Shifted Partial Quadratics, their Pushforwards, and Signature Invariants for Tangles

Abstract. Following a general discussion of the computation of zombians of unfinished columbaria (with examples), I will tell you about my recent joint work w/ Jessica Liu on what we feel is the "textbook" extension of knot signatures to tangles, which for unknown reasons, is not in any of the textbooks that we know.


Jessica Liu

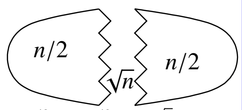


Columbaria in an East Sydney Cemetery


Image: Freepik.com
Jacobian, Hamiltonian, Zombian

Prior Art on signatures for tangles / braids. Gambaudo and Ghys [GG], Cimasoni and Conway [CC], Conway [Co], Merz [Me]. All define signatures of tangles / braids by first closing them to links and then work hard to derive composition properties.

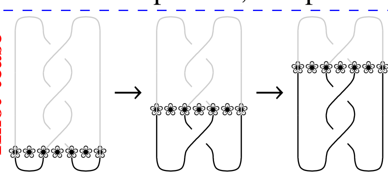
Why Tangles? • Faster!



$2^{n/2}+2^{n/2}+2^{\sqrt{n}} \ll 2^n$

- Conceptually clearer proofs of invariance (and of skein relations).
- Often fun and consequential:
  - The Jones Polynomial $\rightsquigarrow$ The Temperley-Lieb Algebra.
  - Khovanov Homology $\rightsquigarrow$ "Unfinished complexes", complexes in a category.
  - The Kontsevich Integral $\rightsquigarrow$ Associators.
  - HFK $\rightsquigarrow$ OMG, type D, type A, $\mathcal{A}_\infty$, ...

Knot-tease



Zombies: Freepik.com

Computing Zombians of Unfinished Columbaria.

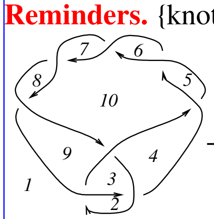
- Must be no slower than for finished ones.
- Future zombies must be able to complete the computation.
- Future zombies must not even know the size of the task that today's zombies were facing.
- We must be able to extend to ZPUCs, Zombie Processed Unfinished Columbaria!

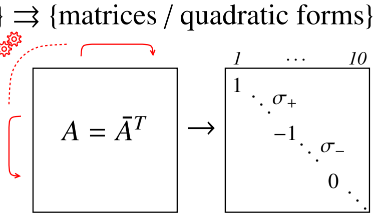

Columbarium near Assen

Example / Exercise. Compute the determinant of a $1,000\times 1,000$ matrix in which 50 entries are not yet given.

Homework / Research Projects. • What with ZPUCs? • Use this to get an Alexander tangle invariant.

Reminders. $\{\text{knots}\} \rightrightarrows \{\text{matrices / quadratic forms}\} \xrightarrow[\sigma]{\text{signature}} \mathbb{Z}$:



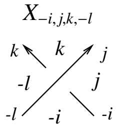
$\to$


$\to \sigma = \sigma_+ - \sigma_- + s$

With $|\omega|=1$, $t=1-\omega$, $r=t+\bar t$, $v=\mathrm{Re}(\omega)$, and $u=\mathrm{Re}(\omega^{1/2})$:

Tristram-Levine *(TL)* | Kashaev *(Kas)*

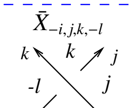
$X_{-i,j,k,-l}$



$$A \mathrel{+}= \begin{pmatrix} -r & -t & 2t & \bar t\\ -\bar t & 0 & \bar t & 0\\ 2\bar t & t & -r & -\bar t\\ t & 0 & -t & 0\end{pmatrix}\begin{matrix} i\\ j\\ k\\ l\end{matrix}\qquad s=0$$

$$A \mathrel{+}= \begin{pmatrix} v & u & 1 & u\\ u & 1 & u & 1\\ 1 & u & v & u\\ u & 1 & u & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{matrix} i\\ j\\ k\\ l\end{matrix}\qquad s \mathrel{-}= 1$$

