

Pensieve header: Mathematica notebook for Talks: Groningen-240530.

Ancestors in Projects/HigherRank.

exec

```
nb2tex$TeXFileName = "IType1.tex";
```

```
In[*]:= SetDirectory["C:\\drorbn\\AcademicPensieve\\Talks\\Groningen-240530"];
```

Pensieve header: Implementing ρ_1 , and also ρ_d .

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Preliminaries

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This is IType.nb of <http://drorbn.net/g24/ap>.

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```
In[*]:= Once[<< KnotTheory` ; << Rot.m];
```

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Loading KnotTheory` version of February 2, 2020, 10:53:45.2097.

Read more at <http://katlas.org/wiki/KnotTheory>.

pdf

Loading Rot.m from <http://drorbn.net/AP/Talks/Groningen-240530> to compute rotation numbers.

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```
In[*]:= CF[ $\omega$  .  $\mathcal{E}$   $\mathbb{E}$ ] := CF[ $\omega$ ] CF /@  $\mathcal{E}$ ;
CF[ $\mathcal{E}$  List] := CF /@  $\mathcal{E}$ ;
CF[ $\mathcal{E}$ _] := Module[{vs = Cases[ $\mathcal{E}$ , (x | p |  $\xi$  |  $\pi$ )_ ,  $\infty$ ]  $\cup$  {x, p,  $\epsilon$ }, ps, c},
  Total[CoefficientRules[Expand[ $\mathcal{E}$ ], vs] /. (ps_  $\rightarrow$  c_)  $\Rightarrow$  Factor[c] (Times @@ vsps)]];
```

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Integration

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Using Picard Iteration!

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```
In[*]:= E /: E[A_] E[B_] := E[A + B];
```

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```
In[*]:=  $\pi$  = Identity; (* hacks in pink *)
```

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```
In[*]:= Unprotect[Integrate];
Integrate[ω_. E[L_] d(vs_List) := Module[{n, L0, Q, Δ, G, Z, e, λ, DZ, a, b},
  n = Length@vs; L0 = L /. e → 0;
  Q = Table[(-∂vs[[a]], vs[[b]] L0) /. Thread[vs → 0] /. (p | x) → 0, {a, n}, {b, n}];
  If[Δ = Det[Q] == 0, Return@"Degenerate Q!"];
  Z = CF@π[L + vs.Q.vs / 2]; G = Inverse[Q];
  DZa := ∂vs[[a]] Z; DZa, b := ∂vs[[b]] DZa;
  While[e = CF@π[
    (∂λ Z) -  $\frac{1}{2} \sum_{a=1}^n \sum_{b=1}^n G[[a, b]] (DZ_{a,b} + DZ_a DZ_b)$ ];
    0 != e, Z -= ∫0λ e dλ
  ];
  PowerExpand@Factor[ω Δ-1/2] E[CF[Z /. λ → 1 /. Thread[vs → 0]]];
];
Protect[Integrate];
```

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$$In[*]:= \int \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{i \mu x^2}{2} + i \xi x \right] d\{x\}$$

Out[*]=
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$$\frac{(-1)^{1/4} \mathbb{E} \left[-\frac{i \xi^2}{2 \mu} \right]}{\sqrt{\mu}}$$

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$$In[*]:= L = -\frac{1}{2} \{x_1, x_2\} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} \cdot \{x_1, x_2\} + \{\xi_1, \xi_2\} \cdot \{x_1, x_2\};$$

$$Z12 = \int \mathbb{E}[L] d\{x_1, x_2\}$$

Out[*]=
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$$\frac{\mathbb{E} \left[\frac{c \xi_1^2}{2(-b^2+ac)} + \frac{b \xi_1 \xi_2}{b^2-ac} + \frac{a \xi_2^2}{2(-b^2+ac)} \right]}{\sqrt{-b^2+ac}}$$

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$$In[*]:= \{Z1 = \int \mathbb{E}[L] d\{x_1\}, Z12 = \int Z1 d\{x_2\}\}$$

Out[*]=
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$$\left\{ \frac{\mathbb{E} \left[-\frac{(-b^2+ac)x_2^2}{2a} - \frac{bx_2 \xi_1}{a} + \frac{\xi_1^2}{2a} + x_2 \xi_2 \right]}{\sqrt{a}}, \text{True} \right\}$$

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$$\text{In}[*]:= \pi = \text{Normal}[\# + \text{O}[\epsilon]^{13}] \& ; \int \mathbb{E} \left[-x^2 / 2 + \epsilon x^3 / 6 \right] d\mathbf{x}$$

Out[*]=
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$$\mathbb{E} \left[\frac{5 \epsilon^2}{24} + \frac{5 \epsilon^4}{16} + \frac{1105 \epsilon^6}{1152} + \frac{565 \epsilon^8}{128} + \frac{82825 \epsilon^{10}}{3072} + \frac{19675 \epsilon^{12}}{96} \right]$$

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From [\url{oeis.org/A226260}](https://oeis.org/A226260):

`\newline\includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{OEIS.png}`



founded in 1964 by N. J. A. Sloane

[Hints](#)
(Greetings from [The On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences!](https://oeis.org/))

A226260 Numerators of mass formula for connected vacuum graphs on 2n nodes for a phi^3 field theory.
1, 5, 5, 1105, 565, 82825, 19675, 1282031525, 80727925, 1683480621875, 13209845125,
2239646759308375, 19739117098375, 6320791709083309375, 32468078556378125, 38362676768845045751875,
281365778405032973125, 2824650747089425586152484375, 776632157034116712734375 ([list](#): [graph](#): [refs](#): [listen](#):
[history](#): [text](#): [internal format](#))

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In[*]:= **K = Knot[3, 1]; Features[K]**

Out[*]=
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Features[7, C4[-1] X2,6[-1] X5,1[-1] X7,3[-1]]

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```

In[*]:=  $\mathcal{L}[X_{i,j}[s_-]] := T^{s/2} \mathbb{E} \left[ \begin{aligned} & x_i (p_{i+1} - p_i) + x_j (p_{j+1} - p_j) + (T^s - 1) x_i (p_{i+1} - p_{j+1}) \\ & + \frac{\epsilon^s}{2} (x_i (p_i - p_j) ((T^s - 1) x_i p_j + 2(1 - x_j p_j)) - 1) \end{aligned} \right];$ 
 $\mathcal{L}[C_i[\varphi_-]] := T^{\varphi/2} \mathbb{E} [x_i (p_{i+1} - p_i) + \epsilon \varphi (1/2 - x_i p_i)];$ 
 $\mathcal{L}[K_-] := \text{CF}[\mathcal{L} / \text{@Features}[K][[2]]];$ 
 $\text{vs}[K_-] := \text{Union} @@ \text{Table}[\{p_i, x_i\}, \{i, \text{Features}[K][[1]]\}];$ 

