



**Abstract.** I will describe a **computable, non-commutative** invariant of tangles with values in wheels, almost generalize it to some balloons, and then tell you why I care. Spoilers: tangles are you know what, wheels are linear combinations of cyclic words in some alphabet, balloons are 2-knots, and one reason I care is because quantum field theory predicts more than I can actually get (but also less).

**Why I like “non-commutative”?** With  $FA(x_i)$  the free associative non-commutative algebra,

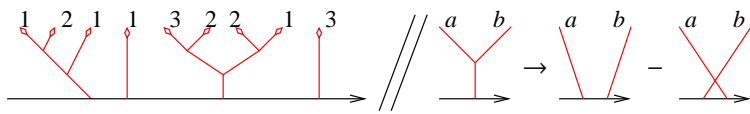
$$\dim \mathbb{Q}[x, y]_d \sim d \ll 2^d \sim \dim FA(x, y)_d.$$

**Why I like “computable”?**

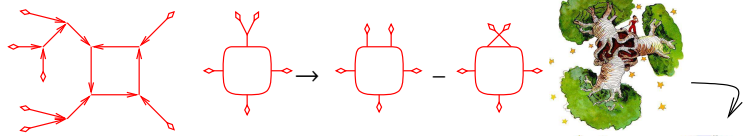
- Because I’m weird.
- Note that  $\pi_1$  isn’t computable.

**Preliminaries from Algebra.**  $FL(x_i)$

denotes the free Lie algebra in  $(x_i)$ ;  $FL(x_i) = (\text{binary trees with AS vertices and coloured leaves}) / (\text{IHX relations})$ . There an obvious map  $FA(FL(x_i)) \rightarrow FA(x_i)$  defined by  $[a, b] \rightarrow ab - ba$ , which in itself, is IHX.



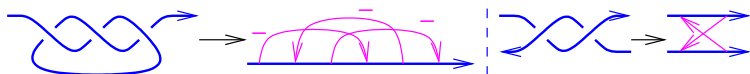
$CW(x_i)$  denotes the vector space of cyclic words in  $(x_i)$ :  $CW(x_i) = FA(x_i) / (x_i w = w x_i)$ . There an obvious map  $CW(FL(x_i)) \rightarrow CW(x_i)$ . In fact, connected uni-trivalent 2-in-1-out graphs with univalents with colours in  $\{1, \dots, n\}$ , modulo AS and IHX, is precisely  $CW(x_i)$ :



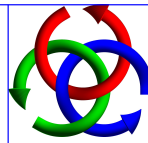
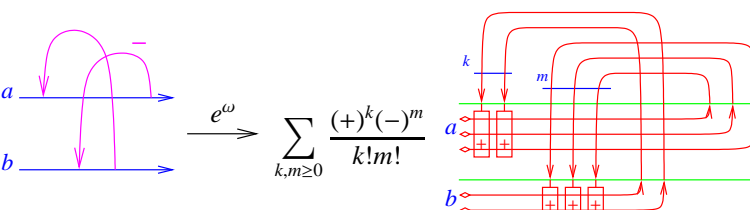
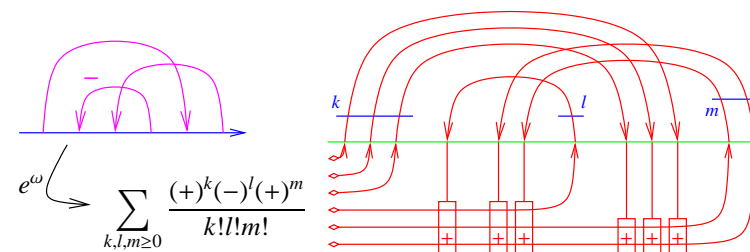
**Most important.**  $e^x = \sum \frac{x^d}{d!}$  and  $e^{x+y} = e^x e^y$ .



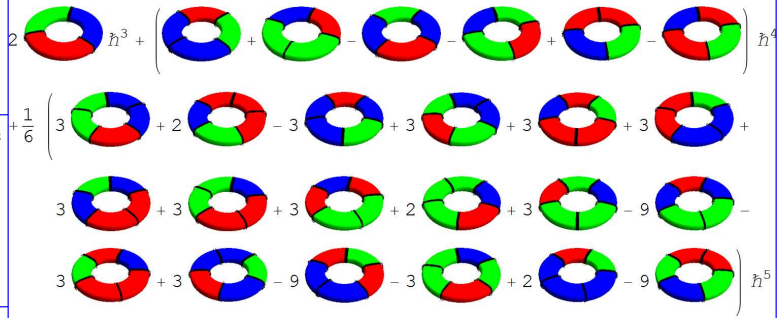
**Preliminaries from Knot Theory.**



**Theorem.**  $\omega$ , the connected part of the procedure below, is an invariant of  $S$ -component tangles with values in  $CW(S)$ :



$\omega$  is practically computable! For the Borromean tangle, to degree 5, the result is: (see [BN])

