

Cheat Sheet OneCo

Deriving Gassner. \mathcal{L}^{2Dw} is $\mathbb{Q}[[b_i]]\langle a_{ij} \rangle$ modulo locality, $[a_{ij}, a_{ik}] = 0$, $[a_{ik}, a_{jk}] = -[a_{ij}, a_{jk}] = b_j a_{ik} - b_i a_{jk}$, and $(\text{mod } \langle a_{ii} \rangle) [a_{ij}, a_{ji}] = b_i a_{ji} - b_j a_{ij}$. Acts on $V = \mathbb{Q}[[b_i]]\langle x_i = a_{i\infty} \rangle$ by $[a_{ij}, x_i] = 0$, $[a_{ij}, x_j] = b_i x_j - b_j x_i$. Hence $e^{\text{ad } a_{ij}} x_i = x_i$, $e^{\text{ad } a_{ij}} x_j = e^{b_i} x_j + \frac{b_j}{b_i} (1 - e^{b_i}) x_i$. Renaming $\bar{x}_i = x_i/b_i$, $\bar{t}_i = e^{b_i}$, get $[e^{\text{ad } a_{ij}}]_{\bar{x}_i, \bar{x}_j} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 - t_i \\ 0 & t_i \end{pmatrix}$.

The \mathcal{L}^{2Dw} Adjoint representation. $e^{\text{ad } a_{ij}}$ acts by

$$\begin{aligned} a_{kl} &\mapsto a_{kl}, & a_{ik} &\mapsto a_{ik}, & a_{kj} &\mapsto e^{-b_i} a_{kj} + \frac{b_k}{b_i} (1 - e^{-b_i}) a_{ij}, \\ a_{ki} &\mapsto a_{ki} + (1 - e^{-b_i}) a_{kj} + b_k \frac{e^{-b_i} - 1}{b_i} a_{ij}, \\ a_{jk} &\mapsto e^{b_i} a_{jk} + \frac{b_j}{b_i} (1 - e^{b_i}) a_{ik}, & a_{ji} &\mapsto e^{b_i} a_{ji} + \frac{b_j}{b_i} (1 - e^{b_i}) a_{ij}. \end{aligned}$$

Implementation/verification: pensieve://2015-04/nb/ZeroCo.pdf, pensieve://2016-04/nb/BureauAndAd.pdf.

Adjoint Gassner. Renaming $\bar{a}_{ij} = a_{ij}/b_i$ and $t_i = e^{b_i}$, get $[\bar{a}_{ij}, \bar{a}_{ik}] = 0$, $[\bar{a}_{ik}, \bar{a}_{jk}] = -[\bar{a}_{ij}, \bar{a}_{jk}] = \bar{a}_{ik} - \bar{a}_{jk}$, and $(\text{mod } \langle \bar{a}_{ii} \rangle) [\bar{a}_{ij}, \bar{a}_{ji}] = \bar{a}_{ji} - \bar{a}_{ij}$, so

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{a}_{kj} &\mapsto t_i^{-1} \bar{a}_{kj} + (1 - t_i^{-1}) \bar{a}_{ij}, \\ \bar{a}_{ki} &\mapsto \bar{a}_{ki} + (1 - t_i^{-1}) \bar{a}_{kj} + (t_i^{-1} - 1) \bar{a}_{ij}, \\ \bar{a}_{jk} &\mapsto t_i \bar{a}_{jk} + (1 - t_i) \bar{a}_{ik}, & \bar{a}_{ji} &\mapsto t_i \bar{a}_{ji} + (1 - t_i) \bar{a}_{ij}. \end{aligned}$$

Question. Interpretation? π_T -Artin?

$$\begin{array}{c} j \\ \backslash \\ k \\ \square \\ [a_{jk}, a_{kl}] \\ \square \\ k \\ \backslash \\ l \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} b \\ \backslash \\ b_{jakl} \\ - \\ b_{ka_{jl}} \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} b \\ \backslash \\ b_{ka_{jl}} \\ - \\ b_{ka_{jl}} \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \gamma \\ \backslash \\ \gamma_{jkl} \end{array}$$

2Dv. b : bracket trace; c : cobracket trace; $\langle b, c \rangle = \delta \in \{0, 1\}$; $\deg b_i = \deg c_j = \deg a_{ij} = \deg \delta = 1$. Implementation/verification: pensieve://2015-08/nb/abc.pdf.

