

Goal: Write a "detailed dream; statement of fact reality" paper, along the following lines:

1. Very brief introduction.
2. Executive summary: $\exists \mathbb{Z}^{ud}$, with very minimal definitions.
3. Algebraic structures, expansions, homomorphic expansions.
4. KTGs, \mathcal{A} , the dream statement.
5. AKT, relation with (R, Φ) .
6. Reality - the ν -correction.
* Why we are not happy.
7. Reality - the ud -correction.

Largely irrelevant, we can do better now.

In some ways, it will be more an essay than a paper.

From http://katlas.math.toronto.edu/drorbn/index.php?title=06-1350/Class_Notes_for_Tuesday_November_7:

The edge-unzip operations.

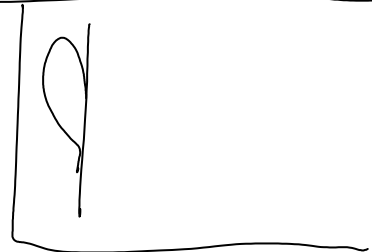
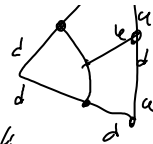
Let ν denote the specific element of $\mathcal{A}(\uparrow)$ defined in the following subsection. If u_e denotes the unzip operation of an edge e for the TG-algebra \mathcal{A} and u_e^ν is the corresponding operation in \mathcal{A}^ν , the two operations are related by $u_e^\nu = \nu_{e'}^{-1/2} \nu_{e''}^{-1/2} u_e \nu_e^{1/2}$. Here " $\nu_e^{1/2}$ " means "inject a copy of $\nu^{1/2}$ on the edge e of Γ ", and likewise, " $\nu_{e'}^{-1/2} \nu_{e''}^{-1/2}$ " means "inject copies of $\nu^{-1/2}$ on the edges e' and e'' of $u_e \Gamma$ that are created by the unzip of e ".

This looks as if all vertices are embedded as in "bottom tangles".

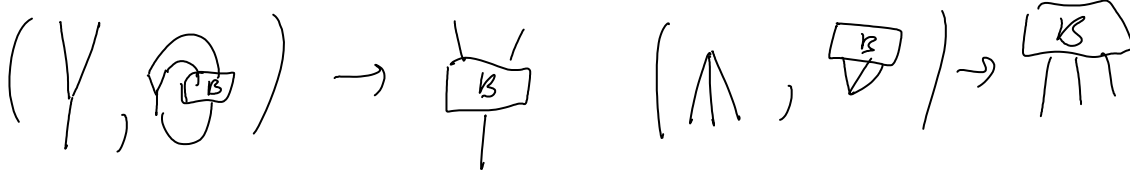
So far the most promising idea is to work with (u,d) -marked KTGs, having also



bivalent vertices, subject to some u-d cancellation rules and u-d limitations on the applicability of the KTG ops.



Vertex connect sum:



New generators:  etc.

In the language of (unlikely)

<http://katlas.math.toronto.edu/drorbn/index.php?title=The Kontsevich Integral for Knotted Trivalent Graphs>,

Perhaps the trick should be to stop at step Z_2^2 - apply ν & η but not γ & λ .

Question What operations can be performed on Z_3 at no cost? Possibly, no unzips yet yes binary connect sum along trees; this includes unzip as a special case, and a price is allowed.

Perhaps this should be combined with some u-d trick? Or with a simple edge/vertex renormalization?