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COMMENSURABILITY CLASSES OF TWIST KNOTS

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ABSTRACT

In this paper we prove that if M_K is the complement of a non-fibered twist knot K in \mathbb{S}^3 , then M_K is not commensurable to a fibered knot complement in a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -homology sphere. To prove this result we derive a recursive description of the character variety of twist knots and then prove that a commensurability criterion developed by D. Calegari and N. Dunfield is satisfied for these varieties. In addition, we partially extend our results to a second infinite family of 2-bridge knots.

Keywords: twist knot, commensurable, fibered knot, character variety

1. Introduction.

Let M be a compact, orientable 3-manifold. Recall that M is *fibered* if M is homeomorphic to a surface bundle over \mathbb{S}^1 , and M is *virtually fibered* if it has a finite cover which is fibered. In 1982, Thurston conjectured that every finite volume, hyperbolic 3-manifold is virtually fibered [13]. Because there has been little progress made in resolving the general case of this conjecture, it is natural to focus on specific classes of manifolds for which the problem is more accessible. For example, hyperbolic knot complements in \mathbb{S}^3 provide an interesting class of 3-manifolds in which to study Thurston's conjecture. Since every finite cover of a fibered knot complement is fibered, a sufficient condition for a knot complement to be virtually fibered is for it to share a finite cover with a fibered knot complement. Two manifolds which share a common finite cover are called *commensurable*.

In [1], Calegari and Dunfield investigate the question of when a non-fibered,

hyperbolic knot complement can be commensurable to a fibered knot complement. Before stating their result we review some necessary terminology. If M is a hyperbolic manifold, then let $X(M)$ be the $\mathrm{PSL}_2\mathbb{C}$ -character variety of $\pi_1(M)$ and let $X_0(M)$ denote the irreducible component of $X(M)$ containing the character of the discrete faithful representation. Furthermore, call M *generic* if it is not arithmetic and its commensurator orbifold has a flexible cusp. The latter condition holds if the cusp coefficient of M is not in either of the fields $\mathbb{Q}(i)$ or $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})$. For example, all non-fibered twist knots in \mathbb{S}^3 have generic hyperbolic complements. To see this, first note that Reid proved in [11] that the only arithmetic knot in \mathbb{S}^3 is the figure-eight knot (which is fibered). Moreover, the computation of the degree of the trace field of twist knots in [6], together with the fact that the trace field and the cusp field of these knots are identical (see [10]), implies that the cusp coefficient of a non-fibered twist knot has degree greater than 2 over \mathbb{Q} . We are now prepared to state Calegari and Dunfield's theorem.

Theorem 1 (Calegari and Dunfield). Let M be a generic hyperbolic knot complement in a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -homology sphere. Suppose that $X_0(M)$ contains the character of a non-integral reducible representation. Then M is not commensurable to a fibered knot complement in a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -homology sphere.

Using this theorem and results of Hilden, Lozano, and Montesinos [5], Calegari and Dunfield show that all non-fibered 2-bridge knots $K_{p/q}$ with $0 < p < q < 40$ have complements which are not commensurable with a fibered knot complement. They remark that it would have been nicer to establish this result for all non-fibered 2-bridge knots. In this article we extend Calegari and Dunfield's result by proving that the infinite family of non-fibered *twist* knots K_m satisfy the hypotheses of Theorem 1 where K_m is pictured in Figure 1. This gives the following theorem.

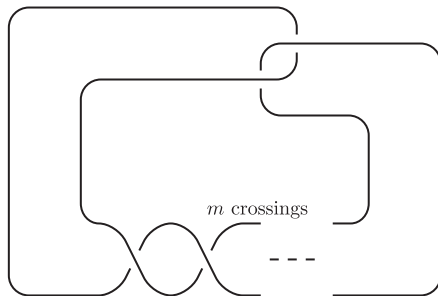


Fig. 1. The twist knot K_m .