\mathcal{A}^{2Dv} is $\mathbb{Q}[[\delta]]FA(b_i, c_j, a_{ij})$ (so $\mathcal{L}^v = \{f + f^{ij}a_{ij}\}$) modulo locality, tt.

$$[a_{jk}, a_{jl}] = c_l a_{jk} - c_k a_{jl},$$

$$[a_{jk}, a_{ik}] = b_i a_{jk} - b_j a_{ik},$$

Swinging. $\delta a_{ij} a_{kl} - \delta a_{il} a_{kj} = b_k c_i a_{ij} - b_i c_j a_{kj} - b_k c_j a_{il} + b_i c_j a_{kl}$ ht.

$$[a_{jk}, a_{kl}] = b_j a_{kl} - b_k a_{jl} - c_l a_{jk} + c_k a_{jl},$$

ab,ac. $\text{ad } a_{jk}: b_j, -b_k, -c_j, c_k \mapsto \gamma_{jk} := \delta a_{jk} - b_j c_k$,

Backie. $[a_{jk}, a_{kj}] =$

$$(b_j + c_k) a_{kj} - (b_k + c_j) a_{jk} + (b_j - c_j) a_{kk} - (b_k - c_k) a_{jj} + \gamma_{jk} - \gamma_{kj},$$

with $\gamma_{jk} := \delta a_{jk} - b_j c_k$,

bc. $[b_i, c_j] = 0$.

$$\text{So } a_{ij} f = f^\delta a_{ij} - \frac{b_i c_j}{\delta} (f^\delta - f), \quad [a_{ij}, f] = (f^\delta - f) \left(a_{ij} - \frac{b_i c_j}{\delta} \right),$$

OneCo Monoblog.

(160510) The next few steps: • Full adjoint scattering in 1-co. • Solve again for R . • Find a manifestly polynomial formula for R .

(160508) How would I present the TS stitching formula?

(160505) A faithful representation for $\mathcal{A}^{2,2}$? Ado suggests existence.

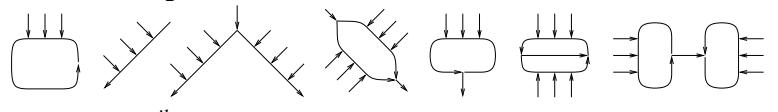
(1504) If $S_n := \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} A^k C B^{n-1-k}$ then $AS_n - S_n B = A^n C - CB^n$ so $S_n = (L_A - R_B)^{-1}(A^n C - CB^n)$.

with $f^\delta := f // \begin{pmatrix} b_i \rightarrow b_i + \delta & b_j \rightarrow b_j - \delta \\ c_i \rightarrow c_i - \delta & c_j \rightarrow c_j + \delta \end{pmatrix}$.

The Ascending Algebra \mathcal{A}_+^{2Dv} . Same but with only a_{ij} , $i < j$.

The OneCo Sub-Quotient is $\langle a_{ij} \rangle$ modulo $\delta^2 = \delta c_i = c_j c_k = 0$, so \mathcal{L}^{1co} is (coefficient functions non-central, in $\mathbb{Q}[[b_i]]$)

The 1co Graphs.



In abc.nb: $R^{jk} = e^{a_{jk}} \rho$ with $\rho :=$

$$\psi(b_j) \left(-c_k + \frac{c_k a_{jk}}{b_j} - \frac{\delta a_{jk} a_{jk}}{b_j^2} \right) + \frac{\phi(b_j) \psi(b_k)}{b_k \phi(b_k)} \left(c_k a_{kk} - \frac{\delta a_{jk} a_{kk}}{b_j} \right),$$

and with $\phi(x) := e^{-x} - 1 = -x + x^2/2 - \dots$, and $\psi(x) := ((x+2)e^{-x} - 2 + x)/(2x) = x^2/12 - x^3/24 + \dots$

In MostGeneralR.nb:

rule2 = {gg3|4|5|7|8[_] → 0, gg2[_x_] → e^x / x, ff[___] → 0};
ρ0[j, k] /. rule2 // S

$$\begin{aligned} c &\left[-\frac{e^{-b_j} (2 - 2 e^{b_j} + (1 + e^{b_j}) b_j)}{2 b_j}, k \right] + \\ ca &\left[\frac{e^{-b_j} (2 - 2 e^{b_j} + (1 + e^{b_j}) b_j)}{2 b_j^2}, k, j, k \right] + ca \left[\frac{e^{b_k}}{b_k}, j, k, k \right] + \\ ca &\left[-\frac{e^{-b_j} (-1 + e^{b_j}) (2 + b_k)}{2 b_k^2}, k, k, k \right] + \delta a \left[\frac{e^{-b_j} (2 - 2 e^{b_j} + (1 + e^{b_j}) b_j)}{2 b_j^2}, j, k \right] + \\ \delta aa &\left[-\frac{e^{-b_j} (2 - 2 e^{b_j} + (1 + e^{b_j}) b_j)}{2 b_j^3}, j, k, j, k \right] + \\ \delta aa &\left[\frac{e^{-b_j} (-1 + e^{b_j}) (2 + b_k)}{2 b_j b_k^2}, j, k, k, k \right] \end{aligned}$$

R[1, 2] @ a[1, 1, ∞] /. rule2 // S

$$\begin{aligned} a[1, 1, ∞] + c[-e^{b_2} b_1, ∞] + ca[1 - e^{b_2}, ∞, 1, 2] + \\ ca[e^{b_2} + \frac{-1 + e^{b_1}}{b_1}, 2, 1, ∞] + ca[-\frac{e^{b_2} b_1}{b_2}, 2, 2, ∞] + \delta a[e^{b_2}, 1, ∞] + \\ \delta aa[-\frac{-1 + e^{b_1} + b_1}{b_1^2}, 1, 2, 1, ∞] + \delta aa[\frac{e^{b_2}}{b_2}, 1, 2, 2, ∞] \end{aligned}$$

R[1, 2] @ a[1, 2, ∞] /. rule2 // S

$$\begin{aligned} a[e^{b_1}, 2, ∞] + a[-\frac{(-1 + e^{b_1}) b_2}{b_1}, 1, ∞] + \\ a[-\frac{(-1 + e^{b_1}) b_2 + b_1}{b_1}, (-1 + e^{b_1} + (e^{b_1} - e^{b_2} + e^{b_1+b_2}) b_2), ∞] + \\ ca[\frac{e^{b_2} (-1 + e^{b_1}) b_2}{b_1}, ∞, 1, 2] + ca[\frac{(-1 + e^{b_1}) (1 + e^{b_2} b_2)}{b_2}, 2, 2, ∞] + \\ ca[-\frac{e^{b_1} (-1 + e^{b_1})}{b_1} (-1 + e^{b_1} + e^{b_1+b_2} b_2), 2, 1, ∞] + \\ \delta a[\frac{(-1 + e^{b_1}) b_2 - b_1}{b_1^2} (-1 + e^{b_1} + (e^{b_1} - e^{b_2} + e^{b_1+b_2}) b_2), 1, ∞] + \\ \delta aa[\frac{e^{-b_1} (-1 + e^{b_1})^2}{b_1^2}, 1, 2, 1, ∞] + \delta aa[-\frac{(-1 + e^{b_1}) (1 + e^{b_2} b_2)}{b_1 b_2}, 1, 2, 2, ∞] \end{aligned}$$

(160317) To do: For 0-co a and b , compute the 1-co part of $e^{-a} b e^a$.

(151019d) Perhaps I should switch to a circuit algebra perspective, plus meta-monoid ops.

(151019c) Make the braid representation presentable?

(151019b) Switch to an EK basis?

(151019a) To do: Find and implement the group-like condition.

ZeroCo Implementation Showcase

In “*T* before *H*” conventions.

