Kashaev's Signature Conjecture

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Agenda. Show and tell with signatures.

Abstract. I will display side by side two nearly identical computer programs whose inputs are knots and whose outputs seem to always be the same. I'll then admit, very reluctantly, that I don't know how to prove that these outputs are always the same. One program I wrote mostly in Bedlewo, Poland, in the summer of 2003 and as of recently I understand why it computes the Levine-Tristram signature of a knot. The other is based on the 2018 preprint *On Symmetric Matrices Associated with Oriented Link Diagrams* by Rinat Kashaev (arXiv:1801.04632), where he conjectures that a certain simple algorithm also computes that same signature.

If you can, please turn your video on! (And mic, whenever needed).

These slides and all the code within are available at http://drorbn.net/cms21.

(I'll post the video there too)


```
Bed[K_, ω_] :=
  Module[{t, r, XingsByArmpits, bends, faces, p, A, is},
   t = 1 - ω; r = t + t*;
   XingsByArmpits =
    List @@ PD[K] /. x : X[i_, j_, k_, l_] :→
      If[PositiveQ[x], X+[-i, j, k, -l], X-[-j, k, l, -i]];
   bends = Times @@ XingsByArmpits /.
     _[X][a_, b_, c_, d_] :→ p[a,-d] p[b,-a] p[c,-b] p[d,-c];
   faces = bends //. p[x__,y_] p[y_,z__] :→ p[x,y,z];
   A = Table[0, Length@faces, Length@faces];
   Do[is = Position[faces, #][[1, 1]] & /@ List @@ x;
    A[[is, is]] += If[Head[x] === X+,
      ( -r   -t   2t   t* )    (  r   -t  -2t*  t* )
      ( -t*   0   t*    0 ),   ( -t*   0   t*    0 )
      ( 2t*   t   -r  -t* )    ( -2t   t    r   -t* )
      (  t    0   -t    0 )    (  t    0   -t    0 )  ],
    {x, XingsByArmpits}];
   MatrixSignature[A] ];
```

```
Kas[K_, ω_] :=
  Module[{u, v, XingsByArmpits, bends, faces, p, A, is},
   u = Re[ω^(1/2)]; v = Re[ω];
   XingsByArmpits =
    List @@ PD[K] /. x : X[i_, j_, k_, l_] :→
      If[PositiveQ[x], X+[-i, j, k, -l], X-[-j, k, l, -i]];
   bends = Times @@ XingsByArmpits /.
     _[X][a_, b_, c_, d_] :→ p[a,-d] p[b,-a] p[c,-b] p[d,-c];
   faces = bends //. p[x__,y_] p[y_,z__] :→ p[x,y,z];
   A = Table[0, Length@faces, Length@faces];
   Do[is = Position[faces, #][[1, 1]] & /@ List @@ x;
    A[[is, is]] += If[Head[x] === X+,
      ( v u 1 u )     ( v u 1 u )
      ( u 1 u 1 ),  - ( u 1 u 1 )
      ( 1 u v u )     ( 1 u v u )
      ( u 1 u 1 )     ( u 1 u 1 )  ],
    {x, XingsByArmpits}];
   (MatrixSignature[A] - Writhe[K]) / 2 ];
```


Why am I showing you 💀code💀?

- I love code — it's fun!
- Believe it or not, it is more expressive than math-talk (though I'll do the math-talk as well, to confirm with prevailing norms).
- It is directly verifiable. Once it is up and running, you'll never ask yourself "did he misplace a sign somewhere"?