Theorem 2. If M_{K_m} is the complement of the non-fibered twist knot K_m in \mathbb{S}^3 , then M_{K_m} is not commensurable to a fibered knot complement in a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -homology sphere.

Theorem 2 does not imply that non-fibered twist knot complements are not

virtually fibered. In fact, Leininger [8] proved that twist knot complements are virtually fibered, and subsequently, Walsh [14] extended this result to 2-bridge knots.

The paper will proceed as follows. In Section 2, we derive a recursive description for the $\mathrm{PSL}_2\mathbb{C}$ -character variety of twist knot complements. Our procedure extends to other infinite families of 2-bridge knots described in Section 4. In Section 3 we turn our attention to proving Theorem 2 by verifying that the character varieties described in Section 2 satisfy the hypotheses of Theorem 1. The key ingredient of the proof is establishing that the character varieties of twist knots are \mathbb{Q} -irreducible. Finally, in Section 4, we partially extend these results to a second class of 2-bridge knots.

2. The Character Variety of Twist Knots

In this section we develop a recursive description of the character variety of twist knots. The diagram of K_m shown in Figure 1 has $|m| + 2$ crossings: 2 in the “clasp” and $|m|$ in the “twist.” Our convention is that the twists are right-handed if $m > 0$ and left-handed if $m < 0$. Consider the complement of the knot K_m in \mathbb{S}^3 . After reflecting in the plane of the diagram and applying a twist to change the clasp back to a right-handed one, we see that the complement of the twist knot K_m is homeomorphic to the complement of K_{1-m} . Therefore, from this point on we shall assume that $m = 2n$ and we shall let M_n denote the complement of K_{2n} in \mathbb{S}^3 . It is well known that the only non-hyperbolic twist knots are the unknot and the trefoil. Thus, M_n is a hyperbolic manifold for $n \neq 0, 1$. Recall also that the only fibered twist knots are the unknot, trefoil, and the figure-eight, hence M_n is non-fibered if $n \neq 0, 1, -1$.

The fundamental group of M_n has a presentation of the form

$$\pi_1(M_n) = \langle a, b \mid aw^n = w^n b \rangle \quad (2.1)$$

where a and b are meridians, and $w = (ba^{-1}b^{-1}a)^{-1}$. A slightly different but isomorphic presentation is derived in Proposition 1 of [7]. We have chosen to use the present form in order to agree with the presentation used in [5].

A *representation* of $\pi_1(M_n)$ in $\mathrm{SL}_2\mathbb{C}$ is a group homomorphism $\rho : \pi_1(M_n) \rightarrow \mathrm{SL}_2\mathbb{C}$. A representation is called *reducible* if there exists a one-dimensional eigenspace of the image, otherwise it is called *irreducible*. Equivalently, ρ is reducible if all matrices in the image $\rho(\pi_1(M_n))$ can be simultaneously conjugated to be upper triangular. A representation is *abelian* if the image is an abelian subgroup of $\mathrm{SL}_2\mathbb{C}$. Every abelian representation is reducible. On the other hand, there do exist reducible, non-abelian representations.

If we let $R(M_n)$ denote the set of all representations of $\pi_1(M_n)$ in $\mathrm{SL}_2\mathbb{C}$, then $R(M_n)$ has the structure of an affine algebraic set in \mathbb{C}^8 determined by six polynomial equations: four coming from the single relation in (2.1) and two coming from the requirement that $\det(\rho(a)) = \det(\rho(b)) = 1$. In order to apply Theorem 1, we need to determine the $\mathrm{PSL}_2\mathbb{C}$ -character variety of $\pi_1(M_n)$. The *char-*

