10_{142}	Yes	10_{156}	No
8_{21}	Yes*	10_{129}	No	10_{143}	No	10_{157}	Yes*
9_{42}	No	10_{130}	No	10_{144}	No	10_{158}	No
9_{43}	No	10_{131}	Yes*	10_{145}	Yes	10_{159}	No
9_{44}	No	10_{132}	No	10_{146}	No	10_{160}	No
9_{45}	Yes*	10_{133}	Yes*	10_{147}	No	10_{161}	Yes
9_{46}	Yes*	10_{134}	Yes	10_{148}	No	10_{162}	No
9_{47}	No	10_{135}	No	10_{149}	Yes*	10_{163}	No
9_{48}	No	10_{136}	No	10_{150}	No	10_{164}	No
9_{49}	Yes	10_{137}	No	10_{151}	No	10_{165}	Yes*
10_{124}	Yes	10_{138}	No	10_{152}	Yes		
10_{125}	No	10_{139}	Yes	10_{153}	No		
10_{126}	No	10_{140}	Yes*	10_{154}	Yes		

In Theorem 5.1, we give infinitely many almost positive (in particular non-positive), Lagrangian fillable and strongly quasipositive knots. There are non-positive, non-almost positive and Lagrangian fillable links (for example 8_{21} , which is a graph divide knot). The author does not know any examples of non-positive, non-almost positive, Lagrangian fillable and strongly quasipositive links.

On alternating and Lagrangian fillable knots, the following is proved by Cornwell, Ng and Sivek [12].

Theorem 6.4 ([12, Theorem 4.3]). *An alternating knot is Lagrangian fillable if and only if it is a positive knot.*

Proof. The "if" part has been proved by Hayden and Sabloff (Theorem 1.1).

Let K be an alternating and Lagrangian fillable knot. Let D be a reduced alternating diagram of K with c_- negative crossings. It is sufficient to prove that $c_- = 0$. Ng [29] prove that $TB(K) = -c_- - \sigma(K) - 1$, where $\sigma(K)$ is the signature of K . It is known that $s(K) = -\sigma(K)$ for any alternating knot K . By Corollary 1.4, $TB(K) = s(K) - 1$ for any Lagrangian fillable knot K . Hence, we obtain

$$c_- = -TB(K) - \sigma(K) - 1 = -(s(K) - 1) + s(K) - 1 = 0.$$

□

Finally, we give the table of Lagrangian fillable and non-alternating knots with up to 10 crossings (up to mirror image) (see Table 1).

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