```

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`\needspace{5cm}`

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In[*]:= {vs[K], L[K]}

Out[*]=

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$$\left\{ \{p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4, p_5, p_6, p_7, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6, x_7\}, \right. \\ \frac{1}{T^2} \mathbb{E} \left[\begin{aligned} & \epsilon - p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_1 - p_2 x_2 - \epsilon p_2 x_2 + \frac{p_3 x_2}{T} + \epsilon p_6 x_2 + \frac{(-1+T) p_7 x_2}{T} + \\ & \frac{(-1+T) \epsilon p_2 p_6 x_2^2}{2T} - \frac{(-1+T) \epsilon p_6^2 x_2^2}{2T} - p_3 x_3 + p_4 x_3 - p_4 x_4 + \epsilon p_4 x_4 + p_5 x_4 + \epsilon p_1 x_5 + \\ & \frac{(-1+T) p_2 x_5}{T} - p_5 x_5 - \epsilon p_5 x_5 + \frac{p_6 x_5}{T} - \epsilon p_1^2 x_1 x_5 + \epsilon p_1 p_5 x_1 x_5 - \frac{(-1+T) \epsilon p_1^2 x_5^2}{2T} + \\ & \frac{(-1+T) \epsilon p_1 p_5 x_5^2}{2T} - p_6 x_6 + p_7 x_6 + \epsilon p_2 p_6 x_2 x_6 - \epsilon p_6^2 x_2 x_6 + \epsilon p_3 x_7 + \frac{(-1+T) p_4 x_7}{T} - \\ & p_7 x_7 - \epsilon p_7 x_7 + \frac{p_8 x_7}{T} - \epsilon p_3^2 x_3 x_7 + \epsilon p_3 p_7 x_3 x_7 - \frac{(-1+T) \epsilon p_3^2 x_7^2}{2T} + \frac{(-1+T) \epsilon p_3 p_7 x_7^2}{2T} \end{aligned} \right] \left. \right\}$$

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In[*]:= $\$ \pi = \text{Normal}[\# + \mathbf{0}[\epsilon]^2] \ \& ; \int \mathcal{L}[\mathbf{K}] \, d(\mathbf{vs}@\mathbf{K})$