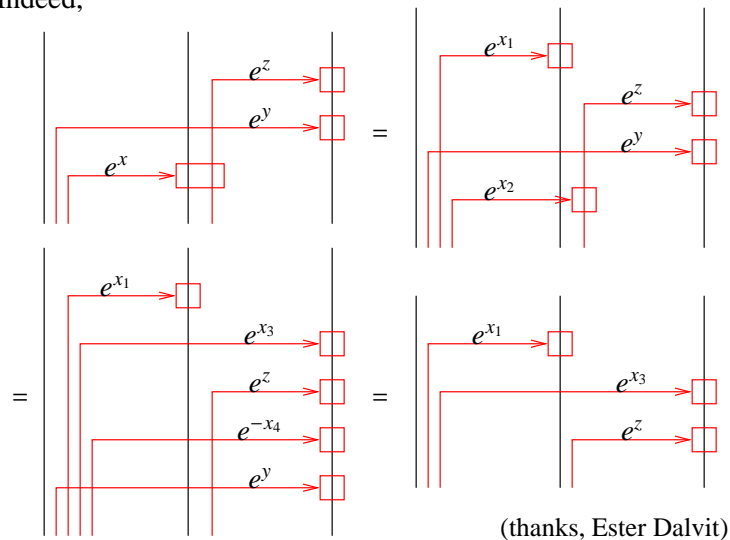


**Proof of Invariance.**

Need to show:

$$\omega \left( \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \end{array} \right) = \omega \left( \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \end{array} \right)$$

Indeed,



(thanks, Ester Dalvit)

•  $\omega$  is really the second part of a (trees, wheels)-valued **Further Facts** invariant  $\zeta = (\lambda, \omega)$ . The tree part  $\lambda$  is just a re-packaging of the Milnor  $\mu$ -invariants.

• On u-tangles,  $\zeta$  is equivalent to the trees&wheels part of the Kontsevich integral, except it is computable and is defined with no need for a choice of parenthesization.

• On long/round u-knots,  $\omega$  is equivalent to the Alexander polynomial.

• The multivariable Alexander polynomial (and Levine’s factorization thereof [Le]) is contained in the Abelianization of  $\zeta$  [BNS].

•  $\omega$  vanishes on braids.

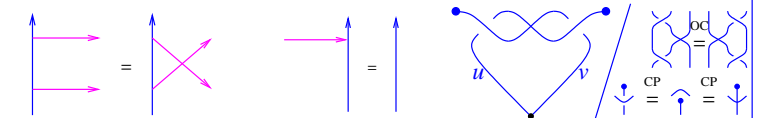
• Related to / extends Farber’s [Fa]?

• Should be summed and categorized.

• Extends to v and descends to w: meaning,  $\zeta$  satisfies  $\omega$  also satisfies so  $\omega$ ’s “true domain” is



Does  $\omega$  extend to balloons?

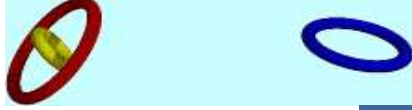
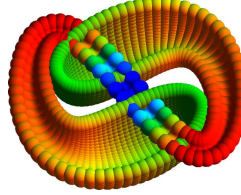
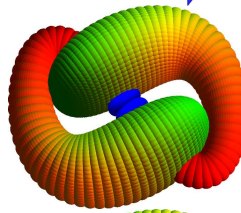
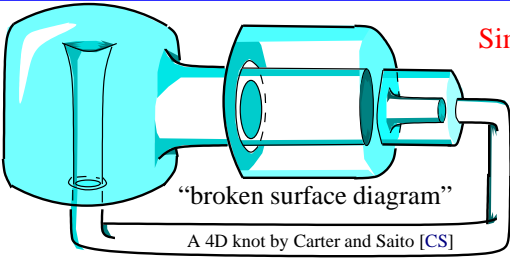


• Agrees with BN-Dancso [BND1, BND2] and with [BN].

•  $\zeta, \omega$  are universal finite type invariants.

• Using  $\lambda\mathcal{K}: v\mathcal{K}_n \rightarrow w\mathcal{K}_{n+1}$ , defines a strong invariant of v-tangles / long v-knots. ( $\lambda\mathcal{K}$  in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X:  $\omega\epsilon\beta/zhe$ )

Simple 2-Knots.



Satoh



Dalvit  
 $\omega\epsilon\beta/Dal$



**Question.** Does it all extend to arbitrary 2-knots (not necessarily “simple”)? To arbitrary codimension-2 knots?

**BF Following [CR].**  $A \in \Omega^1(M = \mathbb{R}^4, \mathfrak{g}), B \in \Omega^2(M, \mathfrak{g}^*),$   

$$S(A, B) := \int_M \langle B, F_A \rangle.$$

With  $\kappa: (S = \mathbb{R}^2) \rightarrow M, \beta \in \Omega^0(S, \mathfrak{g}), \alpha \in \Omega^1(S, \mathfrak{g}^*),$  set  

