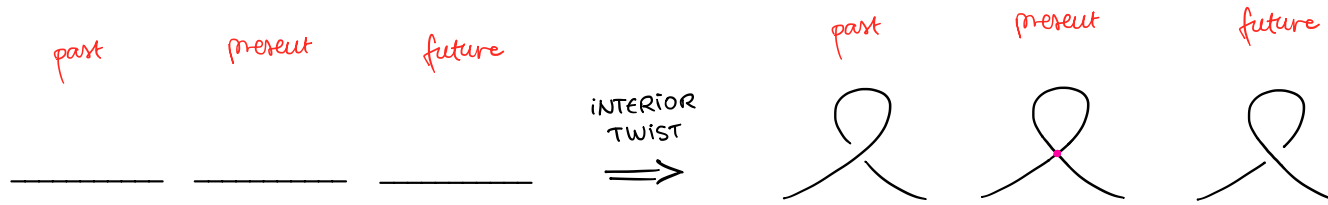
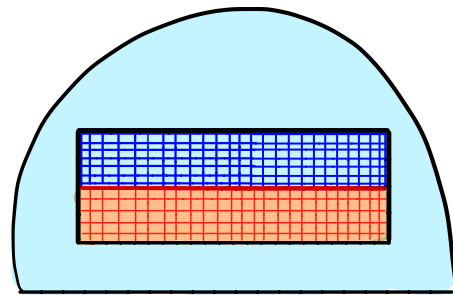


INTERIOR TWIST = THE CUSP HOMOTOPY = MOVE I
 the non-regular move.

THE MOVIE:

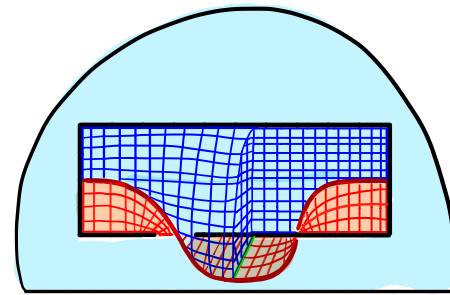


3D PICTURE:



$$\mathbb{D}^2 \subseteq \mathbb{D}^3 \subseteq \mathbb{D}^4$$

INTERIOR TWIST

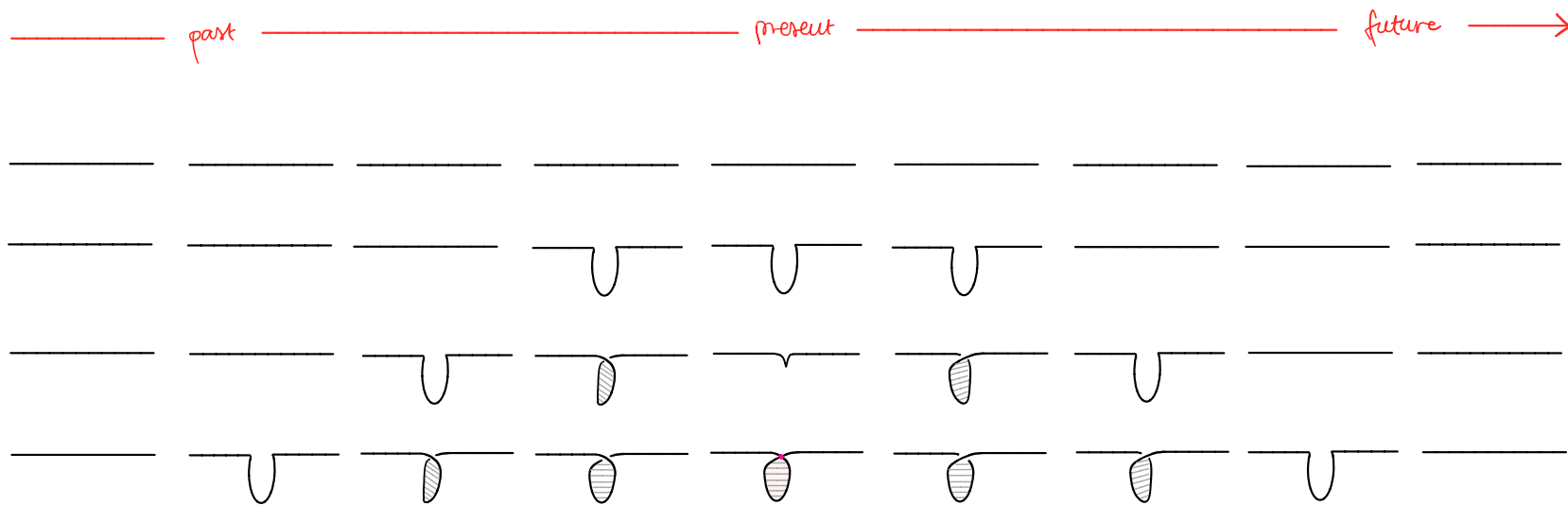


have a line of selfintersection (green)
 Perturb into past and future to get:

$$\mathbb{D}^2 \not\subseteq \mathbb{D}^3 \subseteq \mathbb{D}^4$$

THE CUSP HOMOTOPY

MOVIE OF MOVIES:

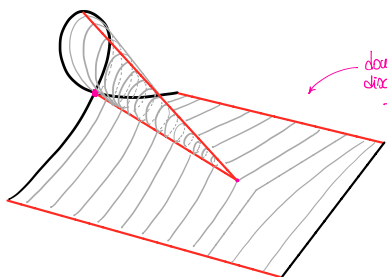


STANDARD $D: \mathbb{D}^2 \subseteq \mathbb{D}^4$

CUSP
HOMOTOPY

TWISTED $\tilde{D}: \mathbb{D}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{D}^4$
with $\mu = +1$.

3D PICTURE:



double point
disappears during
the homotopy

the double point
and the corresponding
accessory disk

Note:

$$\lambda(\tilde{D}, \tilde{D}^*) = \overbrace{\mu(\tilde{D})}^{+1} + \overline{\mu(\tilde{D})} + e(\nu\tilde{D})$$

|| since λ homotopy invt.

$$\lambda(D, D^*) = e(\nu D) \quad \text{since } D \text{ embedded.}$$

$$\Rightarrow e(\nu\tilde{D}) = e(\nu D) - 2$$

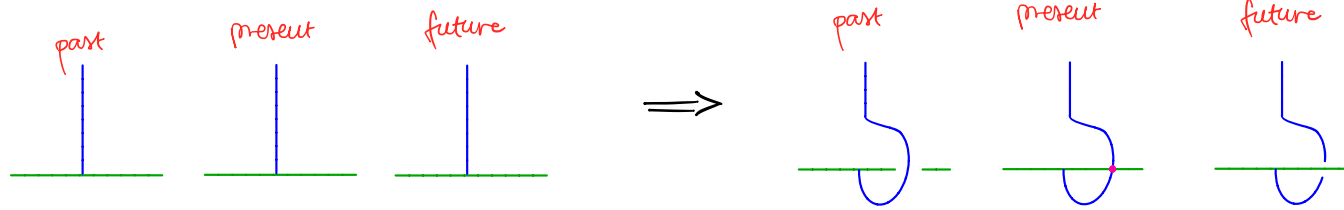
The framing of the twisted
disk reduced by 2.