acter of a representation $\rho \in R(M_n)$ is the function $\chi_\rho : \pi_1(M_n) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ defined by $\chi_\rho(g) = \text{trace}(\rho(g))$. The set of all characters forms an affine algebraic set $X(M_n)$ which is called the *character variety*. Two representations $\rho, \rho' \in R(M_n)$ are called *conjugate* if there is a matrix A in $\text{SL}_2\mathbb{C}$ such that $\rho(g) = A\rho'(g)A^{-1}$ for all $g \in \pi_1(M_n)$. Conjugacy defines an equivalence relation on $R(M_n)$, and since trace is invariant under conjugation, the character variety may be computed from the quotient of $R(M_n)$ under this relation. Moreover, because Theorem 1 is concerned only with the component $X_0(M_n)$ which contains the character of the discrete, faithful representation and because this representation is irreducible (hence, non-abelian) we will initially restrict our attention to the set $\hat{R}(M_n)$ of conjugacy classes of non-abelian representations.

Now assume that $\rho \in R(M_n)$ is a non-abelian representation. Then ρ may be conjugated so that:

$$\rho(a) = \begin{pmatrix} m & 1 \\ 0 & 1/m \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \rho(b) = \begin{pmatrix} m & 0 \\ -q & 1/m \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2.2)$$

Here the choice of $-q$ as opposed to q is entirely arbitrary. To avoid cumbersome notation we identify a with $\rho(a)$, w^n with $\rho(w^n)$, and so on. It is easy to compute the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of a and b . One can then show that a and b share a common one-dimensional eigenspace if and only if $q = 0$ or $q = (m - 1/m)^2$.

Notice that an ordered pair $(m, q) \in \mathbb{C}^2$ corresponds to a non-abelian representation if and only if the relation $aw^n = w^n b$ from (2.1) holds in $\text{SL}_2\mathbb{C}$. If we view m and q as variables, then this relation leads to four polynomial equations in m , $1/m$, and q which must be satisfied. In [12], Riley proves that the four equations reduce to the single equation:

$$R_n = (m - 1/m)w_{12}^n + w_{22}^n = 0, \quad (2.3)$$

where w_{ij}^n denotes the (i, j) -entry of the matrix $w^n = \rho(w^n)$. Thus, the algebraic set $\hat{R}(M_n)$ is defined by the polynomial R_n given in (2.3).

In [7] we derive a recursive formula for R_n as follows. From the Cayley-Hamilton Theorem and the fact that $\det(w) = 1$ we have that

$$w^{n+1} - T w^n + w^{n-1} = 0, \quad (2.4)$$

where $T = \text{trace}(w)$. Thus, the entries of w^n satisfy the same recursion, and therefore, from (2.3) we obtain:

$$R_{n+1} - T R_n + R_{n-1} = 0, \quad (2.5)$$

where

$$T = \text{trace}((ba^{-1}b^{-1}a)^{-1}) = 2 + (2 - m^2 - 1/m^2)q + q^2$$

and with initial conditions

$$\begin{aligned} R_0 &= 1, \\ R_1 &= -1 + m^2 + 1/m^2 - q. \end{aligned}$$

Observe that if $q = (m - 1/m)^2$, then $R_1 = 1$ and $T = 2$ implying that $R_n = 1$ for all n . Thus, if ρ is a representation then $q \neq (m - 1/m)^2$. In other words, ρ is a non-abelian reducible representation if and only if $q = 0$ and $m \neq \pm 1$.

In [5], Hilden, Lozano, and Montesinos show that the $\mathrm{PSL}_2\mathbb{C}$ -character variety is parameterized by the variables $x = \mathrm{trace}(\rho(a^2))$ and $y = \mathrm{trace}(\rho(ab))$. From (2.2) we see that x and y have the following values

$$\begin{aligned} x &= m^2 + 1/m^2, \\ z &= m^2 + 1/m^2 - q. \end{aligned} \tag{2.6}$$

By changing variables from m and q to x and z in our polynomial R_n we obtain a polynomial that defines the $\mathrm{PSL}_2\mathbb{C}$ -character variety $X(M_n)$.

