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**Braids and Associators, problem set 6 — by Dror Bar-Natan**

Online: [http://drorbn.net/AcademicPensieve/2013-10/MZV\\_ex6.pdf](http://drorbn.net/AcademicPensieve/2013-10/MZV_ex6.pdf).

1. With  $R = C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$  and  $I = \{f \in R: f(0) = 0\}$ , find the set  $\mathcal{Z}$  of all expansions  $Z: R \rightarrow A := \text{gr } R = \hat{\bigoplus} I^m / I^{m+1}$ .

Bonus (hard). Can you find an algebraic condition that characterises the Taylor expansion  $Z_T$  within  $\mathcal{Z}$ ? (You may want to read question 3).

2. Find a homomorphic expansion for  $\mathbb{Z}F_n$ , the group ring (over the integers) of the free group on  $n$  generators? (The simplest one is known as “the Magnus expansion”).

3. Let  $G$  be a group and  $R$  be a ring, let  $RG = \{\sum a_i g_i: a_i \in R\}$  be the group ring of  $G$  with coefficients in  $R$ , and let  $\Delta: RG \rightarrow RG \otimes_R RG$  be the  $R$ -linear extension of the map  $\Delta(g) = g \otimes g$ . Let  $I := \{\sum a_i g_i: \sum a_i = 0\}$  be the augmentation ideal of  $RG$ , and let  $A := \text{gr } RG$ .

(i) Explain how  $\Delta$  induces a map  $\Delta_A: A \rightarrow A \otimes_R A$ .

(ii) Describe  $\Delta_A$  in the case where  $RG = \mathbb{Z}F_n$ .

(iii) We say that an expansion  $Z: RG \rightarrow A$  is co-homomorphic if  $(Z \otimes Z) \circ \Delta = \Delta_A \circ Z$ . Is there a co-homomorphic expansion for  $\mathbb{Z}F_n$ ? For  $\mathbb{Q}F_n$ ?

3. Recall that  $A_n := \text{gr } PB_n = \langle t^{ij} = t^{ji}: 1 \leq i \neq j \leq n \rangle / \mathcal{R}$ , where  $\mathcal{R}$  consists of the relations  $[t^{ij}, t^{kl}] = 0$  when  $|\{i, j, k, l\}| = 4$  and  $[t^{jk}, t^{ij} + t^{ik}] = 0$  when  $|\{i, j, k\}| = 3$ . Show that every degree  $m$  element of  $A_n$  can be written as a linear combination of sorted elements; namely, of elements of the form  $t^{i_1 j_1} t^{i_2 j_2} \dots t^{i_m j_m}$ , where  $i_\alpha < j_\alpha$  for every  $1 \leq \alpha \leq m$  and where  $j_1 \leq j_2 \leq \dots \leq j_m$ .

(This should remind you of  $PB_n = F_{n-1} \rtimes (F_{n-2} \rtimes (\dots (F_2 \rtimes F_1) \dots))$ . Does it?)