Note:

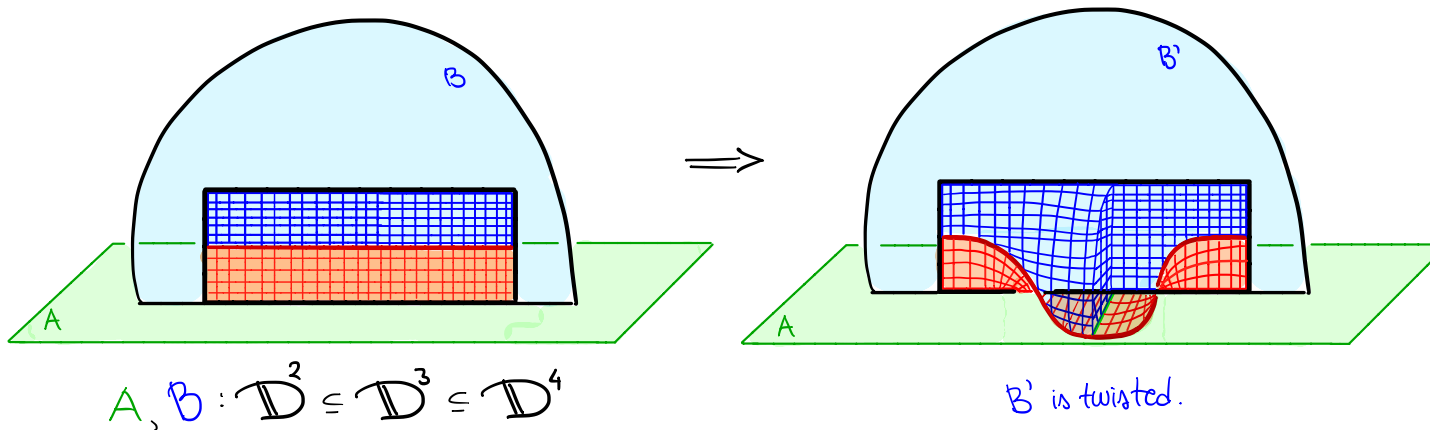
Reversing the movies wrt time
we can get $\mu = -1$ and $\tilde{E} = e - 2$

BOUNDARY TWIST

THE MOVIE :



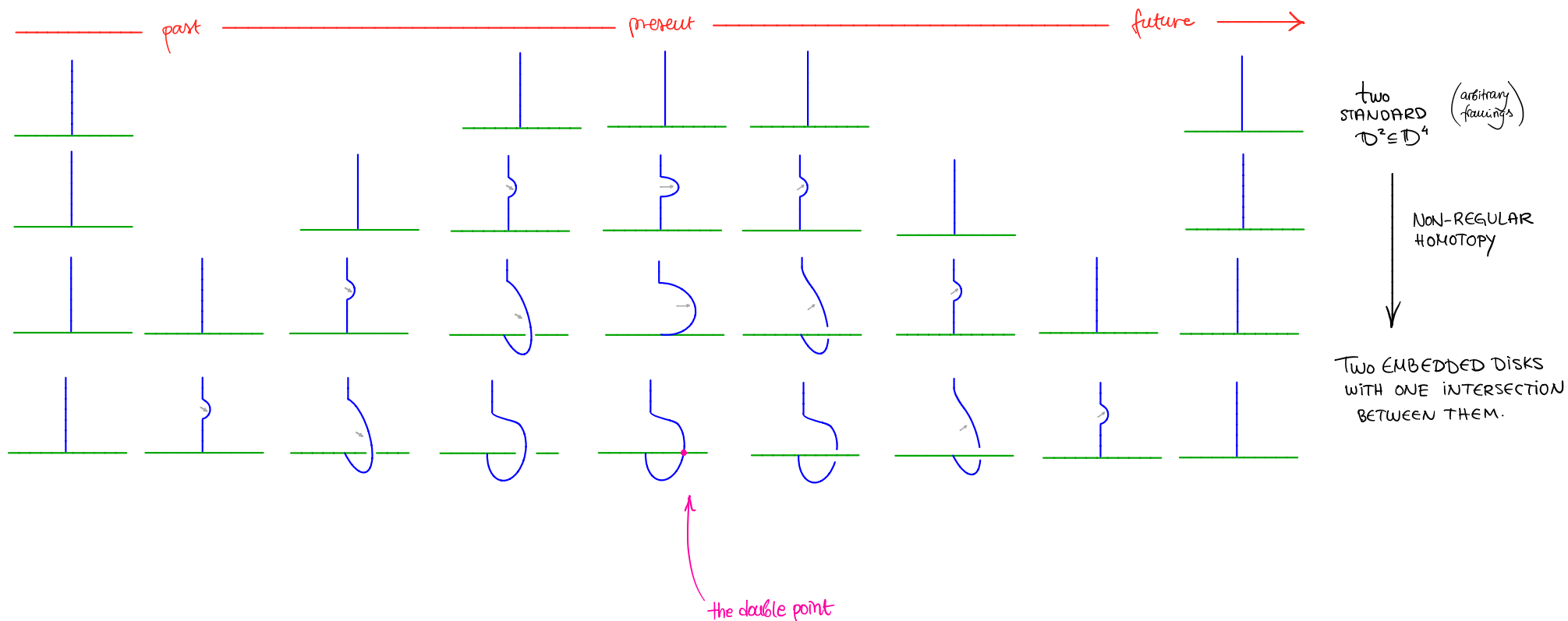
3D PICTURE :