Lemma 1. Let $r_n(x, z) \in \mathbb{Z}[x, z]$ be defined recursively by

$$r_{n+1}(x, z) - t(x, z)r_n(x, z) + r_{n-1}(x, z) = 0, \tag{2.7}$$

where

$$t(x, z) = 2 + 2x - 2z - xz + z^2$$

and with initial conditions

$$\begin{aligned} r_0(x, z) &= 1, \\ r_1(x, z) &= z - 1. \end{aligned}$$

Then $(x - z)r_n(x, z)$ is the defining polynomial of the $\mathrm{PSL}_2\mathbb{C}$ -character variety $X(M_n)$. Moreover, the defining polynomial of $X_0(M_n)$ is a factor of $r_n(x, z)$.

Proof. If ρ is an abelian representation then $\rho(a) = \rho(b)$ because a and b are meridians, and so $x = z$. Conversely, for every matrix $A \in \mathrm{SL}_2\mathbb{C}$, the mapping ρ defined by $\rho(a) = \rho(b) = A$ is an abelian representation. Therefore, the polynomial $x - z$ defines the characters of all abelian representations. For non-abelian representations, it suffices to verify that the substitution of $x = m^2 + 1/m^2$ and $z = m^2 + 1/m^2 - q$ gives the recursive description of R_n . The final statement of the lemma follows from the fact that the discrete faithful representation is non-abelian, and so its character does not lie on the curve defined by $x - z$. \square

We remark that the polynomials r_n defined above agree with the polynomials $r[(-4n + 1)/(-2n + 1)]$ if $n < 0$ and $r[(4n - 1)/(2n - 1)]$ if $n > 0$ defined in [5]. Our recursive description, however, is significantly different.

3. Calegari and Dunfield's Criterion

In this section we show that the character varieties of non-fibered twist knots satisfy the hypotheses of Theorem 1. As mentioned in the introduction, all non-fibered twist knot complements are generic. Thus, it remains to show that $X_0(M_n)$ contains the character of a non-integral reducible representation. Recall that a representation $\rho : \pi_1(M_n) \rightarrow \mathrm{SL}_2\mathbb{C}$ is called *integral* if $\mathrm{trace}(\rho(g))$ is an algebraic integer for all $g \in \pi_1(M_n)$. Otherwise, ρ is called *non-integral*.

By Lemma 1 if $X_0(M_n)$ contains the character of a non-integral reducible representation then this character must lie on the curve defined by $r_n(x, z)$. Furthermore, as stated earlier, a non-abelian representation ρ as defined by (2.2) is reducible if and only if $q = 0$ and $m \neq \pm 1$. For such a representation it follows from (2.6) that $x = z$. Thus, if $X_0(M_n)$ contains the character of a non-integral reducible representation, then this representation corresponds to a root of the polynomial $r_n(x, x)$. These polynomials are easily determined by setting $z = x$ in the formula for r_n from Lemma 1. This gives the following corollary.

Corollary 1. $r_n(x, x) = nx - (2n - 1)$.

Clearly, if $n \neq 0, \pm 1$, then $x = (2n - 1)/n$ is a root of $r_n(x, x)$ which is not an algebraic integer. However, this alone does not imply that the twist knots satisfy the hypotheses of Theorem 1. While the value $x = (2n - 1)/n$ for $n \neq 0, \pm 1$ does correspond to the character of a non-integral reducible representation in $X(M_n)$, it is not yet clear that this character lies in the geometric component $X_0(M_n)$.