Generalities

```

Simp[ $\gamma$ ] := Expand[ $\gamma$ ];
CF[ $\gamma$ ] :=  $\gamma$  /. ( $\lambda \beta | \lambda a$ )  $\Rightarrow$  MapAt[Simp,  $\lambda$ , 1];
AutoCollecting[ $\lambda$ ] := ( $\lambda /: \lambda[0, \dots] = 0$ ;
   $\lambda /: \lambda[f_, r\dots] + \lambda[g_, r\dots] := \lambda[\text{Simp}[f+g], r]$ ;
   $\lambda /: g_* \lambda[f_, r\dots] := \lambda[\text{Simp}[gf], r]$ );
AutoCollecting @ { $\beta$ ,  $a$ };
UU /: UU[x_] + UU[y_] := UU[x+y];
UU /: a_* UU[x_] := UU[Expand[a x]];
UU /: D[u_UU, vs_] :=
  CF[u /. ( $\lambda \beta | \lambda a$ )  $\Rightarrow$  MapAt[D[#, vs] &,  $\lambda$ , 1]];
UU /: Coefficient[u_UU,  $\lambda[js\dots]$ ] :=
  Total[Cases[u,  $\lambda[f_, js] \Rightarrow f$ ,  $\infty$ ]];
K $\delta$  /: K $\delta_{is\dots}$  := KroneckerDelta[1, Length[Union[{is}]]];


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UU[ $\gamma$ ] // tm[x_, y_, z_] := CF[UU[                                         Definition of tm.
  Expand[ $\gamma$  /. a[f_, x|y, j_]  $\Rightarrow$  a[f, z, j] /. bx|y  $\rightarrow$  bz]];


---


UU[ $\gamma$ ] // hm[x_, y_, z_] :=                                         Definition of hm.
  CF[UU[Expand[ $\gamma$  /. a[f_, i_, x|y]  $\Rightarrow$  a[f, i, z]]]];


---


UU[ $\gamma$ ] // hts[y_, x_] := CF[UU[Expand[ $\gamma$  /. Definition of hts.
  a[f_, i_, j_]  $\Rightarrow$  a[f, i, j] - K $\delta_{ix}$  K $\delta_{jy}$   $\beta[f b_x]$ ]]];


---


dm[x_, y_, z_][ $\gamma$ ] :=                                         Definition of dm.
   $\gamma$  // hts[x, y] // tm[x, y, z] // hm[x, y, z]

```

Renaming operations.

```

tσ[x_List, y_List][y_] := (rr = Replace[Thread[x → y]];
  CF[y /. bi_ → brr@i /. a[f_, i_, j_] → a[f, rr@i, j]]); (T
tσ[x_, y_][y_] := tσ[{x}, {y}][y]; TS
hσ[x_List, y_List][y_] :=
  CF[
    y /. a[f_, i_, j_] → a[f, i, Replace[Thread[x → y]]@j]];
hσ[x_, y_][y_] := hσ[{x}, {y}][y];
dσ[x_, y_][y_] := y // tσ[x, y] // hσ[x, y];

```

tb[x] [uu[L_], uu[R_]] := uu[0]; Definition of tb.

```

thb[x_, y_][UU[L_], UU[R_]] := Definition of thb
CF[UU[Expand[Distribute[pp[L, R]] /. {
    pp[0, _] → 0, pp[_, 0] → 0, pp[_β, _] → 0,
    pp[_, _β] → 0,
    pp[a[f_, i_, j_], a[g_, k_, l_]] ↦
        Kδ[y l] Kδ[x i] (-a[b_k f g, i, j] + a[b_i f g, k, j])
}]];
```

```
htb[x, y][L_UU, R_UU] := -thb[y, x][R, L];
```

```

hb[y_] := Definition of hb.
          CF[UU[Expand[Distribute[pp[L_, R_]] /. {
            pp[0, _] → 0, pp[_, 0] → 0,
            pp[_β, _] → 0, pp[_, _β] → 0
          } /. {
            pp[a[f_, i_, y], u_] :>
              (u /. a[g_, j_, k_] :>
                Kδ[yk](a[bj fg, i, y] - a[bi fg, j, k])),
            _pp → 0
          }]]];