$\bar X_{-i,j,k,-l}$



$$A \mathrel{+}= \begin{pmatrix} r & -t & -2\bar t & \bar t\\ -\bar t & 0 & \bar t & 0\\ -2t & t & r & -\bar t\\ t & 0 & -t & 0\end{pmatrix}\begin{matrix} i\\ j\\ k\\ l\end{matrix}\qquad s=0$$

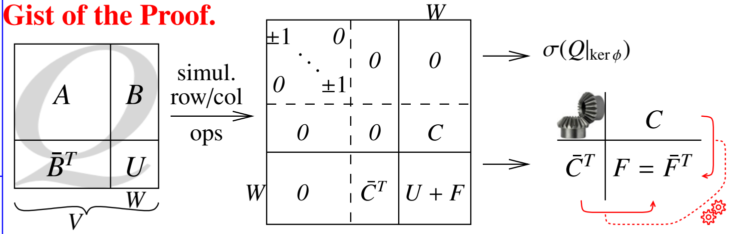
$$A \mathrel{-}= \begin{pmatrix} v & u & 1 & u\\ u & 1 & u & 1\\ 1 & u & v & u\\ u & 1 & u & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{matrix} i\\ j\\ k\\ l\end{matrix}\qquad s \mathrel{+}= 1$$

~~Kashaev's Conjecture~~ [Ka] For knots, $\sigma_{Kas}=2\sigma_{TL}$.
Liu's Theorem [Li].

A *Partial Quadratic (PQ)* on V is a quadratic Q defined only on a subspace $\mathcal{D}_Q\subset V$. We add PQs with $\mathcal{D}_{Q_1+Q_2}:=\mathcal{D}_{Q_1}\cap\mathcal{D}_{Q_2}$. Given a linear $\psi\colon V\to W$ and a PQ Q on W, there is an obvious *pullback* ψ^*Q, a PQ on V.

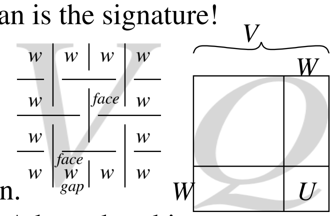
Theorem 1. Given a linear $\phi\colon V\to W$ and a PQ Q on V, there is a unique *pushforward* PQ ϕ_*Q on W such that for every *PQ* U on W, $\sigma_V(Q+\phi^*U)=\sigma_{\ker\phi}(Q|_{\ker\phi})+\sigma_W(U+\phi_*Q)$.
(If you must, $\mathcal{D}(\phi_*Q)=\phi(\mathrm{ann}_Q(\mathcal{D}(Q)\cap\ker\phi))$ and $(\phi_*Q)(w)=Q(v)$, where v is s.t. $\phi(v)=w$ and $Q(v,\mathrm{rad}\,Q|_{\ker\phi})=0$).

Gist of the Proof.



... and the quadratic $F=:\phi_*Q$ is well-defined only on $D:=\ker C$.

Exactly what we want, if the Zombian is the signature!
V: The full space of *faces*.
W: The boundary, made of *gaps*.
Q: The known parts.
U: The part yet unknown.
$\sigma_V(Q+\phi^*(U))$: The overall Zombian.
$\sigma(Q|_{\ker\phi})$: An internal bit. $U+\phi_*Q$: A boundary bit.
And so our ZPUC is the pair $S=(\sigma(Q|_{\ker\phi}),\phi_*Q)$.



A *Shifted Partial Quadratic (SPQ)* on V is a pair $S=(s\in\mathbb{Z}, Q$ a PQ on $V)$. addition also adds the shifts, pullbacks keep the shifts, yet $\phi_*S:=(s+\sigma_{\ker\phi}(Q|_{\ker\phi}),\phi_*Q)$ and $\sigma(S):=s+\sigma(Q)$.