The requirement that the character of a non-integral reducible representation lie in the geometric component is essential in Calegari and Dunfield's proof of Theorem 1. In particular, they show that if M_1 and M_2 are commensurable, generic, 1-cusped manifolds, then there is a natural birational isomorphism between $X_0(M_1)$ and $X_0(M_2)$ (see, for example [9]). They use this isomorphism to show that if $X_0(M_1)$ contains the character of a non-integral reducible representation, then so does $X_0(M_2)$. However, if M_2 is fibered, then it is known that $X_0(M_2)$ cannot contain such a character. This gives the criterion of Theorem 1. Additionally, in Remark 7.2 of [1], Calegari and Dunfield point out that the maps used in their proof are all defined over \mathbb{Q} as opposed to \mathbb{C} . Therefore, the hypotheses of Theorem 1 can be weakened to having a non-integral reducible representation in the \mathbb{Q} -irreducible component of $X(M_1)$ containing $X_0(M_1)$. Returning to the case of twist knots, if we show that $r_n(x, z)$ is \mathbb{Q} -irreducible, then the curve defined by $r_n(x, z)$ is the \mathbb{Q} -irreducible component of $X(M_n)$ containing $X_0(M_n)$. Therefore, the non-integral reducible representation corresponding to $x = (2n - 1)/n$ would satisfy the (weakened) hypotheses of Theorem 1.

Lemma 2. For all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, the polynomial $r_n(x, z)$ is \mathbb{Z} -irreducible.

Proof. This is clear for the two non-hyperbolic values $n = 0, 1$. So, for $n \neq 0, 1$ assume by way of contradiction that $r_n(x, z)$ factors as $r_n(x, z) = f_n(x, z)g_n(x, z)$ with neither f_n nor g_n a constant. Consider for the moment the case $n < 0$. From the recursion in Lemma 1, we see that the total degree of $r_n(x, z)$ is $-2n$. Therefore, every term in both f_n and g_n has total degree strictly less than $-2n$. Now if ρ_0 is the discrete faithful representation of $\pi_1(M_n)$, then we must have:

$$\rho_0(a) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \rho_0(b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -q_0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

where q_0 is a particular root of the polynomial $R_n(1, q)$. In Section 3 of [6], we show that the polynomial $R_n(1, q)$ (which is denoted by $\Phi_{-n}(q)$ in that paper) is \mathbb{Z} -irreducible and of degree $-2n$. Thus, q_0 has degree $-2n$ over \mathbb{Q} . The representation

ρ_0 given by the zero $(1, q_0)$ of $R_n(m, q)$ has a character given by the zero $(2, 2 - q_0)$ of $r_n(x, z)$. That is, q_0 is a root of the polynomial $r_n(2, 2 - q) = f_n(2, 2 - q)g_n(2, 2 - q)$ and so either $f_n(2, 2 - q_0) = 0$ or $g_n(2, 2 - q_0) = 0$. However, each of $f_n(2, 2 - q)$ and $g_n(2, 2 - q)$ have degree strictly less than $-2n$ in q . Thus, the degree of q_0 over \mathbb{Q} is less than $-2n$, a contradiction. The proof for $n > 0$ is similar. \square

This completes the proof of Theorem 2. The strategy of the proof can be summarized in the following corollary of Calegari and Dunfield's Theorem.

Theorem 3. Let M be a generic, hyperbolic, non-fibered 2-bridge knot complement in \mathbb{S}^3 . If the total degree of $r_M(x, z)$ is equal to the degree of $r_M(2, 2 - q)$, if $r_M(x, x)$ is not monic, and if $r_M(2, 2 - q)$ is \mathbb{Z} -irreducible, then M is not commensurable to a fibered knot complement in a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -homology sphere.

4. Further Results

The twist knots are part of a slightly more general family of knots $J(m, n)$ defined by Figure 2, where m and n are the number of right-handed crossings contained in each box. Note that $J(m, n)$ is a knot precisely when mn is even, and a two-component link otherwise. For example, $J(-1, 2)$ is the right-handed trefoil, $J(2, -2)$ is the figure eight knot, and $J(-1, 1)$ is the Hopf link. If $m = 1$ we obtain a torus knot, while $m = 2$ gives a twist knot.

