PolyPoly on 150619

June-19-15 9:04 AM

Based on "Some very good formulas for the Alexander polynomial":

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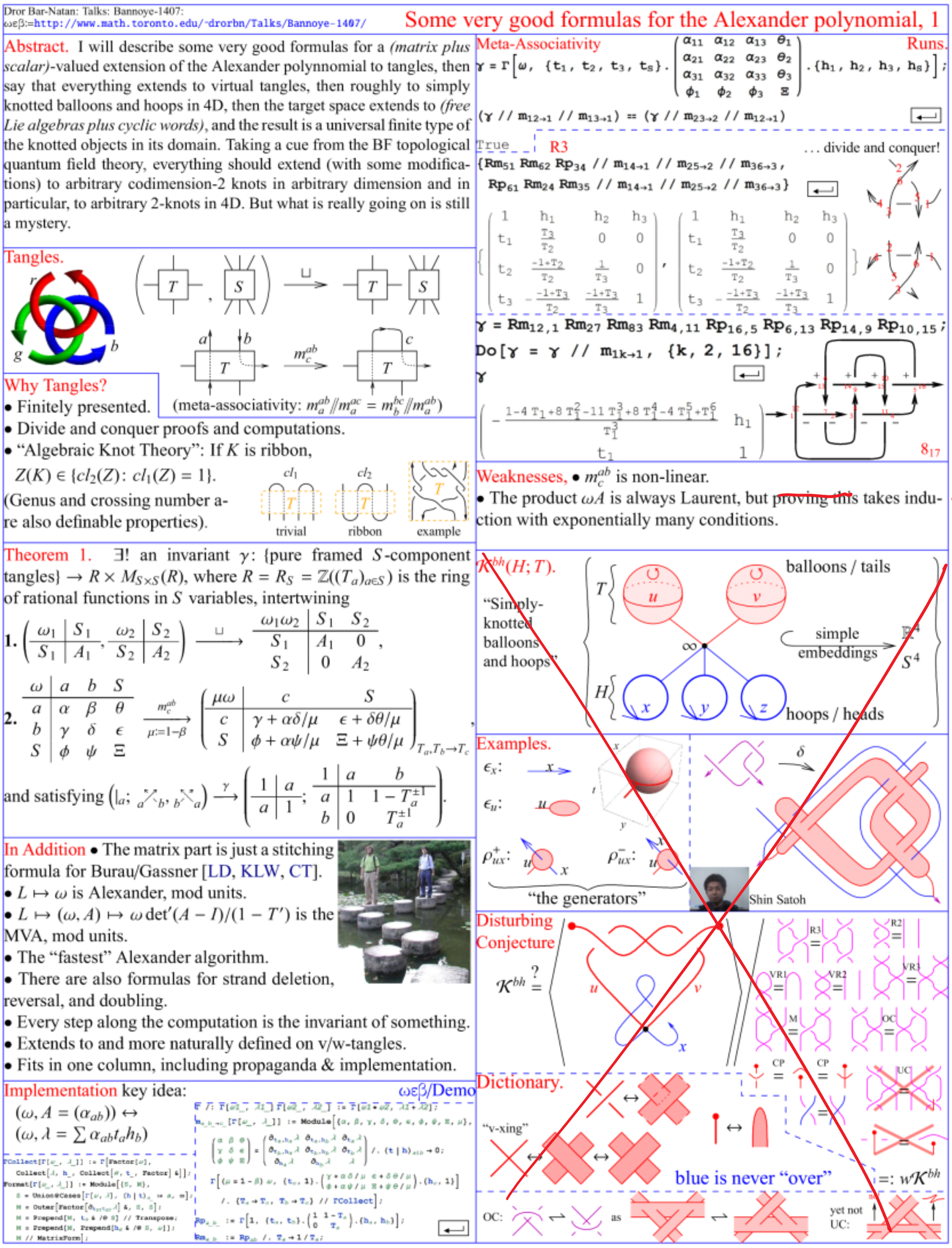


Dror Bar-Natan: Talks: Bannoye-1407: ωεβ:=http://www.math.toronto.edu/~drorbn/Talks/Bannoye-1407/

Some very good formulas for the Alexander polynomial, 1

Abstract. I will describe some very good formulas for a *(matrix plus scalar)*-valued extension of the Alexander polynomial to tangles, then say that everything extends to virtual tangles, then roughly to simply knotted balloons and hoops in 4D, then the target space extends to *(free Lie algebras plus cyclic words)*, and the result is a universal finite type of the knotted objects in its domain. Taking a cue from the BF topological quantum field theory, everything should extend (with some modifications) to arbitrary codimension-2 knots in arbitrary dimension and in particular, to arbitrary 2-knots in 4D. But what is really going on is still a mystery.

