

# Vogel: The Exceptional Hyperalgebra

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3:22 AM

Invariants: Jones = Kauffman,  $HOMFLYPT$ ,  $sl_2$

Kauffman Poly  
 $osp(n)$

Invariants	Quantum Group	Algebra	
Jones = Kauffman	$sl_2$	T-L	We don't really need $L$ , but the category
HOMFLYPT	$sl_n$	Hecke	$\text{Rep}(L)$ .
Kauffman Poly	$osp$	Birman-Wenzl	Conjecture: (Deligne )
A 2-variable poly?	$\begin{cases} E_6, E_7, E_8 \\ F_4, G_2 \\ \text{SL}_2, \text{SL}_3 \\ D_4, G(4), ? \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} Z \\ 6 \\ \text{some hyper algebra} \end{cases}$	$\exists$ monoidal category over ... s.t. $\text{Rep}(L)$ for any exceptional $L$ is obtained by reduction of coefficients.

Def A Hyper-Algebra is a sequence of algebras  
An together w/ an algebra homomorphism

$$A_p \otimes A_q \rightarrow A_{p+q}.$$

Given  $L$ ,  $[;]$ ,  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$   $\text{Rep}(L)$

only powers of the adjoint =  $\text{Rep}_0(L)$

There's a description of  $\text{Rep}_0(L)$  using graphical calculus: Category  $\mathcal{D}$ : Objects:  $[n] n \geq 0$   
morphisms generated by

morphisms generated by

$$[,]: L^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow L \quad >$$

$$\langle \rangle : L^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow L^{\otimes 0} \quad \supset$$

$$\text{Casimir}: L^{\otimes 0} \rightarrow L^{\otimes 2} \subset$$

AS

IHX

$$\text{interchange of } T: L^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow L^{\otimes 2} \quad \times$$

Question: What is  $\mathcal{D}_0$ , the projectivization  
of?

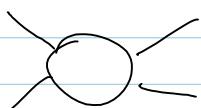
There is an obvious monoidal functor

$$\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \text{Rep}_0(L)$$

So we are looking for quotients of  $\mathcal{D}$

Claim for  $L \in \{\text{exceptional}\}$ ,

!



$$\text{Y}^+ - (\text{Y}^- + \text{X})$$

These diagrams are linearly related.

In fact,  $\exists \alpha, \beta$  s.t.

$$(*) \quad \text{Y}^+ - (\alpha + \beta) (\text{Y}^-) - (\text{Y}^- + \beta) (-) = 0$$

$$R = \mathbb{Q}[\alpha, \beta]$$

$$\mathcal{D}_{\text{excep}} := \mathcal{D} \otimes R / (*)$$

$$L^{\otimes 2} = \Lambda^2 L \otimes S^2 L$$

$$S^2 L = k + E$$

$$\overline{I} : S^L \rightarrow S^L$$

↑      ↑      ↗  
diagram,  
not Id.

$$\psi : E \rightarrow E$$

on  $E$ ,  $\mathcal{E}$ ) becomes

$$\psi^2 - (\alpha + \beta) \psi + \frac{\alpha\beta}{2} = 0$$

so  $\alpha, \beta$  are eigenvalues of  $\psi$ .

Let also

$$\circlearrowleft = 3(\alpha + \beta) \nearrow$$

$$-\circlearrowright = 6(\alpha + \beta) \longrightarrow$$

Question Is  $\text{End}([\circlearrowleft]) \cong \mathbb{R}$ ?

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The exceptional hyper algebra  ~~$E_8$~~  is generated by

$$S_n \cup \overbrace{I}^{\stackrel{a}{\scriptscriptstyle\longleftarrow} \stackrel{b}{\scriptscriptstyle\longrightarrow}} = \Psi_{ab}$$

modulo the relations

$$1. \quad \sigma \in S_n \Rightarrow \sigma \circ \Psi_{ab} = \Psi_{\sigma(a), \sigma(b)} \circ \sigma$$

$$2. \quad \Psi(ab) = \Psi(b, a) = (a, b) \Psi(a, b)$$

$$3. \quad \Psi(ab)^2 - (\alpha + \beta) \Psi(a, b) + \frac{\alpha\beta}{2} (1 + (a, b)) = 0$$

4.  $b_c$

5.  $4T$

Known: For  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$   $E_n$  is semi-simple.

$\Psi = \sum \Psi(a, b)$  is central.

The simple modules for  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$  are known, & the action of  $\Psi$  on them.