Theorem 1' (*Reciprocity*). Given $\phi\colon V\to W$, for SPQs S on V and U on W we have $\sigma_V(S+\phi^*U)=\sigma_W(U+\phi_*S)$ (and this characterizes ϕ_*S). Note. ψ^* is additive but ϕ_* is not.

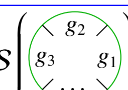
both U=0 or S=0 ?

Theorem 2. ψ^* and ϕ_* are functorial.

Theorem 3. If, as on the right, $\beta\alpha=\delta\gamma$ and α and γ are surjective, then $\alpha_*\gamma^*=\beta^*\delta_*$.

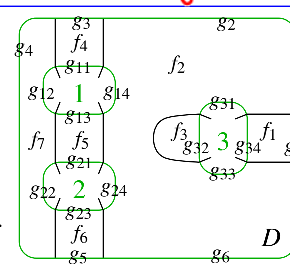
$$\begin{tikzcd} V_0 \arrow[r, "\alpha"] \arrow[d, "\gamma"'] & V_1 \arrow[d, "\beta"] \\ V_2 \arrow[r, "\delta"'] \arrow[ur, dotted] & V_3 \end{tikzcd}$$

Fails if $V_0=V_1=V_2$, and $V_3=0$!

Definition. $\mathcal{S}$


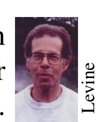
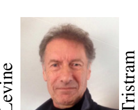
$:=\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{SPQ } S\\ \text{on } \langle g_i\rangle\end{matrix}\right\}$.

Theorem 4 ~~(?)~~ $\{\mathcal{S}(\text{cyclic sets})\}$ is a planar algebra, with compositions $\mathcal{S}(D)((S_i)):=\phi^D_*(\psi^*_D(\bigoplus_i S_i))$, where $\psi_D\colon\langle f_i\rangle\to\langle g_{\alpha i}\rangle$ maps every face of D to the sum of the input gaps adjacent to it and $\phi^D\colon\langle f_i\rangle\to\langle g_i\rangle$ maps every face to the sum of the output gaps adjacent to it. So for our D, ψ_D is $f_1\mapsto g_{34}$, $f_2\mapsto g_{31}+g_{14}+g_{24}+g_{33}$, $f_3\mapsto g_{32}$, $f_4\mapsto g_{11}$, $f_5\mapsto g_{13}+g_{21}$, $f_6\mapsto g_{23}$, $f_7\mapsto g_{12}+g_{22}$ and ϕ^D is $f_1\mapsto g_1$, $f_2\mapsto g_2+g_6$, $f_3\mapsto 0$, $f_4\mapsto g_3$, $f_5\mapsto 0$, $f_6\mapsto g_5$, $f_7\mapsto g_4$.

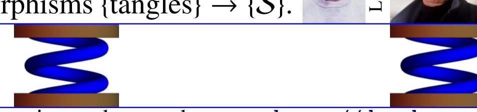


Connection Diagram

Theorem 5. TL and Kas, defined on X and $\bar X$ as before, extend to planar algebra morphisms $\{\text{tangles}\}\to\{\mathcal{S}\}$.


Levine

Tristram

Kashaev



Add a HW section!

Proof of Theorem 1'. Fix W and consider triples $(V, S, \phi\colon V \to W)$ where $S = (s, D, Q)$ is an SPQ on V. Declare $(V_1, S_1, \phi_1) \sim (V_2, S_2, \phi_2)$ if for every quadratic U on W, "push-equivalent"

$$\sigma_{V_1}(S_1 + \phi_1^* U) = \sigma_{V_2}(S_2 + \phi_2^* U).$$

Given our (V, S, ϕ), we need to show:
1. There is an SPQ S' on W such that $(V, S, \phi) \sim (W, S', I)$. Is it? Explain/ add a guided HW exercise See below.
2. If $(W, S', I) \sim (W, S'', I)$ then $S' = S''$.