Tangles.

Why Tangles?
- Finitely presented. (meta-associativity: $m_a^{ab} /\!/ m_a^{ac} = m_b^{bc} /\!/ m_a^{ab}$)
- Divide and conquer proofs and computations.
- "Algebraic Knot Theory": If K is ribbon, $Z(K) \in \{cl_2(Z) : cl_1(Z) = 1\}$.

(Genus and crossing number are also definable properties).

trivial ribbon example

Theorem 1. $\exists!$ an invariant γ: {pure framed S-component tangles} $\to R \times M_{S\times S}(R)$, where $R = R_S = \mathbb{Z}((T_a)_{a\in S})$ is the ring of rational functions in S variables, intertwining

1. $\left(\begin{array}{c|c}\omega_1 & S_1\\ \hline S_1 & A_1\end{array}, \begin{array}{c|c}\omega_2 & S_2\\ \hline S_2 & A_2\end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{\sqcup} \begin{array}{c|cc}\omega_1\omega_2 & S_1 & S_2\\ \hline S_1 & A_1 & 0\\ S_2 & 0 & A_2\end{array}$,

2. $\begin{array}{c|ccc}\omega & a & b & S\\ \hline a & \alpha & \beta & \theta\\ b & \gamma & \delta & \epsilon\\ S & \phi & \psi & \Xi\end{array} \xrightarrow[\mu:=1-\beta]{m_c^{ab}} \left(\begin{array}{c|cc}\mu\omega & c & S\\ \hline c & \gamma+\alpha\delta/\mu & \epsilon+\delta\theta/\mu\\ S & \phi+\alpha\psi/\mu & \Xi+\psi\theta/\mu\end{array}\right)_{T_a,T_b\to T_c}$,

and satisfying $(\uparrow_a; {}_a\!\nearrow\!\!\!\nwarrow_b, {}_b\!\nwarrow\!\!\!\nearrow_a) \xrightarrow{\gamma} \left(\begin{array}{c|c}1 & a\\ \hline a & 1\end{array}; \begin{array}{c|cc}1 & a & b\\ \hline a & 1 & 1-T_a^{\pm1}\\ b & 0 & T_a^{\pm1}\end{array}\right)$.

In Addition • The matrix part is just a stitching formula for Burau/Gassner [LD, KLW, CT].
- $L \mapsto \omega$ is Alexander, mod units.
- $L \mapsto (\omega, A) \mapsto \omega\det'(A-I)/(1-T')$ is the MVA, mod units.
- The "fastest" Alexander algorithm.
- There are also formulas for strand deletion, reversal, and doubling.
- Every step along the computation is the invariant of something.
- Extends to and more naturally defined on v/w-tangles.
- Fits in one column, including propaganda & implementation.

Implementation key idea: ωεβ/Demo

$(\omega, A = (\alpha_{ab})) \leftrightarrow (\omega, \lambda = \sum \alpha_{ab} t_a h_b)$

Meta-Associativity Runs.

$\gamma = \Gamma[\omega, \{t_1, t_2, t_3, t_S\} . \begin{pmatrix}\alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} & \alpha_{13} & \theta_1\\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{23} & \theta_2\\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} & \alpha_{33} & \theta_3\\ \phi_1 & \phi_2 & \phi_3 & \Xi\end{pmatrix} . \{h_1, h_2, h_3, h_S\}];$

(γ // m12→1 // m13→1) == (γ // m23→2 // m12→1)

True

R3 … divide and conquer!

{Rm51 Rm62 Rp34 // m14→1 // m25→2 // m36→3, Rp61 Rm24 Rm35 // m14→1 // m25→2 // m36→3}

γ = Rm12,1 Rm27 Rm83 Rm4,11 Rp16,5 Rp6,13 Rp14,9 Rp10,15;

Do[γ = γ // m1k→1, {k, 2, 16}];

γ

8_{17}

Weaknesses, • m_c^{ab} is non-linear.
- The product ωA is always Laurent, but ~~proving this~~ takes induction with exponentially many conditions.

my current proof

$\mathcal{K}^{bh}(H;T)$. "Simply-knotted balloons and hoops" balloons / tails, simple embeddings, $\mathbb{R}^4$, S^4, hoops / heads

change to a v-view

Examples. ϵ_x: ϵ_u: ρ^+_{ux}: ρ^-_{ux}: "the generators" Shin Satoh

Disturbing Conjecture $\mathcal{K}^{bh} \overset{?}{=}$

Dictionary. "v-xing" blue is never "over" $=: w\mathcal{K}^{bh}$

OC: as yet not UC:

Add. 1. The link version of AKT.

