

Luminy Z2A Talk

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w-Knots from Z to A
Dror Bar-Natan, Luminy, April 2010
<http://www.math.toronto.edu/~drorbn/Talks/Luminy-1004/>

Abstract I will define w-knots, a class of knots wider than ordinary knots but weaker than virtual knots, and show that it is quite easy to construct a universal finite invariant Z of w-knots. In order to study Z we will introduce the "Euler Operator" and the "Infinitesimal Alexander Module", at the end finding a simple determinant formula for Z. With no doubt that formula computes the Alexander polynomial A, except I don't have a proof yet.

Tubes in 4D. Broken surface, 2D Symbol, Dim. reduc., Crossing, Virtual crossing

A Ribbon 2-Knot is a surface S embedded in R^4 that bounds an immersed handlebody B, with only "ribbon singularities"; a ribbon singularity is a disk D of transverse double points, whose preimages in B are a disk D1 in the interior of B and a disk D2 with D2 ∩ ∂B = ∂D2, modulo isotopies of S alone.

The Bracket-Rise Theorem. A^w is isomorphic to (2 in 1 out vertices) STU, AS, and IHX relations

Corollaries. (1) Related to Lie algebras! (2) Only wheels and isolated arrows persist. Habiro - can you do better?

The Alexander Theorem. T_{ij} = [w(#j) ∈ span(#i)], s_i = sign(#i), d_i = dir(#i), S = diag(s_i d_i), A = det(I + T(I - X^{-S})).

Conjecture. For u-knots, A is the Alexander polynomial. Theorem. With w: x^k ↦ w_k = (the k-wheel), Z = N exp_{A^w}(-w(log_Q[x]) A(e^x)) mod w_k w_k = w_{k+1}, Z = N · A^{-1}(e^x)

Proof Sketch. Let E be the Euler operator, "multiply anything by its degree", f ↦ x f' in Q[x], so E e^x = x e^x and

w-Knots. wK = CA <R3, OC> / R23, OC = PA <R3, VR123, D, OC> / R23, VR123, D, OC

The Finite Type Story. With ∞ := × - × ⊕ (V_m / V_{m-1})^* set V_m := {V: wK → Q: V(∞ > m) = 0}.

Z. R3, TC, 4T, arrow diagrams, π, gr Z, (gr Z) ∘ π = I, A^w := D/R (filtered) wK

So What? • Habiro-Shima did this already, but not quite. (HS: Finite Type Invariants of Ribbon 2-Knots, II, Top. and its Appl. 111-3 (2001) 265-287) • New (?) formula for Alexander, new (?) "Infinitesimal Alexander Module". • An "ultimate Alexander invariant": local, composes well, behaves under cabling. Ought to also generalize the multi-variable Alexander polynomial and the theory of Milnor linking numbers. • Tip of the Alekseev-Torossian-Kashiwara-Vergne iceberg (AT: The Kashiwara-Vergne conjecture and Drinfeld's associators, arXiv:0802.4300). • Tip of the v-knots iceberg. Also see <http://www.math.toronto.edu/~drorbn/papers/WKO/>

"God created the knots, all else in topology is the work of mortals." Leopold Kneizer (modified)

all that's 3 should be blue

space

align

something about hair

connects Lescop

green

Re Alexander than

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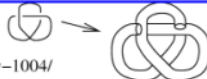
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Tubes in 4D. Broken surface

w-Knots from Z to A

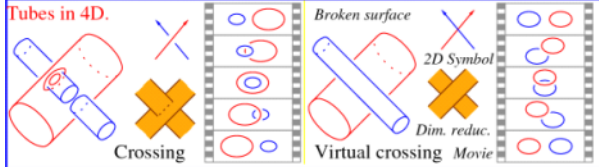
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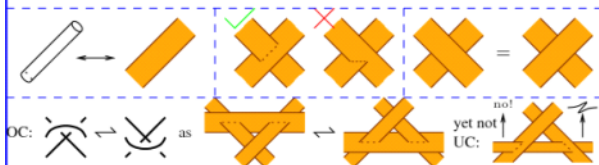


The Alexander Thom

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w-Knots.

$wK = CA \langle \text{crossings} \rangle / R_{23}, OC, UC$
 $= PA \langle \text{crossings} \rangle / R_{23}, VR_{123}, D, OC$

→
→

ρ
 \checkmark * Differentiation
 \circ bulk management
 \circ A Computation
 \circ
 F

The F.t. story

Bracket rise

Itabing: can you do better?

So what?

- * The ultimate Alexander invariant: local, composes well, behaves under cabling.
- * Tip of the AlekTorkashvigne iceberg
- * Tip of the v-knots iceberg.

Also see <http://www.math.toronto.edu/~drorbn/papers/WKO/> 28/3/10, 5:51pm

$\{ \text{OC}, 4T \} \rightarrow \{ \text{crossings with } m \text{ arrows} \} \rightarrow \oplus \{ m\text{-cubes: } m \text{ semi-virts} \} / \{ (m+1)\text{-cubes} \} \rightarrow 0$

$\oplus (\mathcal{V}_m / \mathcal{V}_{m-1})^*$
 \parallel
 $\{ W\text{-knots} \} \xrightarrow{\pi} \oplus \{ m\text{-cubes: } m \text{ semi-virts} \} / \{ (m+1)\text{-cubes} \} \rightarrow 0$
 $\xleftarrow{Z} \{ W\text{-knots} \} \xrightarrow{\text{filtered}} \mathcal{A} = \mathcal{L} / \text{OC}$
 $g \circ Z$
 $g \circ \pi = Id$

The F.T. story