Property 2 is easy. Property 1 follows from the following three claims, each of which is easy.

Claim 1. If $v \in \ker\phi \cap D(S)$, and $\lambda := Q(v) \neq 0$, then $(V, S, \phi) \sim$

$$\left(V/\langle v\rangle, \left(s + \operatorname{sign}(\lambda), V/\langle v\rangle, Q - \frac{Q(-, v) \otimes Q(v, -)}{|\lambda|^2}\right), \phi/\langle v\rangle\right).$$

So wlog $Q|_{\ker\phi} = 0$ (meaning, $Q|_{\ker\phi\otimes\ker\phi} = 0$). □

Claim 2. If $Q|_{\ker\phi} = 0$ and $v \in \ker\phi \cap D(S)$, let $V' = \ker Q(v, -)$ and then $(V, S, \phi) \sim (V', S|_{V'}, \phi|_{V'})$ so wlog $Q|_{V\otimes\ker\phi+\ker\phi\otimes V} = 0$. □

Claim 3. If $Q|_{V\otimes\ker\phi+\ker\phi\otimes V} = 0$ then $S = \phi^* S'$ for some SPQ S' on $\operatorname{im}\phi$ and then $(V, S, \phi) \sim (W, S', I)$. □ □

Proof of Theorem 2. The functoriality of pullbacks needs no proof. Now assume $V_0 \xrightarrow{\alpha} V_1 \xrightarrow{\beta} V_2$ and that S is an SPQ on V_0. Then for every SPQ U on V_2 we have, using reciprocity three times, that $\sigma(\beta_*\alpha_* S + U) = \sigma(\alpha_* S + \beta^* U) = \sigma(S + \alpha^*\beta^* U) = \sigma(S + (\beta\alpha)^* U) = \sigma((\beta\alpha)_* S + U)$. Hence $\beta_*\alpha_* S = (\beta\alpha)_* S$. □

Alternatively, $(V_0, S, \beta\alpha)$ is push-equivalent to $(V_1, \alpha_* S, \beta)$

Lemma 1. $\phi_*\phi^* S = S|_{\operatorname{im}\phi}$.

Proof. For every PQ U with $D(U) = \operatorname{im}\phi$ we have $\sigma(S|_{\operatorname{im}\phi} + U) = \sigma(S + U) = \sigma(\phi^*(S + U)) = \sigma(\phi^* S + \phi^* U) = \sigma(\phi_*\phi^* S + U)$ where for the second equality we use the fact that a pullback by a surjective map does not change the signature, and the last equality is the reciprocity property. □

Lemma 2. Under the conditions of Theorem 3, if S_i is an SPQ on V_i for $i = 1, 2$, then $\sigma(\alpha^* S_1 + \gamma^* S_2) = \sigma(\beta_* S_1 + \delta_* S_2)$.

Proof. Let $\pi := \beta\alpha = \delta\gamma$. Then (in order) by reciprocity with $U = 0$, by the functoriality of pushforwards, by Lemma 1, and using the surjectivity of α and of γ, $\sigma(\alpha^* S_1 + \gamma^* S_2) = \sigma(\pi_*(\alpha^* S_1 + \gamma^* S_2)) = \sigma(\beta_*\alpha_*\alpha^* S_1 + \delta_*\gamma_*\gamma^* S_2) = \sigma(\beta_*(S_1|_{\operatorname{im}\alpha}) + \delta_*(S_2|_{\operatorname{im}\gamma})) = \sigma(\beta_* S_1 + \delta_* S_2)$ □

Proof of Theorem 3. Given S on V_2, for every U on V_1 we have using reciprocity, Lemma 2, and reciprocity again, that $\sigma(\alpha_*\gamma^* S + U) = \sigma(\gamma^* S + \alpha^* U) = \sigma(\delta_* S + \beta_* U) = \sigma(\beta^*\delta_* S + U)$. Hence $\alpha_*\gamma^* S = \beta^*\delta_* S$. □

