

Proposition 5.1. There is a unique map $j : \text{TAut}_n \rightarrow \text{tr}_n$ which satisfies the group cocycle condition

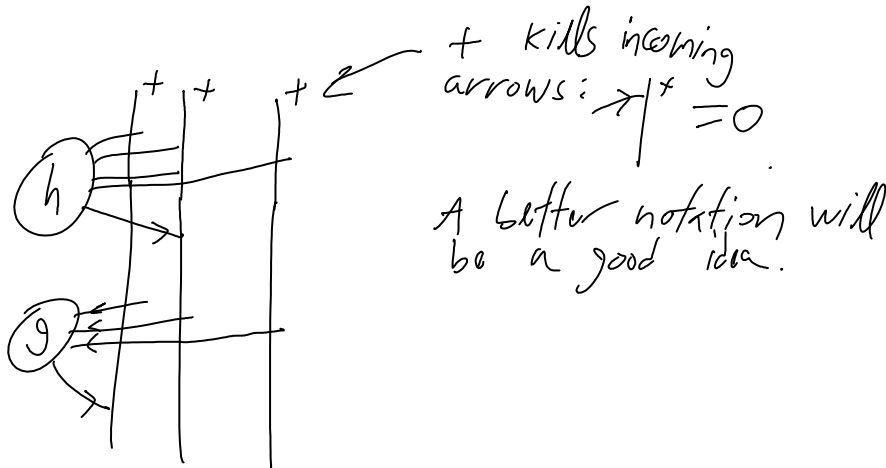
$$(18) \quad j(gh) = j(g) + g \cdot j(h),$$

and has the property

$$(19) \quad \frac{d}{ds} j(\exp(su))|_{s=0} = \text{div}(u).$$

$$j(\exp(u)) = \frac{e^u - 1}{u} \cdot \text{div}(u)$$

[Picture on page "Aleksseev - Torossian"](#)



projection \rightarrow Fun_n , like E-K it kills all braids.

$$0 \rightarrow A(\uparrow_n) \xrightarrow[\text{non-obvious but canonical}]{\text{projection}} A(|_n) \rightarrow A^{\text{trees}}(|_n) \rightarrow 0$$

does this map have a topological meaning?

"Connect to infinity going over everything you see?"

"Connect to infinity going out completely virtually?"

there shouldn't be a simple "local" meaning

makes no sense
not well defined

Let's make the topological question precise:

There is a canonical map from "long ribbon tubes in \mathbb{R}^n " to "semi-infinite ribbon tubes in \mathbb{R}^n " ("cap one end").

Does this map have a canonical section?

And then, same question in the multiple-tube case.

what's canonical?

* should have a prescribed behaviour on the unknotted long tube.

* should not change if "head goes under something".

* should be a g^* -module morphism; i.e., should commute with "tail goes over something"

I wish I knew clasps!