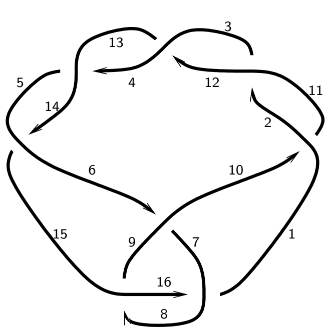

```
Bed[K_, ω_] :=
  Module[{t, r, XingsByArmpits, bends, faces, p, A, is},
   t = 1 - ω; r = t + t*;
   XingsByArmpits =
    List @@ PD[K] /. x : X[i_, j_, k_, l_] :→
      If[PositiveQ[x], X+[-i, j, k, -l], X-[-j, k, l, -i]];
   bends = Times @@ XingsByArmpits /.
     _[X][a_, b_, c_, d_] :→ p[a,-d] p[b,-a] p[c,-b] p[d,-c];
   faces = bends //. p[x__,y_] p[y_,z__] :→ p[x,y,z];
   A = Table[0, Length@faces, Length@faces];
   Do[is = Position[faces, #][[1, 1]] & /@ List @@ x;
    A[[is, is]] += If[Head[x] === X+,
      ( -r   -t   2t   t* )    (  r   -t  -2t*  t* )
      ( -t*   0   t*    0 ),   ( -t*   0   t*    0 )
      ( 2t*   t   -r  -t* )    ( -2t   t    r   -t* )
      (  t    0   -t    0 )    (  t    0   -t    0 )  ],
    {x, XingsByArmpits}];
   MatrixSignature[A] ];
```

```
Kas[K_, ω_] :=
  Module[{u, v, XingsByArmpits, bends, faces, p, A, is},
   u = Re[ω^(1/2)]; v = Re[ω];
   XingsByArmpits =
    List @@ PD[K] /. x : X[i_, j_, k_, l_] :→
      If[PositiveQ[x], X+[-i, j, k, -l], X-[-j, k, l, -i]];
   bends = Times @@ XingsByArmpits /.
     _[X][a_, b_, c_, d_] :→ p[a,-d] p[b,-a] p[c,-b] p[d,-c];
   faces = bends //. p[x__,y_] p[y_,z__] :→ p[x,y,z];
   A = Table[0, Length@faces, Length@faces];
   Do[is = Position[faces, #][[1, 1]] & /@ List @@ x;
    A[[is, is]] += If[Head[x] === X+,
      ( v u 1 u )     ( v u 1 u )
      ( u 1 u 1 ),  - ( u 1 u 1 )
      ( 1 u v u )     ( 1 u v u )
      ( u 1 u 1 )     ( u 1 u 1 )  ],
    {x, XingsByArmpits}];
   (MatrixSignature[A] - Writhe[K]) / 2 ];
```

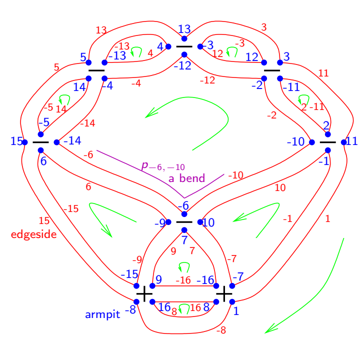

Verification.

```
Once[<< KnotTheory`]
Loading KnotTheory` version of February 2, 2020, 10:53:45.2097.
Read more at http://katlas.org/wiki/KnotTheory.
MatrixSignature[A_] :=
  Total[Sign[Select[Eigenvalues[A], Abs[#] > 10^-12 &]]];
Writhe[K_] := Sum[If[PositiveQ[x], 1, -1], {x, List @@ PD@K}];
Sum[ω = e^(i RandomReal[{0,2π}]); Bed[K, ω] == Kas[K, ω], {10},
  {K, AllKnots[{3, 10}]}]
KnotTheory: Loading precomputed data in PD4Knots`.
2490 True
```


Label everything!



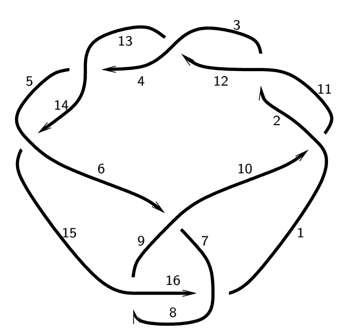
$PD[X[10,1,11,2], X[2,11,3,12], \ldots]$



$\{X_-[-1,11,2,-10], X_-[-11,3,12,-2], \ldots\}$

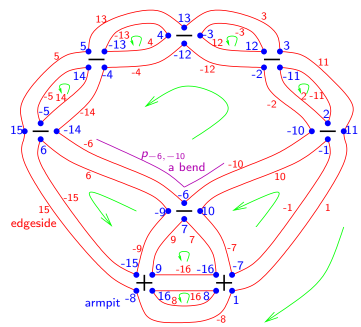
Lets run our code line by line...

```
PD[8_2] = PD[X[10, 1, 11, 2],
   X[2, 11, 3, 12], X[12, 3, 13, 4],
   X[4, 13, 5, 14], X[14, 5, 15, 6],
   X[8, 16, 9, 15], X[16, 8, 1, 7],
   X[6, 9, 7, 10]];
K = 8_2;
```



```
XingsByArmpits =
 List @@ PD[K] /.
  x : X[i_, j_, k_, l_] :>
   If[PositiveQ[x], X+[-i, j, k, -l],
    X-[-j, k, l, -i]]
```

$\{X_-[-1, 11, 2, -10], X_-[-11, 3, 12, -2], X_-[-3, 13, 4, -12], X_-[-13, 5, 14, -4], X_-[-5, 15, 6, -14], X_+[-8, 16, 9, -15], X_+[-16, 8, 1, -7], X_-[-9, 7, 10, -6]\}$

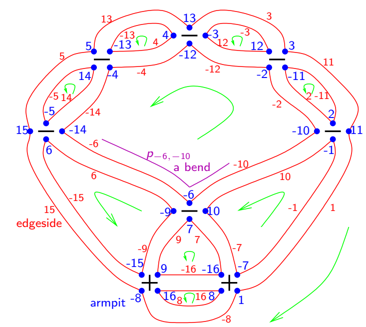



```
bends = Times @@ XingsByArmpits /.
  _[X][a_, b_, c_, d_] :>
   p[a,-d] p[b,-a] p[c,-b] p[d,-c]
```