1. By taking $U=0$ in the reciprocity statement, prove that always $\sigma(\phi_* S)=\sigma(S)$. But wait, this seems wrong if $\phi=0$. What saves the day?
2. By taking $S=0$ in the reciprocity statement, prove that always $\sigma(\phi^* U)=\sigma(U)$. But wait, this is nonsense! What went wrong?
3. Any lemma that's no longer needed.
4. $\begin{tikzcd} & A \arrow[dl] \arrow[dr] & \\ B \arrow[dr] & & 0 \arrow[dl] \\ & C & \end{tikzcd}$ $\begin{tikzcd} & A \arrow[dl] \arrow[dr] & \\ B \arrow[dr] & & C \arrow[dl] \\ & 0 & \end{tikzcd}$ analyze diagrams of these forms from the perspective of the [push, pull] theorem.
5. Does [push, pull] hold for $\begin{tikzcd} & V \arrow[dl, "I"'] \arrow[dr, "I"] & \\ V \arrow[dr] & & V \arrow[dl] \\ & 0 & \end{tikzcd}$ $\begin{tikzcd} & 0 \arrow[dl, "0"'] \arrow[dr, "0"] & \\ V \arrow[dr, "I"'] & & V \arrow[dl, "I"] \\ & V & \end{tikzcd}$
6. Understand $\begin{tikzcd} & A\oplus B\oplus C \arrow[dl] \arrow[dr] & \\ A\oplus B \arrow[dr] & & B\oplus C \arrow[dl] \\ & B & \end{tikzcd}$ from the perspective of the "gist of the proof" box.
7. Understand "the 11 irreducible commutative diagrams".

Also make a solution set in mirror?

$\begin{tikzcd} \bullet \arrow[r, "\phi"] \arrow[d, "\psi"'] & \bullet \arrow[dl, "\iota\text{ injective}"] \\ S\ \bullet & \end{tikzcd}$ $\Rightarrow \phi_*\psi^* S = \iota^* S$?

$\begin{tikzcd} & \bullet \arrow[dl, "\alpha"'] \arrow[dr, "\gamma"] \arrow[dd, "\pi"] & \\ S_1\ \bullet \arrow[dr, "\beta"'] & & \bullet\ S_2 \arrow[dl, "\delta"] \\ & \bullet & \end{tikzcd}$

$\ker\pi = \ker\alpha + \ker\gamma \Updownarrow \ker\pi \subset \ker\alpha + \ker\gamma$ and $\operatorname{im}\pi = \operatorname{im}\beta \cap \operatorname{im}\delta \Updownarrow \operatorname{im}\pi \supset \operatorname{im}\beta, \operatorname{im}\pi \supset \operatorname{im}\delta$

Claim (needed for property 2). If A is s.t. $\operatorname{sign}(A+B) = \operatorname{sign}(B)$ for every B, then $A=0$.

Pf If A has said property, then so does P^TAP, for any invertible P. But no $\begin{pmatrix} \pm 1 & & 0 \\ & \pm 1 & \\ 0 & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ has the property.

E.g. out of any non-zero quadratic form one can pull a non-zero 1D summand,

(There ought to be a non-diagonal proof)

$$\begin{tikzcd} \gamma^*B \arrow[r, "\alpha"] \arrow[d, "\delta"] & B \arrow[d, "\beta"] \\ C \arrow[r, "\gamma"'] & A \end{tikzcd}$$

"Equalizer"

$$\gamma^*B = \{(c,b) \in C \times B : \gamma c = \beta b\} \overset{\sim}{=} \beta^*C = B \oplus_A C$$

$$B \oplus_{\beta, A, \gamma} C$$

Claim? pullbacks of pushforward scenes are pushforward scenes

"push & pull commute"

$$\begin{tikzcd} \alpha^*S \arrow[d] & \ni B \oplus_A C \arrow[r, "\alpha"] \arrow[d, "\delta"] & B \ni S \arrow[d, "\beta"] \\ \gamma^*\beta_*S & C \arrow[r, "\gamma"] & A \ni \beta_*S \end{tikzcd}$$

if
$$\begin{tikzcd} B \oplus_A C \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & B \arrow[d] \\ C \arrow[r] & A \end{tikzcd}$$

