

Contents

1. Intro & Motivation
2. alg. side
3. geom. side
4. Summary & Future

1. -1984. Jones poly.  $\rightarrow$  quantum invs for links.

Atiyah's question: What is 3-dim interpretation of Jones poly?

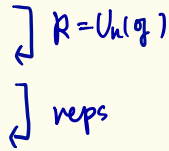
-1989. An answer by Witten (using Chern-Simons theory)

-1990. math def by Reshetikhin-Turaev (WRT, RT)

$\rightarrow$  quantum invs for 3-mfds

A family of  $q$ -invs for framed links

- Kontsevich inv
- Universal quantum inv ( $\mathcal{R}$ : ribbon Hopf alg)
- RT inv ( $\mathcal{R}$ : finite dim reps of  $\mathcal{R}$ )
- $\mathcal{R} = U(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$   $\hookrightarrow$  colored Jones poly
- 2-dim irr rep.  $\hookrightarrow$  Jones poly.




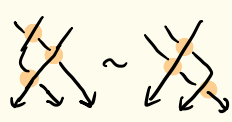
for closed 3-mfds

- LMO
- unified WRT inv (ZHS)
- WRT inv

Key point of the construction of q.invs.

w/ diagram

  $\mapsto$  "R-matrix"

  $\mapsto$  "hexagon identity"

$(\text{three } R_s) = (\text{three } R_s)$

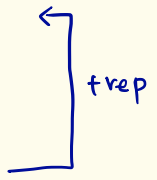
(e.g.)

RT :  $R \in \text{End}(V \otimes V)$  R-matrix


$(R \otimes 1)(1 \otimes R)(R \otimes 1) = (1 \otimes R)(R \otimes 1)(1 \otimes R) \in \text{End}(V^{\otimes 3})$


Univ q inv :  $\bar{R} \in \mathcal{R}^{\otimes 2}$  universal R-matrix

$\bar{R}_{12} \bar{R}_{13} \bar{R}_{23} = \bar{R}_{23} \bar{R}_{13} \bar{R}_{12} \in \mathcal{R}^{\otimes 3}$



w/ triangulation

  $\mapsto$  "S-tensor"

  $\mapsto$  "Pentagon identity"

Pachner (2,3)-move

(e.g.) state-sum invs

Turaev-Viro : 6j-symbol

QHI : quantum dilog.

(Kashaev, Basailhac, Benedetti)

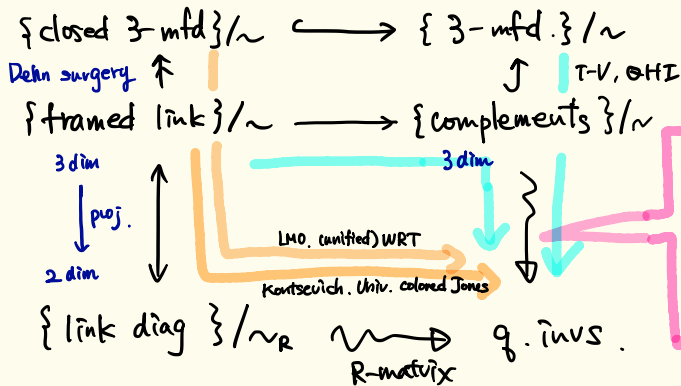


Universal one ?

# Framework for studying q.invs

3-mfd: compact, conn. ori.

(3)



I want to construct this path & to understand whole picture uniformly.  
(s.t.  $\hookrightarrow$ ?,  $\downarrow$ ?)

// 1. Intro

## 2. alg. side. Drinfeld double (Drinfeld '87)

$A = (A, \gamma, \mu, \varepsilon, \Delta, \mathcal{I}^{\pm 1})$ : f.d. Hopf alg / k

$\Downarrow$

$D(A) = (A^* \otimes A, \gamma_{D(A)}, \mu_{D(A)}, \varepsilon_{D(A)}, \Delta_{D(A)}, \mathcal{I}^{\pm 1}_{D(A)}, R)$   
: quasi-triangular Hopf alg

$R = \sum 1 \otimes e_{\alpha} \otimes e^{\alpha} \otimes 1 \in D(A)^{\otimes 2}$

$\Rightarrow R_{12} R_{13} R_{23} = R_{23} R_{13} R_{12}$  : 6-term eq.

## Heisenberg double

$\rightarrow H(A) = (A^* \otimes A, \gamma_{H(A)}, \mu_{H(A)})$ : alg

$S = \sum 1 \otimes e_{\alpha} \otimes e^{\alpha} \otimes 1 \in H(A)^{\otimes 2}$

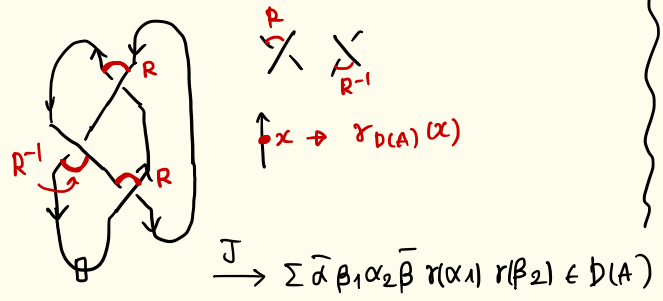
$\Rightarrow S_{12} S_{13} S_{23} = S_{23} S_{12}$  : 5-term eq.