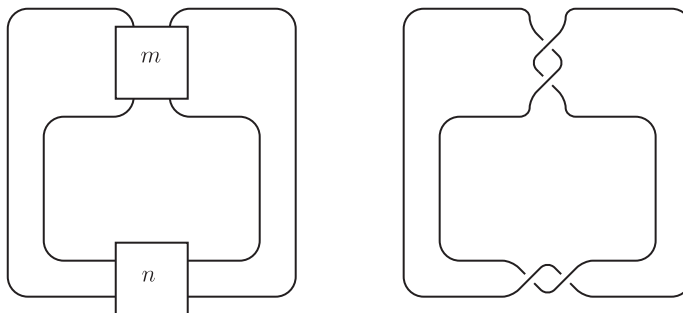


Fig. 2. $J(m, n)$ and the figure eight knot $J(2, -2)$.

Clearly, $J(m, n)$ is symmetric in m and n . If $J(m, n)$ is a knot, then its orientation is immaterial, as there exists an obvious rotation of \mathbb{S}^3 carrying the knot to its reverse. Furthermore, $J(-m, -n)$ is the mirror image of $J(m, n)$. Thus, we may consider, for example, only those m and n for which $m > 0$ and n is even.

By Proposition 1 of [7] the fundamental group of $J(m, 2n)$ has a presentation of the form

$$\pi_1(\mathbb{S}^3 - J(m, 2n)) = \langle a, b \mid aw_m^n = w_m^n b \rangle$$

where w_m is a word in a and b given by a formula depending only on m . This presentation allows us to repeat the calculations of Section 2 for any family $\{J(m, 2n)\}_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}$

with m fixed.

For the remainder of this paper we will focus on extending the results of Section 3 to the knots $J(3, 2n)$. We will first show that these knots are fibered if and only if $n \geq 0$. Its not hard to see that the mirror image of $J(3, 2n)$ can be redrawn as in Figure 3. As illustrated in [4] this diagram determines the continued fraction

$$[1, -2, -2n] = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{-2 - \frac{1}{-2n}}} = \frac{4n - 1}{6n - 1}.$$

Recall that two 2-bridge knots with fractions p/q and p'/q' are ambient isotopic if and only if $q' = q$ and $p' \equiv p^{\pm 1} \pmod{q}$. Therefore, the fraction $(4n - 1)/(6n - 1)$ gives the same 2-bridge knot as the fraction $(6n - 4)/(6n - 1)$. If $n > 0$, then

$$\frac{6n - 4}{6n - 1} = [2, 2, \dots, 2, -2n]$$

where the continued fraction has $2n$ entries. From this description we see that the knot is a band-connected sum of Hopf links and therefore is fibered [3].

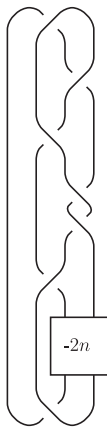


Fig. 3. $J(-3, -2n)$.

On the other hand, for $n < 0$ a routine calculation shows that the Alexander polynomial of $J(3, 2n)$ is

$$\Delta(t) = 2 - 3t + 3t^2 - \dots - 3t^{-2n-1} + 2t^{-2n}.$$

Since these Alexander polynomials are not monic, these knots are not fibered. We would like to show that none of the knots $J(3, 2n)$ for $n < 0$ have a complement which is commensurable to a fibered knot complement in a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -homology sphere. First note that all of these knots are hyperbolic; by Theorem 1 of [4] none are satellites and furthermore none are torus knots.

In order to apply Theorem 3 we need to show that the complements of $J(3, 2n)$ for $n < 0$ are generic. Our strategy is to first show that the cusp and trace fields coincide for these knots. This is conjectured by Callahan and Reid to be true for all hyperbolic knots except the pair of dodecahedral knots [2]. As already mentioned, Nuemann and Reid proved that the cusp and trace fields coincide for twist knots, and Callahan and Reid remark that the same is true for all hyperbolic knots with eight or less crossings.

Lemma 3. For $n \neq 0$, the cusp field and trace field of $J(3, 2n)$ are identical.

