

Why J?

August-25-12
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From The Hamburg handout:

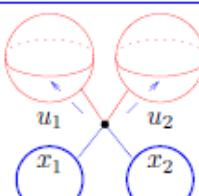
Invariant #0. With Π_1 denoting "honest π_1 ", map $\gamma \in \mathcal{K}^{bh}(m, n)$ to the triple $(\Pi_1(\gamma^c), (u_i), (x_j))$, where the meridian of the balls u_i normally generate Π_1 , and the "longitudes" x_j are some elements of Π_1 . $*$ acts like $*$, tm acts by "merging" two meridians/generators, hm acts by multiplying two longitudes, and hta^{xu} acts by "conjugating a meridian by a longitude":

$$(\Pi, (u, \dots), (x, \dots)) \mapsto (\Pi * \langle \bar{u} \rangle / (u = x \bar{u} x^{-1}), (\bar{u}, \dots), (x, \dots))$$

Failure #0. Can we write the x 's as free words in the u 's?

If $x = uv$, compute $x // hta^{xu}$:

$$x = uv \rightarrow \bar{u}v = u^x v = u^{\bar{u}v} v = u^{u^x v} v = u^{u^{u^x v} v} v = \dots$$



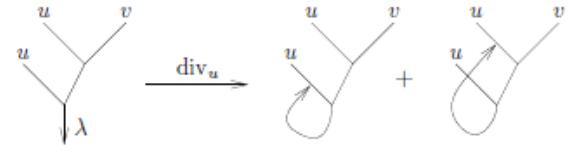
Not computable!
(but nearly)

The Meta-Cocycle J . Set $J_u(\lambda) := J(1)$ where

$$J(0) = 0, \quad \lambda_s = \lambda // CC_u^{s\lambda},$$

$$\frac{dJ(s)}{ds} = (J(s) // \text{der}(u \mapsto [\lambda_s, u])) + \text{div}_u \lambda_s,$$

and where $\text{div}_u \lambda := \text{tr}(u \sigma_u(\lambda))$, $\sigma_u(v) := \delta_{uv}$, $\sigma_u([\lambda_1, \lambda_2]) := \iota(\lambda_1)\sigma_u(\lambda_2) - \iota(\lambda_2)\sigma_u(\lambda_1)$ and ι is the inclusion $FL \hookrightarrow FA$:



Claim. $CC_u^{\text{bch}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)} = CC_u^{\lambda_1} // CC_u^{\lambda_2 // CC_u^{\lambda_1}}$ and

$$J_u(\text{bch}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)) = J_u(\lambda_1) // CC_u^{\lambda_2 // CC_u^{\lambda_1}} + J_u(\lambda_2 // CC_u^{\lambda_1}),$$

and hence tm , hm , and hta form a meta-group-action.

"Property M"

The Meta-Group-Action M . Let T be a set of "tail labels" ("balloon colours"), and H a set of "head labels" ("hoop colours"). Let $FL = FL(T)$ and $FA = FA(T)$ be the (completed graded) free Lie and free associative algebras on generators T and let $CW = CW(T)$ be the (completed graded) vector space of cyclic words on T , so there's $\text{tr} : FA \rightarrow CW$. Let $M(T, H) := \{(\bar{\lambda} = (\lambda_x)_{x \in H}, \omega) : \lambda_x \in FL, \omega \in CW\}$

$$= \left\{ \left(\begin{array}{c} u \\ \diagdown \\ x \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} v \\ \diagup \\ y \end{array}, -\frac{22}{7} \begin{array}{c} u \\ \diagup \\ y \\ \diagdown \\ v \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} u \\ \diagup \\ v \\ \diagdown \\ v \end{array} \right) \dots \right\}$$

Operations. Set $(\bar{\lambda}_1, \omega_1) * (\bar{\lambda}_2, \omega_2) := (\bar{\lambda}_1, \bar{\lambda}_2, \omega_1 + \omega_2)$ and with $\mu = (\bar{\lambda}, \omega)$ define

$$tm_w^{uv} : \mu \mapsto \mu // (u, v \mapsto w),$$

$$hm_z^{xy} : \mu \mapsto \left(\left(\dots, \widehat{\lambda_x}, \widehat{\lambda_y}, \dots, \text{bch}(\lambda_x, \lambda_y)_z \right), \omega \right)$$

$$hta^{xu} : \mu \mapsto \underbrace{\mu // (u \mapsto e^{\text{ad } \lambda_x}(\bar{u})) // (\bar{u} \mapsto u)}_{\mu // CC_u^{\lambda_x}} + \underbrace{(0, J_u(\lambda_x))}_{\text{the "J-spice"}}$$

→ perhaps free balloon?
not reasonable.

Is there a distinguished free loop in a K^{bh} ?

(or a sum thereof?)

$$\partial x = u^x v = x^{-1} u x v$$

$$x^2 = u x v$$

Is there a sense by which, in the present of
all λ_x 's are "finite"?

Question. What is dJ_u , the differential of J_u ?

$$J_u : FL \rightarrow CW \quad dJ_u : FL \rightarrow CW$$

The proof of property M should be in terms
of meta-connections & meta-curvature.

Continued 2012-09