$p_{-16,7}\, p_{-15,-9}\, p_{-14,-6}\, p_{-13,4}\, p_{-12,-4}\, p_{-11,2}\, p_{-10,-2}\, p_{-9,6}\, p_{-8,15}\, p_{-7,-1}\, p_{-6,-10}\, p_{-5,14}\, p_{-4,-14}\, p_{-3,12}\, p_{-2,-12}\, p_{-1,10}\, p_{1,-8}\, p_{2,-11}\, p_{3,11}\, p_{4,-13}\, p_{5,13}\, p_{6,-15}\, p_{7,9}\, p_{8,16}\, p_{9,-16}\, p_{10,-7}\, p_{11,1}\, p_{12,-3}\, p_{13,3}\, p_{14,-5}\, p_{15,5}\, p_{16,8}$

```
faces = bends //. p[x__, y_] p[y_, z__] :> p[x, y, z]
```

$p_{-13,4,-13}\, p_{-11,2,-11}\, p_{-5,14,-5}\, p_{-3,12,-3}\, p_{8,16,8}\, p_{6,-15,-9,6}\, p_{9,-16,7,9}\, p_{10,-7,-1,10}\, p_{-10,-2,-12,-4,-14,-6,-10}\, p_{1,-8,15,5,13,3,11,1}$




```
A = Table[0, Length@faces, Length@faces];
A // MatrixForm
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0\\ 0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0\\ 0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0\\ 0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0\\ 0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0\\ 0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0\\ 0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0\\ 0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0\\ 0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0\\ 0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0 \end{pmatrix}$$


```
Do[is = Position[faces, #][[1, 1]] & /@ List @@ x;
  A[[is, is]] += If[Head[x] === X+,
    (v u 1 u; u 1 u 1; 1 u v u; u 1 u 1), -(v u 1 u; u 1 u 1; 1 u v u; u 1 u 1)],
  {x, XingsByArmpits}];
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} v&u&1&u\\ u&1&u&1\\ 1&u&v&u\\ u&1&u&1 \end{pmatrix}, -\begin{pmatrix} v&u&1&u\\ u&1&u&1\\ 1&u&v&u\\ u&1&u&1 \end{pmatrix}$$


```
x = XingsByArmpits[[1]]
```

$X_-[-1, 11, 2, -10]$

```
faces
```

$p_{-13,4,-13}\, p_{-11,2,-11}\, p_{-5,14,-5}\, p_{-3,12,-3}\, p_{8,16,8}\, p_{6,-15,-9,6}\, p_{9,-16,7,9}\, p_{10,-7,-1,10}\, p_{-10,-2,-12,-4,-14,-6,-10}\, p_{1,-8,15,5,13,3,11,1}$

```
is = Position[faces, #][[1, 1]] & /@ List @@ x
```

{8, 10, 2, 9}


```
A[[is, is]] += If[Head[x] === X+,
   (v u 1 u; u 1 u 1; 1 u v u; u 1 u 1), -(v u 1 u; u 1 u 1; 1 u v u; u 1 u 1)];
A // MatrixForm
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0\\ 0&-v&0&0&0&0&0&-1&-u&-u\\ 0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0\\ 0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0\\ 0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0\\ 0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0\\ 0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&0\\ 0&-1&0&0&0&0&0&-v&-u&-u\\ 0&-u&0&0&0&0&0&-u&-1&-1\\ 0&-u&0&0&0&0&0&-u&-1&-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Recall, $is = \{8, 10, 2, 9\}$

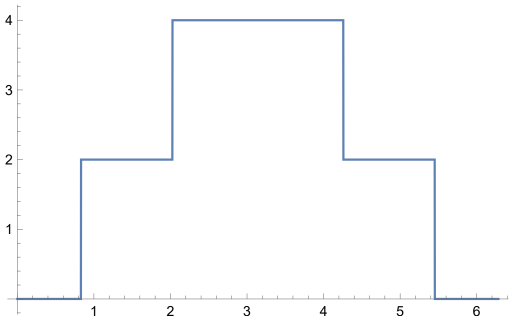