2. Rough dimension count.

3. Halacheva trace / 0-issue.

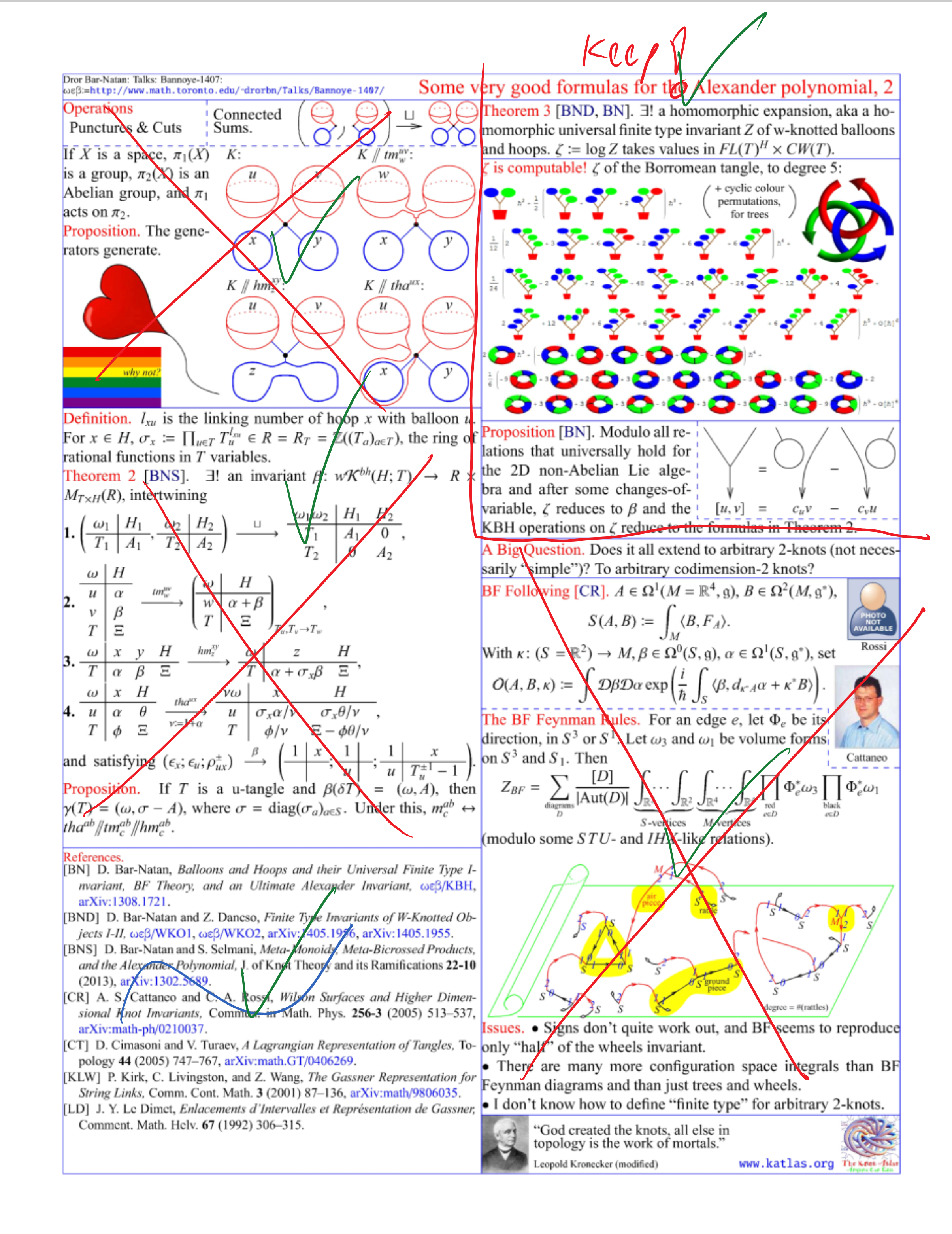
4. Some tree computations (Borromean?).

5. AKT using Halacheva trace

6. Unitarity issue

7. The relationship w/ A^w w/ an explicit map!

Keep!



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Some very good formulas for the Alexander polynomial, 2

Operations: Punctures & Cuts; Connected Sums.

If X is a space, $\pi_1(X)$ is a group, $\pi_2(X)$ is an Abelian group, and π_1 acts on π_2.

Proposition. The generators generate.