I think
$$\begin{tikzcd} D \arrow[r, "\alpha"] \arrow[d, "\delta"] \arrow[dr, "\pi"] & B \arrow[d, "\beta"] \\ C \arrow[r, "\gamma"'] & A \end{tikzcd}$$
is a pullback scene, ie, $D \cong C \oplus_A B$

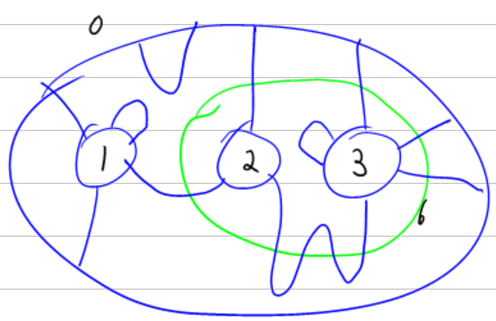
iff
1. $\ker \alpha \cap \ker \gamma = 0$
2. $\operatorname{im} \alpha \supset \ker \beta$ and $\operatorname{im} \delta \supset \ker \gamma$
3. $\ker \pi = \ker \alpha + \ker \delta$

Proof?

$$\begin{tikzcd} & A \oplus E \oplus F \arrow[dl, "\alpha"'] \arrow[dr, "\delta"] \arrow[dd, "\pi"] & \\ A \oplus B \oplus E \arrow[dr, "\beta"'] & & A \oplus C \oplus F \arrow[dl, "\gamma"] \\ & A \oplus B \oplus C \oplus D & \end{tikzcd}$$

This is the most general pullback diagram!

$$\begin{tikzcd} V_1 \arrow[dr, "\beta"'] & & V_2 \arrow[dl, "\gamma"] \\ & V_0 & \end{tikzcd}$$



$$\langle \text{inner faces} \rangle \oplus_{\langle 6\text{-gaps} \rangle} \langle \text{outer faces} \rangle$$
$$\|$$
$$\begin{tikzcd} & & \langle \text{big faces} \rangle \arrow[dll, bend right, "\varphi"'] \arrow[dl, "\gamma"'] \arrow[d, "\pi"] \arrow[dr, "\alpha"] \arrow[drr, bend left, "\phi"] & & \\ \langle \text{1\&2\&3 gaps} \rangle & \langle \text{1 gaps} \rangle \oplus \langle \text{inner faces} \rangle \arrow[l, "\mu"'] \arrow[dr, "\delta"'] & \langle \text{1\&2 gaps} \rangle & \langle \text{outer faces} \rangle \arrow[r, "\nu"] \arrow[dl, "\beta"] & \langle \text{0 gaps} \rangle \\ & & \langle \text{1\&2 gaps} \rangle & & \end{tikzcd}$$

$\ker \pi = \ker \gamma + \ker \alpha$? ✓

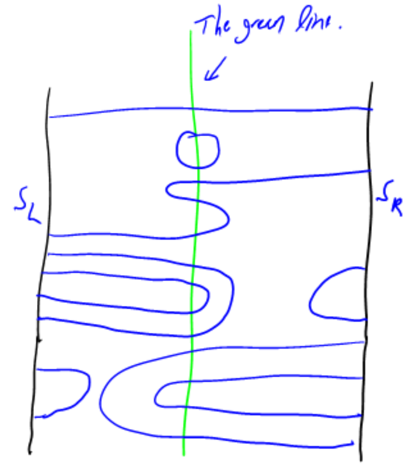
$\operatorname{im} \pi = \operatorname{im} \delta \cap \operatorname{im} \beta$? looks good, needs confirmation.

__Thm__ In this diagram,

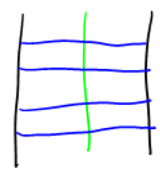
$$\sigma(\alpha^* \mu^* s_L + \gamma^* \nu^* s_R)$$
$$= \sigma(\beta_* \mu^* s_L + \delta_* \nu^* s_R)$$

$$\begin{tikzcd}
 & & \langle \text{full faces} \rangle \ FF \arrow[dl, "\alpha"'] \arrow[dr, "\gamma"] & & \\
 & \langle \text{left faces} \rangle \ LF \arrow[dl, "\mu"'] \arrow[dr, "\beta"] & & \langle \text{right faces} \rangle \ RF \arrow[dl, "\delta"'] \arrow[dr, "\nu"] & \\
s_L \in \langle \text{left gaps} \rangle \ LG & & \langle \text{green gaps} \rangle \ GG & & \langle \text{right gaps} \rangle \ni s_R \ RG
\end{tikzcd}$$

__Claim__ $\operatorname{im} \alpha + \ker \mu = LF$



Easiest case:



$$\begin{tikzcd}
 & \mathbb{R}^n \arrow[dl] \arrow[dr] & \\
\mathbb{R}^n \arrow[dr] & & \mathbb{R}^n \arrow[dl] \\
 & \mathbb{R}^n &
\end{tikzcd}$$

Q. what exactly is the abstraction of  ?

$$\begin{tikzcd} & A+B+C \arrow[dl, "\alpha"'] \arrow[dr, "\gamma"] \arrow[dd, "\pi"] & \\ A+B \arrow[dr, "\beta"'] & & B+C \arrow[dl, "\delta"] \\ & B & \end{tikzcd}$$

$$\begin{tikzcd} & V_0 \arrow[dl, "\alpha"'] \arrow[dr, "\gamma"] \arrow[dd, "\pi"] & \\ s_1 \in V_1 \arrow[dr, "\beta"'] \arrow[r, phantom, "1"] & \arrow[r, phantom, "2"] & V_2 \ni s_2 \arrow[dl, "\delta"] \\ & V_3 & \end{tikzcd}$$

Goal:

$$\sigma(\alpha^* s_1 + \gamma^* s_2) = \sigma(\beta_* s_1 + \delta_* s_2)$$

$$\sigma(\beta_* s_1 + \delta_* s_2) \overset{\text{w/luck}}{=} \sigma(\pi_* \alpha^* s_1 + \delta_* s_2) \overset{\text{reciprocity}}{=} \sigma(\alpha^* s_1 + \pi^* \delta_* s_2)$$

✓ under conditions...

$$\sigma(\alpha^* s_1 + \gamma^* s_2) \overset{\text{rec.}}{=} \sigma(\gamma_* \alpha^* s_1 + s_2) \underset{2}{\overset{?}{=}} \sigma(\delta^* \pi_* \alpha^* s_1 + s_2) \overset{\text{rec.}}{=} \sigma(\pi_* \alpha^* s_1 + \delta_* s_2) \underset{1}{\overset{?}{=}} \sigma(\beta_* s_1 + \delta_* s_2)$$

Claim 1 $\pi_* \alpha^* s = \beta_* s$ if

$$\begin{tikzcd} & \bullet \arrow[dl, "\alpha"'] \arrow[dd, "\pi"] \\ s \bullet \arrow[dr, "\beta"'] & \\ & \bullet \end{tikzcd}$$

$\beta\alpha = \pi$

$\operatorname{im}\alpha \supset D(s)$

Proof $\sigma(\pi_* \alpha^* s + U) = \sigma(\alpha^* s + \pi^* U)$
$= \sigma(\alpha^* s + \alpha^* \beta^* U) = \sigma(s + \beta^* U)$
$= \sigma(\beta_* s + U)$ for every U,
and so $\beta_* s = \pi_* \alpha^* s$

