

Invariants: Jones = sl_2 Kauffman, HOMFLYPT, sl_n
Kauffman Poly $osp(n)$

Invariants	Quantum Group	Algebra
Jones = Kauffman	sl_2	T-L
HOMFLYPT	sl_n	Hecke
Kauffman Poly	OSP	Birman-Witten.

We don't really need L , but the category $Rep(L)$.

Conjecture: (Deligne)
 \exists monoidal category over \dots s.t. $Rep(L)$ for any exceptional L is obtained by reduction of coefficients.

A 2-variable poly \mathbb{Z}_6
Exceptional $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} E_6, E_7, E_8 \\ F_4, G_2 \\ Sl_2, Sl_3 \\ D_4, G(4), ? \end{array} \right.$ \mathbb{Z}_6 some hyper algebra

Def A Hyper-Algebra is a sequence of algebras A_n together w/ an algebra homomorphism $A_p \otimes A_q \rightarrow A_{p+q}$.

Given L , $[i, j]$ (bracket), $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ (metric) $Rep(L)$
 \cup
only powers of the adjoint = $Rep_0(L)$

There's a description of $Rep_0(L)$ using graphical calculus: Category \mathcal{D} : Objects: $[n] \ n \geq 0$
morphisms generated by

morphisms generated by

$$[\cdot, \cdot] : L^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow L \quad \triangleright$$

$$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : L^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow L^{\otimes 0} \quad \triangleright$$

$$\text{Casimir} : L^{\otimes 0} \rightarrow L^{\otimes 2} \quad \subset$$

interchanging of $T : L^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow L^{\otimes 2} \quad \times$

AS
IHX

Question: What is \mathcal{D}_0 the projectivization of \mathcal{D} ?

There is an obvious monoidal functor

$$\mathcal{D} \longrightarrow \text{Rep}_0(L)$$

So we are looking for quotients of \mathcal{D}

Claim for $L \in \{\text{exceptional}\}$,

$$\bigcirc \prec (\cdot + \cdot) \quad \text{---} \quad (\cdot + \cdot) \prec (\cdot + \cdot)$$



These diagrams are linearly related.

In fact, $\exists \alpha, \beta$ st.

$$(*) \quad \bigcirc - (\alpha + \beta) (\cdot + \cdot) - (\cdot + \cdot) + \frac{\alpha\beta}{2} (\cdot + \cdot) = 0$$

$$R = \mathbb{Q}[\alpha, \beta] \quad \mathcal{D}_{\text{excep}} := \mathcal{D} \otimes R / (*)$$

$$L^{\otimes 2} = \Lambda^2 L \oplus S^2 L \quad S^2 L = K + E$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Gamma : S^2 L \rightarrow S^2 L \\ \uparrow \quad \quad \uparrow \quad \quad \uparrow \\ \text{diagram,} & \Psi : E \rightarrow E \\ \text{not id.} & \end{array}$$

on E , Ψ becomes

$$\Psi^2 - (\alpha + \beta)\Psi + \alpha\beta = 0$$

So α, β are eigenvalues of Ψ .
Let also

$$\begin{array}{c} \circ \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{---} \end{array} = 3(\alpha + \beta) \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

$$\text{---} \circ \text{---} = 6(\alpha + \beta) \text{---}$$

Question Is $\text{End}([0]) \cong \mathbb{R}$?

The exceptional hyper algebra $\sqrt{E_n}$ is generated by

$$S_n \cup \begin{array}{c} a_1 \\ \text{---} \\ a_2 \\ \text{---} \\ \vdots \\ \text{---} \\ \vdots \end{array} = \Psi_{ab}$$

modulo the relations

1. $\sigma \in S_n \Rightarrow \sigma \circ \Psi_{ab} = \Psi_{\sigma(a), \sigma(b)}$
2. $\Psi(ab) = \Psi(b, a) = (a, b) \Psi(a, b)$
3. $\Psi(ab)^2 - (\alpha + \beta) \Psi(a, b) + \frac{\alpha\beta}{2} (1 + (a, b)) = 0$

4. bc

5. $4T$

Known: For $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ F_n is semi-simple.

$\psi = \sum \psi(a, b)$ is central.

The simple modules for $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ are known, & the action of ψ on them.