Oberwolfach Handout on May 18, 2014

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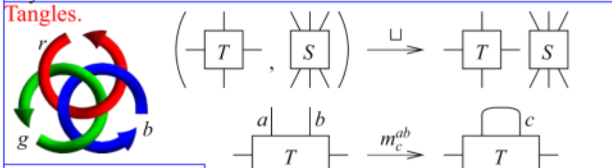
Some very good formulas for the Alexander polynomial, 1

Abstract. I will describe some very good formulas for a *(matrix plus scalar)*-valued extension of the Alexander polynomial to tangles, then say that everything extends to virtual tangles, then roughly to simply knotted balloons and hoops in 4D, then the target space extends to *(free Lie algebras plus cyclic words)*, and the result is a universal finite type of the knotted objects in its domain. Taking a cue from the BF topological quantum field theory, everything should extend (with some modifications) to arbitrary codimension-2 knots in arbitrary dimension and in particular, to arbitrary 2-knots in 4D. But what is really going on is still a mystery.

Tangles.



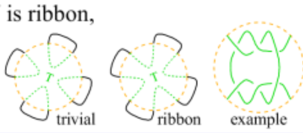
(meta-associativity: $m^{ab}_a /\!/ m^{ac}_a = m^{bc}_b /\!/ m^{ab}_a$)

Why Tangles?

- Finitely presented.
- Divide and conquer proofs and computations.
- "Algebraic Knot Theory": If K is ribbon,

$Z(K) \in \{cl_2(Z) \colon cl_1(Z) = 1\}$.

(Genus and crossing number are also definable properties).



Theorem 1. $\exists!$ an invariant γ: {pure framed S-component tangles} $\to R \times M_{S\times S}(R)$, where $R = R_S = \mathbb{Z}((T_a)_{a\in S})$ is the ring of rational functions in S variables, intertwining

$$\mathbf{1.}\ \left(\begin{array}{c|c}\omega_1 & S_1\\\hline S_1 & A_1\end{array},\ \begin{array}{c|c}\omega_2 & S_2\\\hline S_2 & A_2\end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{\sqcup} \begin{array}{c|cc}\omega_1\omega_2 & S_1 & S_2\\\hline S_1 & A_1 & 0\\ S_2 & 0 & A_2\end{array},$$

$$\mathbf{2.}\ \begin{array}{c|ccc}\omega & a & b & S\\\hline a & \alpha & \beta & \theta\\ b & \gamma & \delta & \epsilon\\ S & \phi & \psi & \Xi\end{array} \xrightarrow[\mu:=1-\beta]{m^{ab}_c} \left(\begin{array}{c|cc}\mu\omega & c & S\\\hline c & \gamma+\alpha\delta/\mu & \epsilon+\delta\theta/\mu\\ S & \phi+\alpha\psi/\mu & \Xi+\theta\psi/\mu\end{array}\right)_{T_a,T_b\to T_c},$$

and satisfying $\left(\uparrow_a;\ {}_a\!\nearrow\!\!\!\!\nwarrow_b,\ {}_b\!\nwarrow\!\!\!\!\nearrow_a\right) \xrightarrow{\gamma} \left(\begin{array}{c|c}1 & a\\\hline a & 1\end{array};\ \begin{array}{c|cc}1 & a & b\\\hline a & 1 & 1-T_a^{\pm1}\\ b & 0 & T_a^{\pm1}\end{array}\right)$.

In Addition,

- This is really "just" a stitching formula for Burau/Gassner [LD, KLW, CT].
- $L \mapsto (\omega, A) \mapsto \omega \det'(A-I)/(1-T')$ is the MVA, mod units.
- The "fastest" Alexander algorithm.
- There are also formulas for strand deletion, reversal, and doubling.

show!

- Every step along the computation is the invariant of something.
- Extends to and more naturally derfined on v/w-tangles.
- Fits in one column, including propaganda & implementation.