Proof. In [7] we show that the fundamental group of $J(3, 2n)$ has the presentation

$$\pi_1(\mathbb{S}^3 - J(3, 2n)) = \langle a, b \mid aw^n = w^n b \rangle,$$

where $w = ab^{-1}aba^{-1}b$. Suppose ρ is a parabolic representation defined by (2.2) with $m = 1$, then

$$w = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - 2q - 3q^2 - q^3 & 1 + 2q + q^2 \\ -q(1 + 2q + q^2) & 1 + q + q^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

It is easy to verify for $n = 0, 1$ that

$$w_{12}^n + qw_{21}^n = 0, \text{ and} \tag{4.8}$$

$$(1 + q)w_{11}^n + q(3 + q)w_{12}^n - (1 + q)w_{22}^n = 0, \tag{4.9}$$

where w_{ij}^n is the (i, j) -entry of w^n . Now using (2.4) it follows that (4.8) and (4.9) are true for all n .

In [7] we show that the preferred longitude of $J(3, 2n)$ is represented by

$$\lambda_n = \begin{pmatrix} w_{11}^n w_{22}^n - q(w_{12}^n)^2 & 2w_{11}^n w_{12}^n \\ -2qw_{11}^n w_{22}^n & w_{11}^n w_{22}^n - q(w_{12}^n)^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2n \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

If $q = q_n$ determines the discrete, faithful representation of $\pi_1(\mathbb{S}^3 - J(3, 2n))$, then it follows from (2.3) that $w_{22}^n(q_n) = 0$. Furthermore, $q_n(w_{12}^n(q_n))^2 = 1$ since $\det(w^n) = 1$. Therefore,

$$\lambda_n(q_n) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2w_{11}^n(q_n)w_{12}^n(q_n) + 2n \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

and so the cusp field is $\mathbb{Q}(2w_{11}^n(q_n)w_{12}^n(q_n) + 2n) = \mathbb{Q}(2w_{11}^n(q_n)w_{12}^n(q_n)) = \mathbb{Q}(\alpha_n)$ where $\alpha_n = 2w_{11}^n(q_n)w_{12}^n(q_n)$. After multiplying (4.9) by $2w_{12}^n(q_n)$ we obtain

$$\alpha_n + \alpha_n q_n + 2q_n + 6 = 0.$$

From this relationship it follows that the cusp field $\mathbb{Q}(\alpha_n)$ is the same as the field $\mathbb{Q}(q_n)$. Since the trace of the word ab is $2 - q_n$, it follows that $\mathbb{Q}(q_n)$ is the trace field of $J(3, 2n)$, and therefore the cusp field and trace fields are identical. \square

Theorem 4. For $-33 < n < 0$, the complement of $J(3, 2n)$ is not commensurable to a fibered knot in a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -homology sphere.

Proof. Following the procedure in Section 2, the character variety $X(\mathbb{S}^3 - J(3, 2n))$ is determined by $(x - z)r_n(x, z)$ where $r_n(x, z)$ is defined recursively by (2.7) with

$$\begin{aligned} t(x, z) &= -4x - 2x^2 + 5z + 6xz + x^2z - 4z^2 - 2xz^2 + z^3, \\ r_0(x, z) &= 1, \\ r_1(x, z) &= 3 + 2x - 3z - xz + z^2. \end{aligned}$$

Using induction it is easy to verify for $n < 0$ that the total degree of both $r_n(x, z)$ and $r_n(2, 2 - q)$ equals $-3n$, as well as the fact that the leading term of $r_n(x, x)$ is $2x^{-n}$. By Theorem 3 it remains to show that $\mathbb{S}^3 - J(3, 2n)$ is generic and $r_n(2, 2 - q)$ is \mathbb{Z} -irreducible. Irreducibility was verified using *Mathematica* for $-33 < n < 0$. Moreover, since the cusp and trace fields are identical for these knots by Lemma 3, and the degree of the trace field is $-3n$, it follows that they are generic. \square

Our results suggest the following conjecture.

Conjecture 1. The complement $\mathbb{S}^3 - J(m, n)$ is commensurable to a fibered knot in $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -homology sphere if and only if $J(m, n)$ is fibered.

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