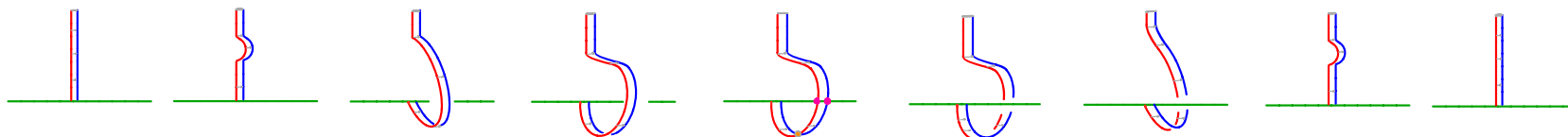
THE HOMOTOPY

FROM EMBEDDED MODEL
TO THE BOUNDARY TWIST

MOVIE OF MOVIES:




NOTE: the parallel push-off \tilde{B}^\uparrow now has one more intersection with \tilde{B} , than B^\uparrow had with B .

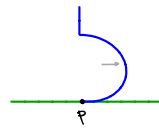


Therefore: $e(\nu \tilde{B}^\uparrow) = e(\nu B)$

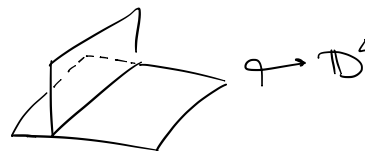
Remark. Both interior and boundary twist are produced using non-regular homotopies.

Recall: a regular homotopy is a homotopy through immersions.

Namely: FOR THE INTERIOR TWIST WE HAD A MOMENT $t_0 \in [0,1]$ WHERE  HAPPENS WHICH IS **NOT AN IMMERSION**.

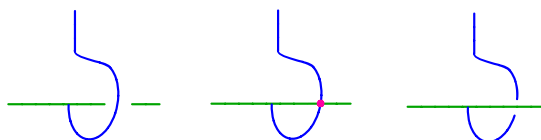
Similarly: FOR THE BOUNDARY TWIST WE HAD A MOMENT $t_0 \in [0,1]$ WHERE  HAPPENS. HERE THE TWO DISKS SHARE THE SAME TANGENT VECTORS AT THE POINT $p \in \partial B \cap A$

This means that h_{t_0} is NOT a generic map

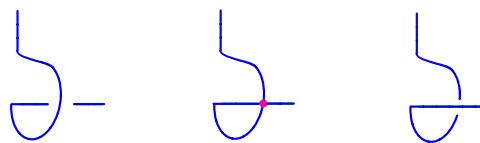


Note:

If in the boundary twist



we take the "right green part" to be also part of B , and forget the rest of green:



is again just an interior twist!

And framing changes by ± 2 since we now see two intersections:

