

September-16-09
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See "Some Computations" at

http://katlas.math.toronto.edu/drorbn/index.php?title=06-1350/Class_Notes_for_Thursday_October_12

0. A few further web words, Nadish's work.

Embarassing:

$$\langle \emptyset \rangle = 1; \quad \langle \bigcirc L \rangle = (-A^2 - B^2) \langle L \rangle; \quad \langle \times \rangle = A \langle \nearrow \rangle + B \langle \searrow \rangle$$

$$J(L) = (-A^3)^{w(L)} \frac{\langle L \rangle}{\langle \bigcirc \rangle} \Big|_{A \rightarrow q^{1/4}} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} A^2 \rightarrow -q^{-1/2} \\ A \rightarrow iq^{-1/4} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} A^4 \rightarrow 1/q \\ -A^2 - A^{-2} \rightarrow q^{1/2} + q^{-1/2} \end{matrix}$$

Much of what we'll do is in "On the Vassiliev Knot invariants, DBN 1992,

<http://www.math.toronto.edu/~drorbn/papers/OnVassiliev/index.html>

1. Define "Finite type invariant", \mathcal{D} , $w: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$
2. Thm $J(k)(e^x) = \sum v_n(k) x^n$; J_1 is of type n.

$$\begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{matrix} \rightarrow A \begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{matrix} + A^{-1} \begin{matrix} \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{matrix} \quad \rightarrow -A^4 \begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{matrix} - A^2 \begin{matrix} \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{matrix} \quad (= -q^{1/2} \begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{matrix} + q^{-1/2} \begin{matrix} \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{matrix})$$

$$\begin{matrix} \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{matrix} \rightarrow A^{-1} \begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{matrix} + A \begin{matrix} \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{matrix} \quad \rightarrow -A^{-4} \begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{matrix} - A^{-2} \begin{matrix} \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{matrix} \quad (= -q^{-1/2} \begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{matrix} + q^{1/2} \begin{matrix} \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{matrix})$$

$$q J(\begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{matrix}) - q^{-1} J(\begin{matrix} \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{matrix}) = (q^{1/2} - q^{-1/2}) J(\begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \nearrow \end{matrix})$$

"The skein relation" $J(\bigcirc^k) = (q^{1/2} + q^{-1/2})^{k-1}$

Aside this & $J(\bigcirc)$ define J , and likewise

$$A(\begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{matrix}) - A(\begin{matrix} \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{matrix}) = z A(\begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \nearrow \end{matrix})$$

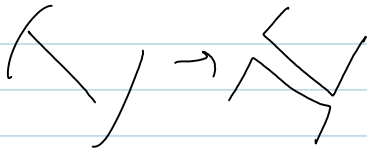
$$\& \quad q^{1/2} H(\begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{matrix}) - q^{-1/2} H(\begin{matrix} \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{matrix}) = (q^{1/2} - q^{-1/2}) H(\begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \nearrow \end{matrix}) \quad \left. \begin{matrix} \text{define Alex} \\ \text{HOMFLY-PT} \end{matrix} \right\}$$

$$H(\bigcirc^k) = \frac{q^{1/2} - q^{-1/2}}{q^{1/2} - q^{-1/2}}$$

$$H(\mathcal{O}^k) = \frac{q^{+1/2} - q^{-1/2}}{q^{1/2} - q^{-1/2}}$$

3. Derive $W_{\mathcal{J}_n}$, $W_{\mathcal{H}_n}$, $W_{\mathcal{A}_n}$

$W_{\mathcal{A}_n}$:



⋮

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5.

m	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
$\dim \mathcal{A}_m^r$	1	0	1	1	3	4	9	14	27	44	80	132	232
$\dim \mathcal{A}_m$	1	1	2	3	6	10	19	33	60	104	184	316	548
$\dim \mathcal{P}_m$	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	8	12	18	27	39	55