$\downarrow$  [S] arXiv:1612.08262

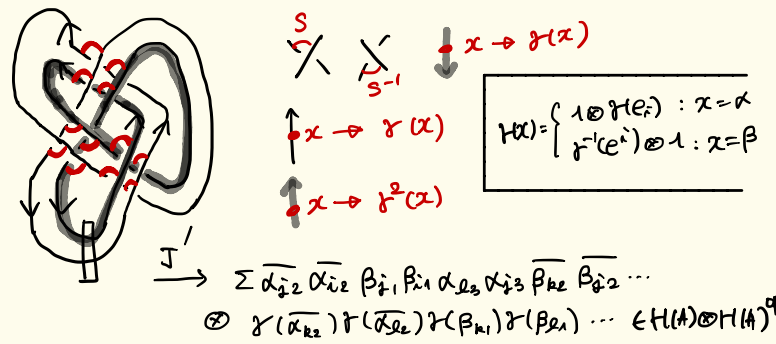
$\rightarrow$  universal  $R(A)$  inv

Sketch of the reconstruction in [S]

Original :  $R = \sum \alpha \otimes \beta \quad (= \sum 1 \otimes e_i \otimes e_i^* \otimes 1)$



Reconstruction :  $S = \sum \alpha \otimes \beta$



$$H(x) = \begin{cases} 1 \otimes \gamma(e_i) : x = \alpha \\ \gamma^{-1}(e_i) \otimes 1 : x = \beta \end{cases}$$

Thm (Kashaev '95)

$$\exists \varphi : D(B) \xrightarrow{\text{alg}} H(B) \otimes H(B)^{\text{op}}$$

$$\varphi^{\otimes 2}(\check{R}) = S_{14}^* S_{13}^* S_{24}^* S_{23}^* //$$

$$S_{ij}^* = \sum \gamma_i^*(\alpha) \otimes \gamma_j^*(\beta), \quad \gamma_i^* = \begin{cases} \text{id}, & i = \text{odd} \\ \gamma, & i = \text{even} \end{cases}$$

Thm ([S] '18)

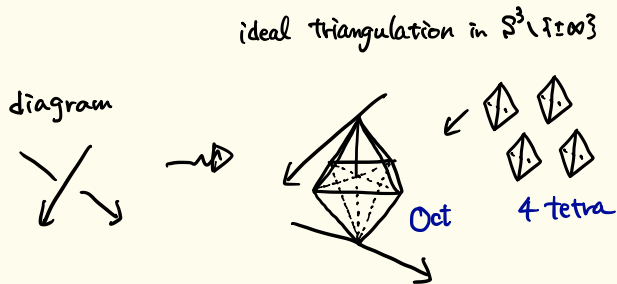
$L$ :  $n$ -comp link w/ base pt

$$J'(L) = \varphi^{\otimes n}(J(L))$$

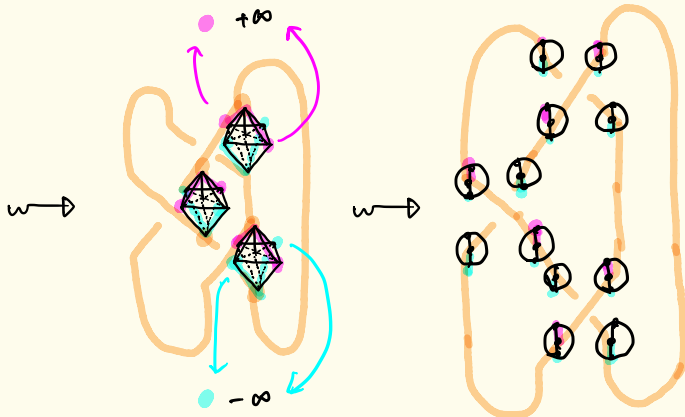
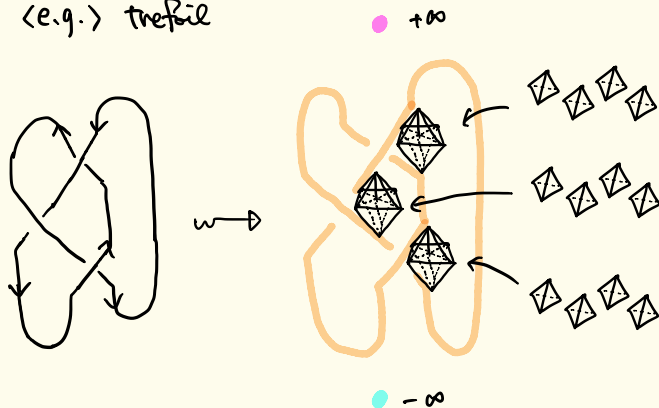
// 2. alg side

