

Tangles

Dror Bar-Natan: Talks: Oberwolfach-0805: **Projectivization, Welded Knots and Alekseev-Torossian**

The Categorification Speculative Paradigm.

- Every object in math is the Euler characteristic of a complex.
- Every operation in math lifts to an operation between complexes.
- Every identity in mathematics is true up to homotopy.

The Projectivization Tentative Speculative Paradigm. Projectivization?

- Every graded algebraic structure in mathematics is the projectivization of a plain ("global") one.
- Every equation written in a graded algebraic structure is an equation for a homomorphic expansion, or for an automorphism of such.

Graded Equations Examples

- $e(x+y) = e(x)e(y)$ in $\mathbb{Q}[[x, y]]$.
- The pentagon and hexagons in $\mathcal{A}(1_{3,4})$.
- The equations defining a QUEA, the work of Etingof and Kazhdan.

The Alekseev-Torossian equations in $\mathcal{U}(\text{sder}_n)$ and $\mathcal{U}(\text{tder}_n)$.

$\text{sder} \leftrightarrow \text{tree-level } \mathcal{A}$
 $\text{tder} \leftrightarrow \text{more}$

$F' \in \mathcal{U}(\text{tder}_2); F'^{-1}e(x+y)F' = e(x)e(y) \iff F' \in \text{Sol}_0$

$\Phi = \Phi_F := (F^{12,3})^{-1}(F^{1,2})^{-1}F^{23}F^{1,23} \in \mathcal{U}(\text{sder}_3)$

$\Phi^{1,2,3}\Phi^{1,23,4}\Phi^{2,3,4} = \Phi^{12,3,4}\Phi^{1,2,34}$ "the pentagon"

$t = \frac{1}{2}(y, x) \in \text{sder}_2$ satisfies $4t'$ and $r = (y, 0) \in \text{tder}_2$ satisfies $6t'$

$R := e(r)$ satisfies Yang-Baxter: $R^{12}R^{13}R^{23} = R^{23}R^{13}R^{12}$

also $R^{12,3} = R^{13}R^{23}$ and $F^{23}R^{1,23}(F^{23})^{-1} = R^{12}R^{13}$

$\tau(F') := R^{1,21}e(-t)$ is an involution, $\Phi_{\tau(F')} = (\Phi_{F'}^{321})^{-1}$

$\text{Sol}_0^+ := \{F' : \tau(F') = F'\}$ is non-empty; for $F' \in \text{Sol}_0^+$,

$e(t^{13} + t^{23}) = \Phi^{213}e(t^{13})(\Phi^{231})^{-1}e(t^{23})\Phi^{321}$

and $e(t^{12} + t^{13}) = (\Phi^{132})^{-1}e(t^{13})\Phi^{312}e(t^{12})\Phi$

So What?

- Related to the Kashiwara-Vergne Conjecture!
- Will likely lead to an explicit tree-level associator, a linear equation away from a 1-loop equation, two linear equations away from a 2-loop associator, etc.!
- A baby version of the QUEA equations; we may be on the right tracks!

Knotted Trivalent Graphs

$\mathcal{O}(\Delta) = \{ \text{trivalent graphs} \}$

Theorem. KTG is generated by the unknotted Δ and the Möbius band, with identifiable relations between them.

Theorem. $Z(\Delta)$ is equivalent to an associator Φ .

Algebraic Knot Theory

Theorem. $\{\text{ribbon knots}\} \sim \{\gamma : \gamma \in \mathcal{O}(\circ\circ), d\gamma = \circ\circ\}$.

Hence an expansion for KTG may tell us about ribbon knots, knots of genus 5, boundary links, etc.

"An Algebraic Structure"

$\mathcal{O} =$

$\{ \text{objects of } \mathcal{O} \} = \{ \text{kind 3} \}$

- Has kinds, objects, operations, and maybe constants.
- Perhaps subject to some axioms.
- We always allow formal linear combinations.

Defining proj \mathcal{O} . The augmentation "ideal":

$I = I_{\mathcal{O}} := \{ \text{formal differences of objects "of the same kind"} \}$

Then $I^n := \{ \text{all outputs of algebraic expressions at least } n \text{ of whose inputs are in } I \}$, and

$\text{proj } \mathcal{O} := \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} I^n / I^{n+1}$.

- Has same kinds and operations, but different objects and axioms.

Knot Theory Anchors.

- $(\mathcal{O}/I^{n+1})^*$ is "type n invariants".
- $(I^n/I^{n+1})^*$ is "weight systems".
- $\text{proj } \mathcal{O}$ is \mathcal{A} , "chord diagrams".

Warmup Examples.

- The projectivization of a group is a graded associative algebra.
- A quandle: a set Q with a binary op \wedge s.t.

$1 \wedge x = 1, x \wedge 1 = x \wedge x = x$, (appetizers)

$(x \wedge y) \wedge z = (x \wedge z) \wedge (y \wedge z)$. (main)

$L := \text{proj } Q$ is a graded Lie algebra: set $\bar{v} := (v-1)$ (these generate I), feed $1+\bar{x}, 1+\bar{y}, 1+\bar{z}$ in (main), and collect the surviving terms of lowest degree:

$(\bar{x} \wedge \bar{y}) \wedge \bar{z} = (\bar{x} \wedge \bar{z}) \wedge \bar{y} + \bar{x} \wedge (\bar{y} \wedge \bar{z})$.

An Expansion is $Z: \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \text{proj } \mathcal{O}$ s.t. $Z(I^n) \subset (\text{proj } \mathcal{O})_{\geq n}$ and $Z_{I^n/I^{n+1}} = Id_{I^n/I^{n+1}}$ (A "universal finite type invariant"). In practice, it is hard to determine $\text{proj } \mathcal{O}$, but easy to guess a surjection $\rho: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \text{proj } \mathcal{O}$. So find $Z': \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ with $Z'(I^n) \subset \mathcal{A}_{\geq n}$ and $Z'_{I^n/I^{n+1}} \circ \rho_n = Id_{\mathcal{A}_n}$:

$\mathcal{O} \xrightarrow{Z'} \mathcal{A} \xrightarrow{\rho} \text{proj } \mathcal{O}$

$Z'_{I^n/I^{n+1}} \circ \rho_n = Id_{\mathcal{A}_n}$

Can you make this diagram less confusing?

Homomorphic Expansions are expansions that intertwine the algebraic structure on \mathcal{O} and $\text{proj } \mathcal{O}$. They provide finite / combinatorial handles on global problems.

A word on Fig. 9's.