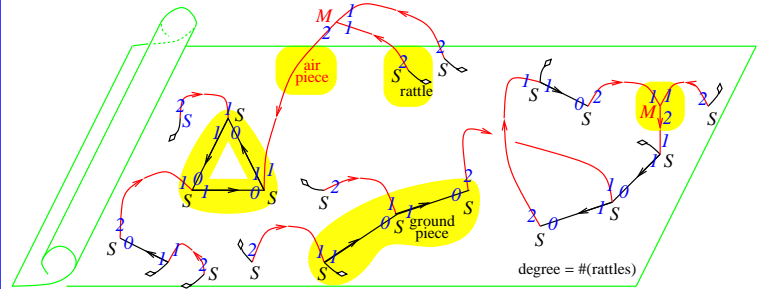
$$\mathcal{O}(A, B, \kappa) := \int \mathcal{D}\beta \mathcal{D}\alpha \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_S \langle \beta, d_{\kappa^*} \alpha + \kappa^* B \rangle\right).$$

**The BF Feynman Rules.** For an edge  $e,$  let  $\Phi_e$  be its direction, in  $S^3$  or  $S^1.$  Let  $\omega_3$  and  $\omega_1$  be volume forms on  $S^3$  and  $S^1.$  Then

$$Z_{BF} = \sum_{\text{diagrams } D} \frac{|D|}{|\text{Aut}(D)|} \underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \dots \int_{\mathbb{R}^2}}_{S\text{-vertices}} \underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}^4} \dots \int_{\mathbb{R}^4}}_{M\text{-vertices}} \prod_{e \in D} \Phi_e^* \omega_3 \prod_{\text{black } e \in D} \Phi_e^* \omega_1$$

(modulo some IHX-like relations).

See also [Wa]



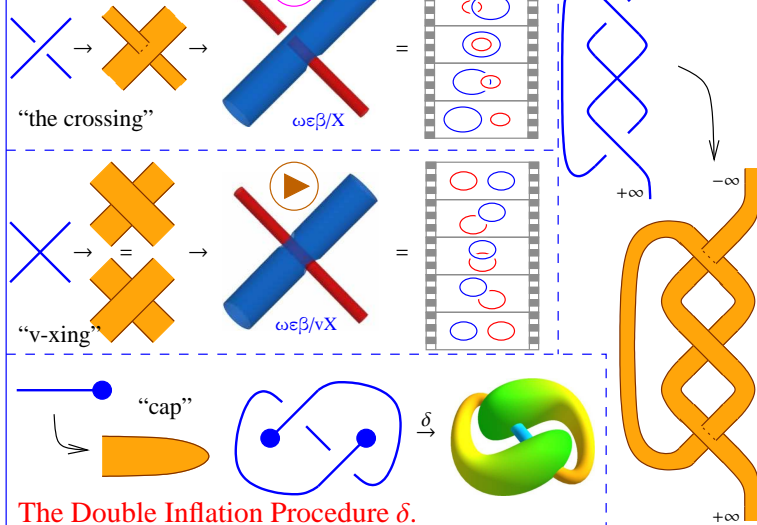
**Issues.** • Signs don't quite work out, and BF seems to reproduce only “half” of the wheels invariant on simple 2-knots.

- There are many more configuration space integrals than BF Feynman diagrams and than just trees and wheels.
- I don't know how to define / analyze “finite type” for general 2-knots.
- I don't know how to reduce  $Z_{BF}$  to combinatorics / algebra.

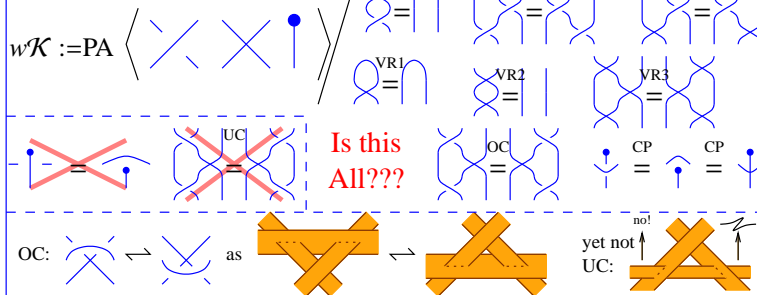
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The Generators

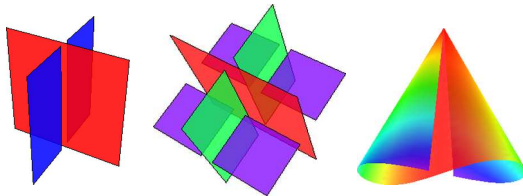


w-Knots.



**A Big Open Problem.**  $\delta$  maps w-knots onto simple 2-knots. To what extent is it a bijection? What other relations are required? In other words, **find a simple description of simple 2-knots.**

The Full 2-Knot Story



Rewrites of IHX.

Riddles, in case you are bored. Even better,

- Can you find uncountably many distinct subsets  $\{A_\alpha\}$  of  $\mathbb{Z}$  such that whenever  $\alpha \neq \beta$  either  $A_\alpha \subset A_\beta$  or  $A_\beta \subset A_\alpha$ ?
- Can you find uncountably many distinct subsets  $\{B_\alpha\}$  of  $\mathbb{Z}$  such that whenever  $\alpha \neq \beta$  the intersection  $B_\alpha \cap B_\beta$  is finite?



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

Leopold Kronecker (modified)