### 3. geom. side.

#### Octahedral decomposition (Yokota, Cho, Kim, Kim)



(e.g.) trefoil



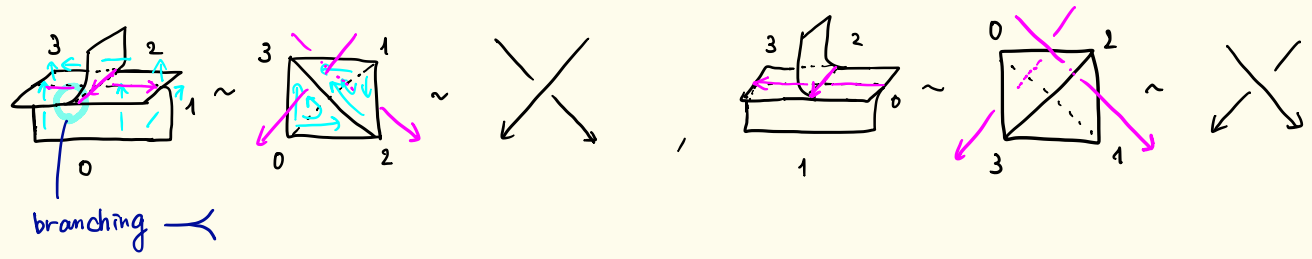
boundary of oct. ...  $\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc$

$\rightarrow$  paste along strings

$\rightarrow$  ideal triangulation of  $S^3 \setminus \{\emptyset \cup \{00\}\}$

branched spine (Benedetti - Petronio '97)

{virtual tangle diagram} ~ {"N-graph" for branched spine}

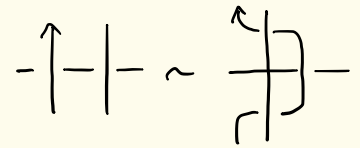
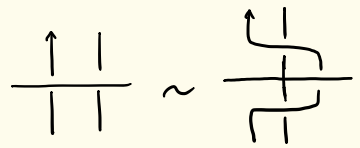


{closed 3-mfds}/~ ↔ {"nice" N-graph}/P<sub>closed</sub> = M

{ " w/ combing } / ~ ↔ { " } / P<sub>comb</sub> = M<sub>c</sub>

{ " w/ framing } / ~ ↔ { " w/ Z/2Z coloring } / P<sub>f</sub> = M<sub>f</sub>

e.g. in M<sub>c</sub> (as in M)



( Pachner (2.3) )

What we did in the reconstruction:

(7)

$\{ \text{link diagram} \}_{\text{w/ b.p.}} \rightarrow \{ \text{N-graph} \}_{\text{w/ b.p.}}$



: octahedral decomposition of  $S^3 \setminus (\mathcal{O} \cup i\omega?)$

$J \downarrow$

$J' \downarrow$

+ branching.  
~~~~~

$D(A) \xrightarrow{\varphi} H(A) \otimes H(A)^{\text{op}}$

Q What is  $J'$  on  $\{ \text{N-graph} \}$ ?

(What relations  $J'$  is inv on them?)

Thm (Terashima-S)

If  $A$  is involutory, then

$J' : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow H(A) \otimes H(A)^{\text{op}}$

For general  $A$ ,  $\mathcal{M}$  is too strong!

( $\leftrightarrow J'$  could catch geometry)

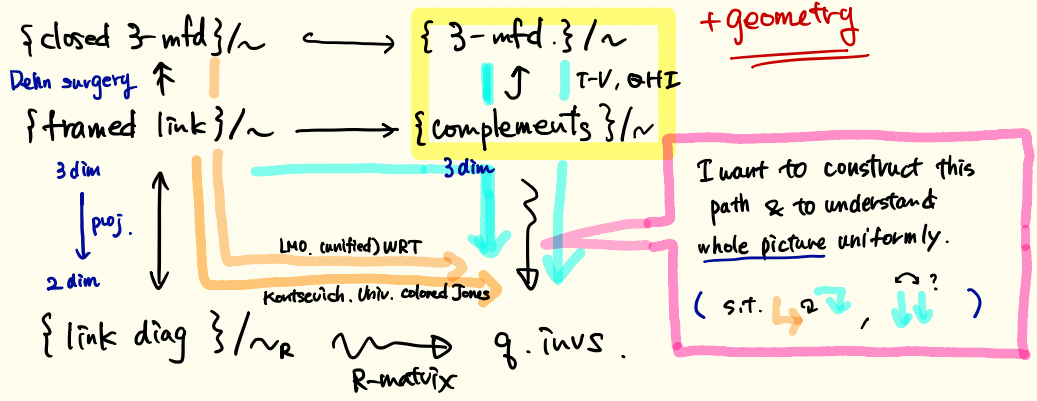
v.s. Kuperberg inv?

v.s. Turaev-Vico inv?

v.s. QHI?

// 3. geom. side

# 4. Summary



## Future

- Extend the universal quantum inv to an inv of (framed?) 3-mfd
- Find similar framework for Kontsevich inv. (w/ associator?)
- Compare them to T-V, OHT, LMO
- Quantum theory for Heisenberg double?

//end