```

```

Definition of db.

Using  $h_1 h_2 t_1 t_2 \rightarrow h_1 h_2 t_1 t_2 \rightarrow h_1 h_2 t_2 t_1 \rightarrow h_2 h_1 t_2 t_1 \rightarrow h_2 h_1 t_2 t_1$ :
db[x_][u_UU, v_UU] := Module[{t, h}, Plus[
  ht[x, x][u // tσ[x, t], v // hσ[x, h]] // tm[t, x, x] //
  hm[x, h, x],
  tb[x][u, v // hσ[x, h]] // hm[x, h, x],
  hb[x][u, v // tσ[x, t]] // tm[t, x, x],
  thb[x, x][u // hσ[x, h], v // tσ[x, t]] //
  tm[t, x, x] // hm[x, h, x]]];

```

```

bb[S_List] := Module[{w, bar, t, n = 0, i, k}, The bracket.
  w = #2 // dσ[S, bar]@S];
  Sum[t = db[S[k]][#1, w // dσ[bar[S[k]], S[k]]];
    Do[t = t // dm[bar[S[i]], S[i], S[i]], {i, 1, k-1}];
    Do[t = t // dm[S[i], bar[S[i]], S[i]],
      {i, k+1, Length@S}];
  , t, {k, Length@S}] ] &
bb[S___] := bb[{S}]


---


ct[s_] := ct[s, s]; ct[] = ct[0, 0]; Definition of ct.
ct[h_, t_][UU[L_], UU[R_]] :=
  UU[Distribute[pp[L, R]] /. {
    pp[_β, _] → 0,
    pp[a[f_, i_, h], β[g_]] → β[f b_i g/b_t],
    pp[a[f_, i_, h], a[g_, t, j_]] → a[f g, i, j],
    pp[a[f_, i_, h], a[g_, j_, k_]] → a[f b_i g/b_t, j, k],
    pp[a[___], ___] → 0}]] // CF;

```

(TSD for “Tail Scattering Data”)

Global Generalities.

```

TSD[ $\lambda$ _] $j$  := Lookup[ $\lambda$ ,  $j$ , UU@a[1,  $j$ ,  $\infty$ ]];

UU[ $u$ _] //  $\gamma$ _TSD := CF[u /.  $\lambda$ _ $a$   $\mapsto$   $\gamma$ @ $\lambda$ ];

TSD /: ( $\gamma$ _TSD) $^{-1}$  := Module[{S = Keys @@  $\gamma$ , m},
;   m = Table[Coefficient[ $\gamma$ i, a[j,  $\infty$ ]], {i, S}, {j, S}] //.
      Inverse;

TSD@<|Table[S[ $\alpha$ ]  $\rightarrow$ 
            CF@UU@Sum[a[m[[ $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ]], S[[ $\beta$ ]],  $\infty$ ], { $\beta$ , Length@S}],
{ $\alpha$ , Length@S}]|>
];

a[f_, j_, k_] //  $\gamma$ _TSD := Module[{S = Keys @@  $\gamma$ ,  $\gamma$ i},
  Switch[{MemberQ[S, j], MemberQ[S, k]},
    {False, False}, UU@a[f, j, k],
    {True, False},  $\gamma$ j /. a[g_, i_,  $\infty$ ]  $\mapsto$  a[fg, i, k],
    {False, True}, ( $\gamma$ i =  $\gamma$  $^{-1}$ ;
      CF@Sum[
         $\gamma$ [bb[S  $\cup$  {j}][ $\gamma$ i, UU@a[f, j, k]]] /. {
          a[_, i,  $\infty$ ]  $\mapsto$  0, a[g_, l_,  $\infty$ ]  $\mapsto$  a[g/bl, l, i]},
        {i, S}]),
    {True, True}, ct[h $\infty$ , t $\infty$ ][ $\gamma$ @a[f, j,  $\infty$ ],
       $\gamma$ @a[1, t $\infty$ , k]]
  ];
];

```

Ea[*t*_{_}, *j*_{_}, *k*_{_}] := TSD[⟨ | Exponentiating an arrow.
j → CF@UU[a[1, *j*, *hoo*]],
k → CF@UU[a[e^{t_{bj}}, *k*, *hoo*] + a[− $\frac{(-1 + e^{t_{bj}}) b_k}{b_j}$, *j*, *hoo*]] | ⟩]
R[*j*_{_}, *k*_{_}] := Ea[1, *j*_{_}, *k*_{_}]