Implementation key idea: $(\omega, A = (\alpha_{ab})) \leftrightarrow (\omega, \lambda = \sum \alpha_{ab} t_a h_b)$

```
Γ /: Γ[ω1_, λ1_] Γ[ω2_, λ2_] := Γ[ω1 * ω2, λ1 + λ2];
m_{a_ b_ → c_}[Γ[ω_, λ_]] := Module[{α, β, γ, δ, θ, ϵ, ϕ, ψ, Ξ, μ},
  (α β θ; γ δ ϵ; ϕ ψ Ξ) = (∂_{ta,ha} λ  ∂_{ta,hb} λ  ∂_{ta} λ; ∂_{tb,ha} λ  ∂_{tb,hb} λ  ∂_{tb} λ; ∂_{ha} λ  ∂_{hb} λ  λ) /. (t | h)_{a|b} → 0;
  Γ[(μ = 1 - β) ω, {t_c, 1}.(γ + α δ / μ   ϵ + δ θ / μ; ϕ + α ψ / μ   Ξ + θ ψ / μ).{h_c, 1}]
   /. {T_a → T_c, T_b → T_c} // ΓCollect];
Rp_{a_, b_} := Γ[1, {t_a, t_b}.(1  1 - T_a; 0  T_a).{h_a, h_b}];
Rm_{a_, b_} := Rp_{ab} /. T_a → 1 / T_a;

ΓCollect[Γ[ω_, λ_]] := Γ[Factor[ω],
   Collect[λ, h_, Collect[#, t_, Factor] &]];
Format[Γ[ω_, λ_]] := Module[{S, M},
   S = Union@Cases[Γ[ω, λ], (h | t)_a_ ⧴ a, ∞];
   M = Outer[Factor[∂_{h#1, t#2} λ] &, S, S];
   M = Prepend[M, t_# & /@ S] // Transpose;
   M = Prepend[M, Prepend[h_# & /@ S, ω]];
   M // MatrixForm];
```

Meta-Associativity **Runs.**

```
γ = Γ[ω, {t1, t2, t3, ts}.(α11 α12 α13 θ1; α21 α22 α23 θ2; α31 α32 α33 θ3; ϕ1 ϕ2 ϕ3 Ξ).{h1, h2, h3, hs}];
(γ // m12→1 // m13→1) == (γ // m23→2 // m12→1)
```

True

R3 ... divide and conquer!

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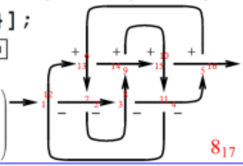
{Rm51 Rm62 Rp34 // m14→1 // m25→2 // m36→3,
 Rp61 Rm24 Rm35 // m14→1 // m25→2 // m36→3}
```

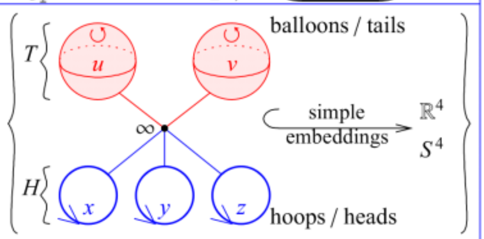
$$\left\{\begin{pmatrix}1 & h_1 & h_2 & h_3\\ t_1 & \frac{T_3}{T_2} & 0 & 0\\ t_2 & \frac{-1+T_2}{T_2} & \frac{1}{T_3} & 0\\ t_3 & -\frac{-1+T_3}{T_2} & \frac{-1+T_3}{T_3} & 1\end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix}1 & h_1 & h_2 & h_3\\ t_1 & \frac{T_3}{T_2} & 0 & 0\\ t_2 & \frac{-1+T_2}{T_2} & \frac{1}{T_3} & 0\\ t_3 & -\frac{-1+T_3}{T_2} & \frac{-1+T_3}{T_3} & 1\end{pmatrix}\right\}$$