K: u, v, x, y — $K /\!\!/ tm^{uv}_w$: w, x, y — $K /\!\!/ hm^{xy}_z$: u, v, z — $K /\!\!/ tha^{ux}$: u, v, x, y

why not?

Definition. l_{xu} is the linking number of hoop x with balloon u. For $x \in H$, $\sigma_x := \prod_{u\in T} T_u^{l_{xu}} \in R = R_T = \mathbb{Z}((T_a)_{a\in T})$, the ring of rational functions in T variables.

Theorem 2 [BNS]. $\exists!$ an invariant β: $wK^{bh}(H;T) \to R \times M_{T\times H}(R)$, intertwining

1. $\left(\begin{array}{c|c}\omega_1 & H_1\\ \hline T_1 & A_1\end{array}, \begin{array}{c|c}\omega_2 & H_2\\ \hline T_2 & A_2\end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{\sqcup} \begin{array}{c|cc}\omega_1\omega_2 & H_1 & H_2\\ \hline T_1 & A_1 & 0\\ T_2 & 0 & A_2\end{array}$,

2. $\begin{array}{c|c}\omega & H\\ \hline u & \alpha\\ v & \beta\\ T & \Xi\end{array} \xrightarrow{tm^{uv}_w} \left(\begin{array}{c|c}\omega & H\\ \hline w & \alpha+\beta\\ T & \Xi\end{array}\right)_{T_u,T_v\to T_w}$,

3. $\begin{array}{c|ccc}\omega & x & y & H\\ \hline T & \alpha & \beta & \Xi\end{array} \xrightarrow{hm^{xy}_z} \begin{array}{c|cc}\omega & z & H\\ \hline T & \alpha+\sigma_x\beta & \Xi\end{array}$,

4. $\begin{array}{c|cc}\omega & x & H\\ \hline u & \alpha & \theta\\ T & \phi & \Xi\end{array} \xrightarrow[\nu:=1+\alpha]{tha^{ux}} \begin{array}{c|cc}\nu\omega & x & H\\ \hline u & \sigma_x\alpha/\nu & \sigma_x\theta/\nu\\ T & \phi/\nu & \Xi-\phi\theta/\nu\end{array}$,

and satisfying $(\epsilon_x;\epsilon_u;\rho^\pm_{ux}) \xrightarrow{\beta} \left(\begin{array}{c|c}1 & x\\ \hline & \end{array}; \begin{array}{c|}1\\ \hline u\end{array}; \begin{array}{c|c}1 & x\\ \hline u & T_u^{\pm1}-1\end{array}\right)$.

Proposition. If T is a u-tangle and $\beta(\delta T) = (\omega, A)$, then $\gamma(T) = (\omega, \sigma - A)$, where $\sigma = \mathrm{diag}(\sigma_a)_{a\in S}$. Under this, $m^{ab}_c \leftrightarrow tha^{ab}/\!\!/tm^{ab}_c/\!\!/hm^{ab}_c$.

References.

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[LD] J. Y. Le Dimet, *Enlacements d'Intervalles et Représentation de Gassner*, Comment. Math. Helv. **67** (1992) 306–315.

Theorem 3 [BND, BN]. $\exists!$ a homomorphic expansion, aka a homomorphic universal finite type invariant Z of w-knotted balloons and hoops. $\zeta := \log Z$ takes values in $FL(T)^H \times CW(T)$.

ζ is computable! ζ of the Borromean tangle, to degree 5:

(+ cyclic colour permutations, for trees)

Proposition [BN]. Modulo all relations that universally hold for the 2D non-Abelian Lie algebra and after some changes-of-variable, ζ reduces to β and the KBH operations on ζ reduce to the formulas in Theorem 2.

$[u,v] = c_u v - c_v u$

A Big Question. Does it all extend to arbitrary 2-knots (not necessarily "simple")? To arbitrary codimension-2 knots?

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

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

Rossi

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

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

Cattaneo

The BF Feynman Rules. For an edge e, let Φ_e be its direction, in S^3 or S^1. Let ω_3 and ω_1 be volume forms on S^3 and S_1. Then

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

(modulo some STU- and IHX-like relations).

air piece; rattle; ground piece; degree = #(rattles)

Issues. • Signs don't quite work out, and BF seems to reproduce only "half" of the wheels invariant.

• There are many more configuration space integrals than BF Feynman diagrams and than just trees and wheels.

• I don't know how to define "finite type" for arbitrary 2-knots.

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

Leopold Kronecker (modified)

www.katlas.org The Knot Atlas

Really add:

Something about one-co.