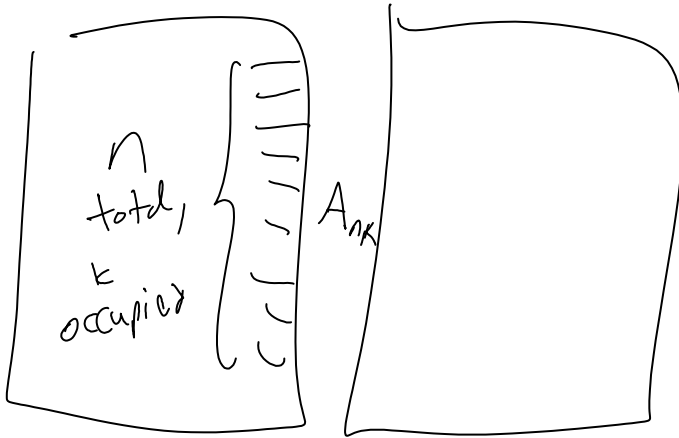


Funny algebra in HFK

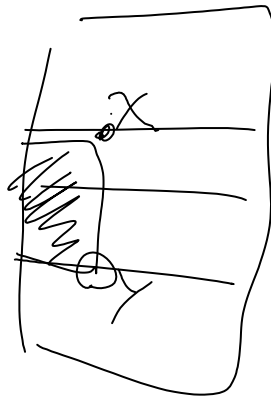
June-03-08
3:00 PM



↑
type A module

gen. over \mathbb{F}_2
by matchings M

d counts internal rects
partial rects in
alg. structure



↑
type D module

$$A \otimes_{\mathbb{F}} M$$

d counts partial
rectangles

$$p \cdot |S| = q$$

$$dx = \int y$$

$$d(p \otimes x) = p \otimes \int y = q \otimes y$$

$$d(am) = a dm + (da)m \quad d^2 m = 0$$

$$d(x \otimes y) = dx \otimes y + x \otimes dy$$

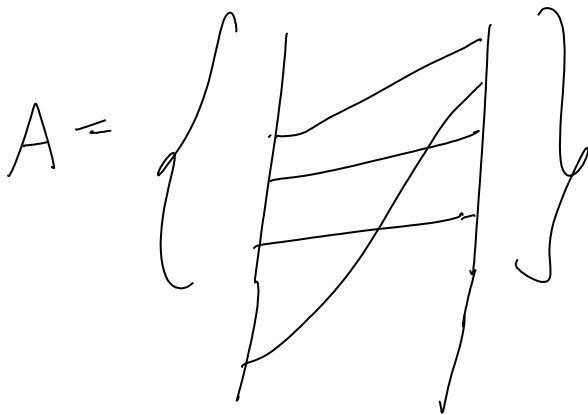
$$d(x \otimes y) \stackrel{?}{=} d(x \otimes y)$$

$$dx \cdot a \otimes y + x \cdot da \otimes y + x \cdot a \otimes dy \stackrel{?}{=} dx \cdot a \otimes y + x \cdot da \otimes y + x \cdot a \otimes dy$$

$$M \otimes_A N = \frac{MN}{A}$$

$$A = \mathbb{F}_2 \langle 1, \epsilon, d \rangle$$

$$\epsilon^2 = 0, \quad \epsilon d \epsilon = (d \epsilon)^2 = 0$$



$\deg =$ # of crossings

obvious composition, except if two strands cross twice, $= 0$.

$$d = \sum \text{all ways of smoothing a crossing}$$

~~Claim IF (M, d) is a left A module w/ $d^2 = 0$ & (N, d) is a right R -module st. $d^2 = 0$ on $N \otimes A$, then~~

~~$$(N \otimes_R A) \otimes_A M \text{ has } d^2 = 0$$~~

~~$$N \otimes_R M$$~~

setup: A an DGA over R

\mathcal{N} is a left R module with

"Dtype" $d: \mathcal{N} \rightarrow A \otimes_R \mathcal{N}$ s.t.

$$\mathcal{N} \xrightarrow{d} A \otimes \mathcal{N} \xrightarrow{d \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes d} A \otimes \mathcal{N} \text{ is } 0.$$

"Atype" \mathcal{M} is a right A -DGA-module, then

$\mathcal{M} \otimes_A (A \otimes \mathcal{N}) = \mathcal{M} \otimes_R \mathcal{N}$ is a chain complex.

Q: Do matrix factorizations fit in this setup?

$$\mathcal{N}: \mathcal{N}_0 \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{N}_1 \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{N}_0 \quad f^2 = w$$

$A: l_0, l_1: \text{idempotents}, l_1 d = d l_0, l_0 d = d l_1$
 $\langle l_0, l_1, d \rangle: f^2 = -w I$ (maybe the l_i 's are unnecessary)

$$d: \mathcal{N} \rightarrow d \otimes \mathcal{N} + 1 \otimes d \mathcal{N}$$

$$d^2: \mathcal{N} \rightarrow d \otimes \mathcal{N} + 1 \otimes d \mathcal{N} \rightarrow 0 \quad \checkmark$$

Clearly \mathcal{M} is an A -module.

$$P, Q \quad [P, Q] = \lambda^2 \quad P^n Q^n \lambda^d$$

$$P Q P^{-1} Q^{-1}$$