```
Do[is = Position[faces, #][[1, 1]] & /@ List @@ x;
  A[[is, is]] += If[Head[x] === X+,
    (v u 1 u; u 1 u 1; 1 u v u; u 1 u 1), -(v u 1 u; u 1 u 1; 1 u v u; u 1 u 1)],
  {x, Rest@XingsByArmpits}]
```



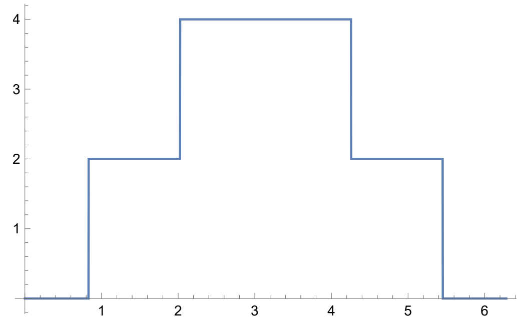
```
A // MatrixForm
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2v&0&-1&-1&0&0&0&0&-2u&-2u\\ 0&-2v&0&-1&0&0&0&-1&-2u&-2u\\ -1&0&-2v&0&0&-1&0&0&-2u&-2u\\ -1&-1&0&-2v&0&0&0&0&-2u&-2u\\ 0&0&0&0&2&1&2u&1&0&2u\\ 0&0&-1&0&1&1-2v&0&-1&-2u&0\\ 0&0&0&0&2u&0&-1+2v&0&-1&2\\ 0&-1&0&0&1&-1&0&1-2v&-2u&0\\ -2u&-2u&-2u&-2u&0&-2u&-1&-2u&-6&-5\\ -2u&-2u&-2u&-2u&2u&0&2&0&-5&-5+2v \end{pmatrix}$$

```
Plot[ω = e^(i t); u = Re[ω^(1/2)]; v = Re[ω];
 (MatrixSignature[A] - Writhe[K]) / 2,
 {t, 0, 2 π}]
```

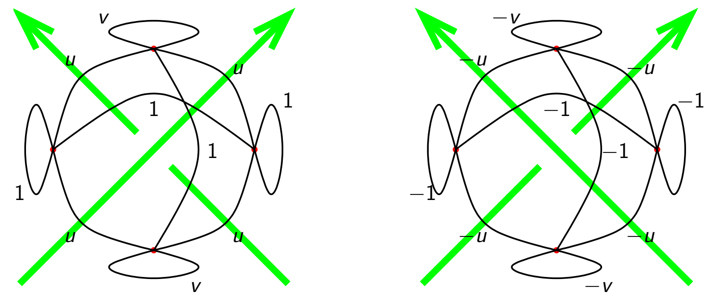



```
Plot[Bed[Knot[8, 2], e^(i t)], {t, 0, 2 π}]
```



Kashaev for Mathematicians.

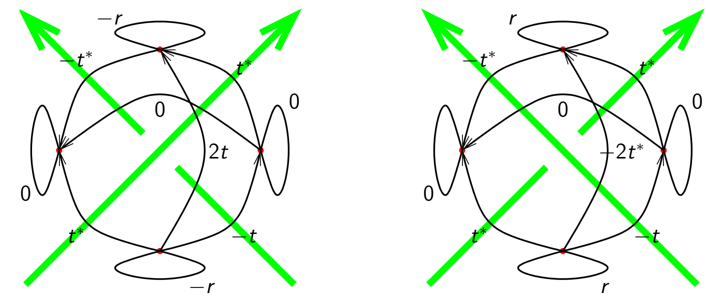
For a knot K and a complex unit ω set $u = \Re(\omega^{1/2})$, $v = \Re(\omega)$, make an $F \times F$ matrix A with contributions



and output $\frac{1}{2}(\sigma(A) - w(K))$.

Bedlewo for Mathematicians.

For a knot K and a complex unit ω set $t = 1 - \omega$, $r = 2\Re(t)$, make an $F \times F$ matrix A with contributions



(conjugate if going against the flow) and output $\sigma(A)$.

Why are they equal?

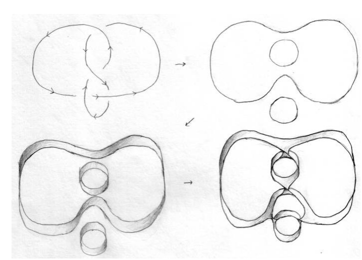
I dunno, yet note that

- Kashaev is over the $\mathbb{R}$eals, Bedlewo is over the $\mathbb{C}$omplex numbers.
- There's a factor of 2 between them, and a shift.

…so it's not merely a matrix manipulation.

Theorem. The Bedlewo program computes the Levine-Tristram signature of K at ω.

(Easy) **Proof.** Levine and Tristram tell us to look at $\sigma((1-\omega)L + (1-\omega^*)L^T)$, where L is the linking matrix for a Seifert surface S for K: $L_{ij} = \text{lk}(\gamma_i, \gamma_i^+)$ where γ_i run over a basis of $H_1(S)$ and γ_i^+ is the pushout of γ_i. But signatures don't change if you run over and over-determined basis, and the faces make such and over-determined basis whose linking numbers are controlled by the crossings. The rest is details.



Art by Emily Redelmeier

Thank You!