Out[*]=

pdf

$$- \frac{i T \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{(-1+T)^2 (1+T^2) \epsilon}{(1-T+T^2)^2} \right]}{1 - T + T^2}$$

Invariance Under Reidemeister 3b

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In[*]:= lhs = $\int (\mathcal{L} / @ (X_{i,j}[1] X_{i+1,k}[1] X_{j+1,k+1}[1])) \, d\{x_i, x_j, x_k, p_{i+1}, p_{j+1}, p_{k+1}, x_{i+1}, x_{j+1}, x_{k+1}\}$
 rhs = $\int (\mathcal{L} / @ (X_{j,k}[1] X_{i,k+1}[1] X_{i+1,j+1}[1])) \, d\{x_i, x_j, x_k, x_{i+1}, p_{i+1}, p_{j+1}, p_{k+1}, x_{j+1}, x_{k+1}\};$
 lhs == rhs

Out[*]=

pdf

Degenerate Q!

Out[*]=

pdf

True

pdf

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{In[*]:= } \mathbf{lhs} &= \int (\mathbb{E} [\pi_i p_i + \pi_j p_j + \pi_k p_k] \mathcal{L} / @ (X_{i,j} [1] X_{i+1,k} [1] X_{j+1,k+1} [1])) \\
&\mathbf{d}\{p_i, p_j, p_k, x_i, x_j, x_k, p_{i+1}, p_{j+1}, p_{k+1}, x_{i+1}, x_{j+1}, x_{k+1}\} \\
\mathbf{rhs} &= \int (\mathbb{E} [\pi_i p_i + \pi_j p_j + \pi_k p_k] \mathcal{L} / @ (X_{j,k} [1] X_{i,k+1} [1] X_{i+1,j+1} [1])) \\
&\mathbf{d}\{p_i, p_j, p_k, x_i, x_j, x_k, p_{i+1}, p_{j+1}, p_{k+1}, x_{i+1}, x_{j+1}, x_{k+1}\}; \\
\mathbf{lhs} &= \mathbf{rhs}
\end{aligned}$$

Out[*]=
pdf

$$\begin{aligned}
T^{3/2} \mathbb{E} &\left[-\frac{3\epsilon}{2} + T^2 p_{2+i} \pi_i - (-1+T) T p_{2+j} \pi_i + T^2 \epsilon p_{2+j} \pi_i + (1-T) p_{2+k} \pi_i + T \epsilon p_{2+k} \pi_i + \right. \\
&\frac{1}{2} (-1+T) T^3 \epsilon p_{2+i} p_{2+j} \pi_i^2 - \frac{1}{2} (-1+T) T^3 \epsilon p_{2+j}^2 \pi_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} (-1+T) T^2 \epsilon p_{2+i} p_{2+k} \pi_i^2 - \\
&\frac{1}{2} (-1+T)^2 T \epsilon p_{2+j} p_{2+k} \pi_i^2 - \frac{1}{2} (-1+T) T \epsilon p_{2+k}^2 \pi_i^2 + T p_{2+j} \pi_j - T \epsilon p_{2+j} \pi_j + \\
&(1-T) p_{2+k} \pi_j + (-1+2T) \epsilon p_{2+k} \pi_j - T^3 \epsilon p_{2+i} p_{2+j} \pi_i \pi_j + T^3 \epsilon p_{2+j}^2 \pi_i \pi_j + \\
&(-1+T) T^2 \epsilon p_{2+i} p_{2+k} \pi_i \pi_j - (-1+T)^2 T \epsilon p_{2+j} p_{2+k} \pi_i \pi_j - (-1+T) T \epsilon p_{2+k}^2 \pi_i \pi_j + \\
&\frac{1}{2} (-1+T) T \epsilon p_{2+j} p_{2+k} \pi_j^2 - \frac{1}{2} (-1+T) T \epsilon p_{2+k}^2 \pi_j^2 + p_{2+k} \pi_k - 2 \epsilon p_{2+k} \pi_k - T^2 \epsilon p_{2+i} p_{2+k} \pi_i \pi_k + \\
&\left. (-1+T) T \epsilon p_{2+j} p_{2+k} \pi_i \pi_k + T \epsilon p_{2+k}^2 \pi_i \pi_k - T \epsilon p_{2+j} p_{2+k} \pi_j \pi_k + T \epsilon p_{2+k}^2 \pi_j \pi_k \right]
\end{aligned}$$

Out[*]=
pdf

True