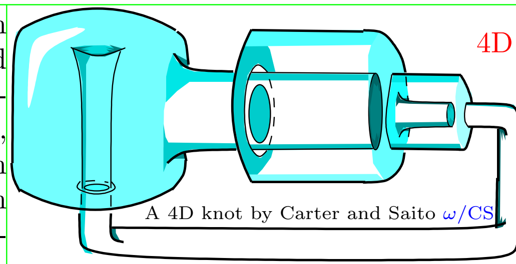
The Kashiwara-Vergne Problem and Topology

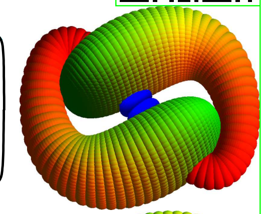
ω :=http://www.math.toronto.edu/~drorbn/Talks/Bannoye-1407

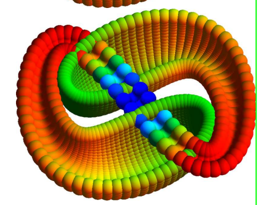
Video, handout, links at ω/

Abstract. I will describe a general machine, a close cousin of Taylor's theorem, whose inputs are topics in topology and whose outputs are problems in algebra. There are many inputs the machine can take, and many outputs it produces, but I will concentrate on just one input/output pair. When fed with a certain class of knotted 2-dimensional objects in 4-dimensional space, it outputs the Kashiwara-Vergne Problem (1978 ω/KV, solved Alekseev-Meinrenken 2006 ω/AM, elucidated Alekseev-Torossian 2008-2012 ω/AT), a problem about convolutions on Lie groups and Lie algebras.

4D Knots.


A 4D knot by Carter and Saito ω/CS






Dalvit ω/Dal


Satoh

The Kashiwara-Vergne Conjecture.

There exist two series F and G in the completed free Lie algebra FL in generators x and y so that

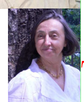
$$x+y-\log e^y e^x = (1-e^{-\operatorname{ad} x})F+(e^{\operatorname{ad} y}-1)G \text{ in } FL$$

and so that with $z=\log e^x e^y$,

$$\operatorname{tr}(\operatorname{ad} x)\partial_x F+\operatorname{tr}(\operatorname{ad} y)\partial_y G \quad \text{in cyclic words}$$
$$=\frac{1}{2}\operatorname{tr}\left(\frac{\operatorname{ad} x}{e^{\operatorname{ad} x}-1}+\frac{\operatorname{ad} y}{e^{\operatorname{ad} y}-1}-\frac{\operatorname{ad} z}{e^{\operatorname{ad} z}-1}-1\right)$$

Implies the loosely-stated convolutions statement: Convolutions of invariant functions on a Lie group agree with convolutions of invariant functions on its Lie algebra.


Kashiwara

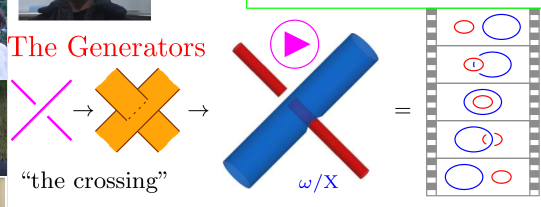

Vergne

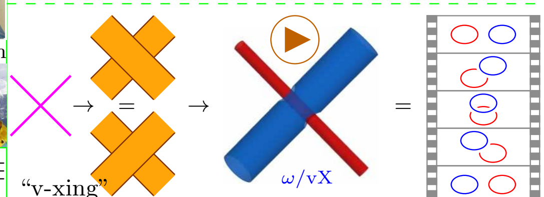

Alekseev

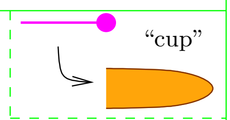

Meinrenken

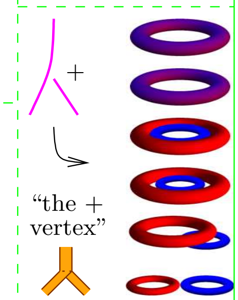

Torossian

The Generators









The Machine.

Let G be a group, $\mathcal{K}=\mathbb{Q}G=\{\sum a_i g_i\colon a_i\in\mathbb{Q},\ g_i\in G\}$ its group-ring, $\mathcal{I}=\{\sum a_i g_i\colon \sum a_i=0\}\subset\mathcal{K}$ its augmentation ideal. Let

$$\mathcal{A}=\operatorname{gr}\mathcal{K}:=\widehat{\bigoplus_{m\geq 0}}\mathcal{I}^m/\mathcal{I}^{m+1}.$$

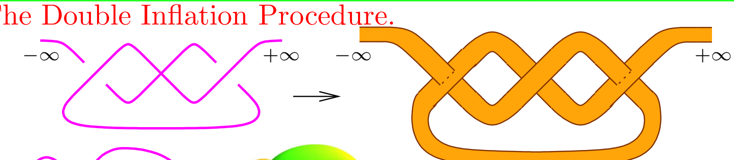
P.S. $(\mathcal{K}/\mathcal{I}^{m+1})^*$ is Vassiliev / finite-type / polynomial invariants.

