

Polynomial

June-13-12
5:07 AMSchur-Weyl Duality: $sl_2 \subset V^{\otimes d} \supset S_d$ $so(2n) \subset V^{\otimes d} \supset \text{Brauer}_d$

Quantum:

 $U_q(sl_n) \subset V^{\otimes d} \supset \text{Hecke}_d(q)$ $U_q(so(2n)) \subset V^{\otimes d} \supset \text{BMW}_d(q)$

Topology.

HOMFLYPT

$$P\left(\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array}\right) - P\left(\begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{array}\right) = (q - q^{-1}) P\left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}\right)$$

$$P\left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}\right) = a P(\uparrow) \quad P\left(\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}\right) = a^{-1} P(\uparrow)$$

$$P(\bigcirc) = \frac{a - a^{-1}}{q - q^{-1}} = [a] =: [a, 0]$$

2-variable Kauffman:

$$F\left(\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array}\right) - F\left(\begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{array}\right) = (q + q^{-1}) (F(\uparrow) - F(\downarrow))$$

$$F\left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}\right) = \lambda^{-1} F(\uparrow) \quad F\left(\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}\right) = \lambda F(\uparrow)$$

$$F(\bigcirc) = \frac{\lambda - \lambda^{-1}}{q + q^{-1}} + 1$$

$$F \in \mathbb{C}(\lambda \neq 1, q \neq 1) \quad \text{set } \lambda = a^2 q^{-1}$$

$$F(\bigcirc) = \frac{a^2 q^{-1} - a^{-2} q}{q - q^{-1}} + 1 = [a^2, -1] + 1$$

Jaeger's Expansion [in Kauffman's Books & physics book]

$$F(D) = \sum_{\vec{D} \subset D} a(\vec{D}) P(\vec{D}) \quad \dots \text{ needs detail.}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \diagdown \diagup \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nearrow, \searrow, \nwarrow, \swarrow, \uparrow, \downarrow \\ \downarrow, \uparrow \end{array} \right\} \\ w \quad \quad | \quad | \quad | \quad | \quad q - q^{-1} \quad q^{-1} - q \end{array}$$

Let $\text{Res}(D)$ be the set of all orientation-consistent resolutions of D w/ local resolutions as above.

weight per xing

$$a(\vec{D}) = \prod w_i \cdot \text{rot}(\vec{D}) \cdot (a^{-1}q)$$

$$\text{where } \text{rot}(\bigcirc \nearrow) = 1, \quad \text{rot}(\bigcirc \searrow) = -1$$

$BMW_n(a, q) =$ algebra generated by isotopy classes of framed unoriented (n, n) -tangles modulo

$$X_1 - X = (q - q^{-1}) \left(\right) (-X)$$

$$\downarrow \rho = a^{-2} q \quad | \quad , \quad \downarrow \rho = a^2 q \quad |$$

$$\dim = (2n - 1)!!$$

Def $\text{Skain}_n(a, q)$ is the alg. generated by framed oriented (n, n) -tangles mod the HOMFLY relations:

$$\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \searrow \\ \nearrow \nearrow \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \nearrow \\ \searrow \nearrow \end{array} = (q - q^{-1}) \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \nearrow \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \downarrow \rho = a \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ \downarrow \rho = a^{-1} \end{array}$$

Thm \exists an injective alg. morphism

$$\pi : \text{BMW}_n(a, q) \longrightarrow \text{Skain}_n(a, q)$$

[Using Jaeger's expansion]

$$X = (q \downarrow \rho - X + q^{-1}) \quad \text{change of basis}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \circlearrowleft \\ \downarrow \rho = a \end{array} \quad | \quad \begin{array}{c} \circlearrowright \\ \downarrow \rho = a^{-1} \end{array} = \beta X + \gamma \downarrow \rho$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \circlearrowleft \\ \downarrow \rho = a \end{array} + \dots = \begin{array}{c} \circlearrowright \\ \downarrow \rho = a^{-1} \end{array} + \dots \quad \begin{array}{c} \square \\ \downarrow \rho = a \end{array} \circlearrowleft = \begin{array}{c} \square \\ \downarrow \rho = a^{-1} \end{array} \circlearrowright$$

For some coefficients. [for BMW]

For $\mathcal{S}kein_n(a, q)$:

$$\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \times \\ \searrow \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} + q^{-1} \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \searrow \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \searrow \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} + q \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \searrow \end{array}$$

get $\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \searrow \end{array} = (q + q^{-1}) \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \times \\ \searrow \end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ \searrow \\ \searrow \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ \searrow \\ \searrow \end{array} = [a, -2]$

$$\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \searrow \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \searrow \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \searrow \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ \searrow \\ \searrow \end{array}$$

Jaeger's expansion makes sense also after the change of variables:

$$\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \times \\ \searrow \end{array} \mapsto \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \searrow \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ \searrow \\ \searrow \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ \searrow \\ \searrow \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ \searrow \\ \searrow \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \searrow \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ \searrow \\ \searrow \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ \searrow \\ \searrow \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ \searrow \\ \searrow \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ \searrow \\ \searrow \end{array} \right\}$$

(| | | | | | | | |)

all weights are now positive!

Categorified World: [See video...](#)

...

want \mathcal{C} to have the Krull-Schmidt property

"unique decomposition into indecomposables"

prop \exists a categorification of $BMW_m(q^n, q)$

(yet no proof of Krull-Schmidt)