```
γ = Rm12,1 Rm27 Rm83 Rm4,11 Rp16,5 Rp6,13 Rp14,9 Rp10,15;
Do[γ = γ // m1k→1, {k, 2, 16}];
γ
```

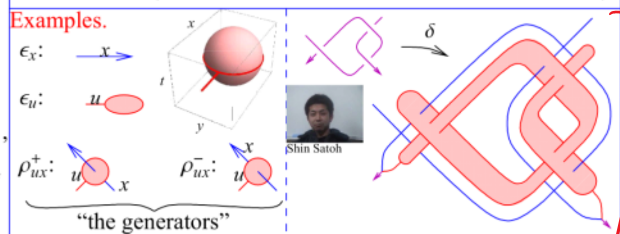
$$\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1-4T_1+8T_1^2-11T_1^3+8T_1^4-4T_1^5+T_1^6}{T_1^3} & h_1\\ t_1 & 1\end{pmatrix}$$



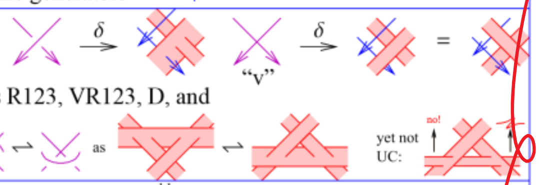
$\mathcal{K}^{bh}(T;H)$. "Simply-knotted balloons and hoops"



Examples.



More on δ



satisfies R123, VR123, D, and

OC: as yet not UC: no!

- δ injects u-knots into $\mathcal{K}^{bh}$ (likely u-tangles too).
- δ maps v-tangles to $\mathcal{K}^{bh}$; the kernel contains the above and *conjecturally* (Satoh), that's all.
- Allowing punctures and cuts, δ is onto.

revise to add

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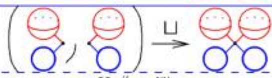
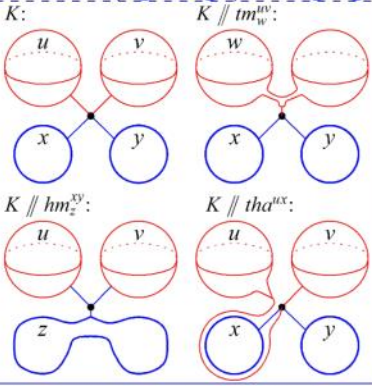
Operations Punctures & Cuts | Connected Sums.



If X is a space, $\pi_1(X)$ is a group, $\pi_2(X)$ is an Abelian group, and π_1 acts on π_2.



Thm 3. ∃! homomorphic expansion, aka homomorphic f.i. invariant Z of w-knotted balloons & hoops;
$\zeta = \log Z$ takes values in $FL(T)^H \times CW(T)$

The Borromean example

Definition. l_{xu} is the linking number of hoop x with balloon u. For $x \in H$, $\sigma_x := \prod_{u\in T} T_u^{l_{xu}} \in R = R_T = \mathbb{Z}((T_a)_{a\in T})$, the ring of rational functions in T variables.

Theorem 2 [BNS]. ∃! an invariant β: {w-balloon and hoops} $\to R \times M_{T\times H}(R)$, intertwining

1. $\left(\begin{array}{c|c}\omega_1 & H_1\\ \hline T_1 & A_1\end{array}, \begin{array}{c|c}\omega_2 & H_2\\ \hline T_2 & A_2\end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{\sqcup} \begin{array}{c|cc}\omega_1\omega_2 & H_1 & H_2\\ \hline T_1 & A_1 & 0\\ T_2 & 0 & A_2\end{array}$,

2. $\begin{array}{c|c}\omega & H\\ \hline u & \alpha\\ v & \beta\\ T & \Xi\end{array} \xrightarrow{tm^{uv}_w} \left(\begin{array}{c|c}\omega & H\\ \hline w & \alpha+\beta\\ T & \Xi\end{array}\right)_{T_u,T_v\to T_w}$,

3. $\begin{array}{c|ccc}\omega & x & y & H\\ \hline T & \alpha & \beta & \Xi\end{array} \xrightarrow{hm^{xy}_z} \begin{array}{c|cc}\omega & z & H\\ \hline T & \alpha+\sigma_x\beta & \Xi\end{array}$,

4. $\begin{array}{c|cc}\omega & x & H\\ \hline u & \alpha & \theta\\ T & \phi & \Xi\end{array} \xrightarrow[\nu:=1+\alpha]{tha^{ux}} \begin{array}{c|cc}\nu\omega & x & H\\ \hline u & \sigma_x\alpha/\nu & \sigma_x\theta/\nu\\ T & \phi/\nu & \Xi-\phi\theta/\nu\end{array}$,

and satisfying $(\epsilon_x;\epsilon_u;\rho^{\pm}_{ux}) \xrightarrow{\beta} \left(\begin{array}{c|c}1 & x\\ \hline & \end{array}; \begin{array}{c|c}1 & \\ \hline u & \end{array}; \begin{array}{c|c}1 & x\\ \hline u & T_u^{\pm1}-1\end{array}\right)$.

Proposition. If T is a u-tangle and $\beta(\delta T) = (\omega, A)$, then $\gamma(T) = (\omega, \sigma - A)$, where $\sigma = \operatorname{diag}(\sigma_a)_{a\in S}$.

Prop. ζ reduces to β, with ops as in Thm 2.

Prop. ζ is given by . . .

BF & conf. space integrals!

References.

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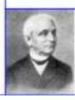

"God created the knots, all else in topology is the work of mortals."

Leopold Kronecker (modified)

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