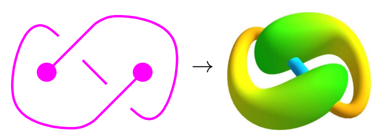
Note that $\mathcal{A}$ inherits a product from G.

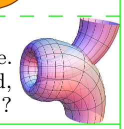
Definition. A linear $Z\colon\mathcal{K}\to\mathcal{A}$ is an "expansion" if for any $\gamma\in\mathcal{I}^m$, $Z(\gamma)=(0,\dots,0,\gamma/\mathcal{I}^{m+1},*,\dots)$, and a "homomorphic expansion" if in addition it preserves the product.

Example. Let $\mathcal{K}=C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $\mathcal{I}=\{f\colon f(0)=0\}$. Then $\mathcal{I}^m=\{f\colon f \text{ vanishes like } |x|^m\}$ so $\mathcal{I}^m/\mathcal{I}^{m+1}$ degree m homogeneous polynomials and $\mathcal{A}=\{\text{power series}\}$. The Taylor series is a homomorphic expansion!

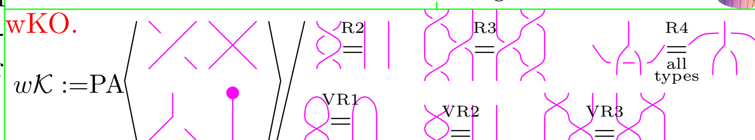
The Double Inflation Procedure.



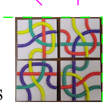


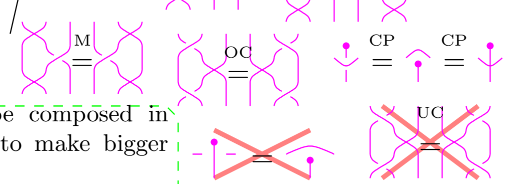

Riddle. What band, inflated, gives the "Wen"?

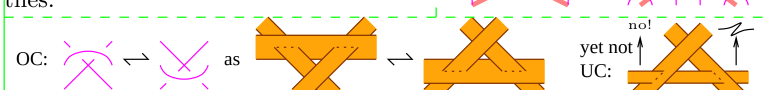
wKO.



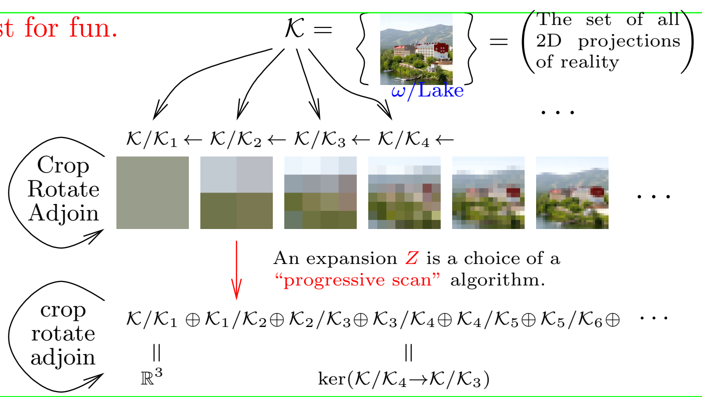
"Planar Algebra": The objects are "tiles" that can be composed in arbitrary planar ways to make bigger tiles.





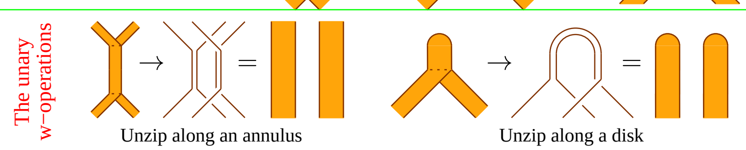


Just for fun.



In the finitely presented case, finding Z amounts to solving a system of equations in a graded space.

The unary w-operations

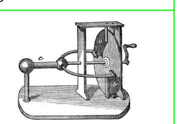


Theorem

(with Zsuzsanna Dancso, ω/WKO). There is a bijection between the set of homomorphic expansions for $w\mathcal{K}$ and the set of solutions of the Kashiwara-Vergne problem. This is the tip of a major iceberg.


Dancso, ω/ZD

The Machine generalizes to arbitrary algebraic structures!


ω/mac

"God created the knots, all else in topology is the work of mortals."

Leopold Kronecker (modified)

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