Claim $\delta^* \pi_* s = \gamma_* s$

if

$$\begin{tikzcd} s \bullet \arrow[dr, "\gamma"] \arrow[dd, "\pi"'] & \\ & \bullet \arrow[dl, "\delta"] \\ \bullet & \end{tikzcd}$$

Seems false

Claim If α is 1-1, then $\alpha^* \alpha_* s = s$

$$\begin{tikzcd} s \bullet \arrow[d, "\alpha"] \\ \bullet \end{tikzcd}$$

Perhaps I want "pullbacks of fibrations"?

$$\begin{tikzcd} \gamma^* C \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & C \arrow[d, "\gamma^*"] \\ A \arrow[r, "\alpha"'] & B \end{tikzcd}$$

$\gamma^* C = \{(a,c) : \alpha a = \gamma c\}$
$= \ker(\alpha - \gamma : A \oplus C \to B)$

what's the abstract definition?

Some pullback diagrams:

$$\begin{tikzcd} & \mathbb{R}^1 \arrow[dl] \arrow[dr] & \\ \mathbb{R}^1 \arrow[dr] & & 0 \arrow[dl] \\ & 0 & \end{tikzcd}$$ ✓

$$\begin{tikzcd} & \mathbb{R} \arrow[dl, "\binom{1}{0}"'] \arrow[dr] & \\ \mathbb{R}^2 \arrow[dr, "(0\ 1)"'] & & 0 \arrow[dl] \\ & \mathbb{R} & \end{tikzcd}$$ ✓

Conjecture 1. If

$$\begin{tikzcd} & \bullet \arrow[dl, "\alpha"'] \arrow[dr, "\gamma"] & \\ s_1 \bullet \arrow[dr, "\beta"'] & & \bullet s_2 \arrow[dl, "\delta"] \\ & & \end{tikzcd}$$

is a pullback diagram, then $\gamma_* \alpha^* = \delta^* \beta_*$

Equivalently, $\sigma(\alpha^* s_1 + \gamma^* s_2)$
$= \sigma(\beta_* s_1 + \delta_* s_2)$

2. The planar algebra composition diagram is a pullback diagram.

$$\begin{tikzcd} & A\oplus E\oplus F \arrow[dl, "\alpha"'] \arrow[dr, "\gamma"] \arrow[dd, "\pi"] & \\ A\oplus B\oplus E \arrow[dr, "\beta"'] & & A\oplus C\oplus F \arrow[dl, "\delta"] \\ & A\oplus B\oplus C\oplus D & \end{tikzcd}$$

This is the most general pullback diagram!

Properties 1. $\ker\alpha \cap \ker\gamma = 0$
2. $\operatorname{im}\alpha \supset \ker\beta$ and $\operatorname{im}\gamma \supset \ker\delta$
3. $\ker\pi = \ker\alpha + \ker\gamma$

Suppose $\ker\alpha \cap \ker\delta = 0$, $\operatorname{im}\alpha \supset \ker\beta$, $\operatorname{im}\gamma \supset \ker\delta$, what's the most general such diagram?

$$\begin{tikzcd} & A\oplus E\oplus F \arrow[dl, "\alpha"'] \arrow[dr, "\gamma"] & \\ A\oplus E\oplus B \arrow[dr, "\beta"'] & & A\oplus F\oplus C \arrow[dl, "\delta"] \\ & A'\oplus B\oplus C & \end{tikzcd}$$

$A' \subset A$

The classification of irreducible commutative squares
$$\begin{tikzcd} \circ \arrow[r, "\gamma"] \arrow[d, "\alpha"'] \arrow[dr, "\pi"] & \circ \arrow[d, "\delta"] \\ \circ \arrow[r, "\beta"'] & \circ \end{tikzcd}$$
:

	$\begin{smallmatrix}1&0\\0&0\end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\0&0\end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix}0&0\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix}0&0\\0&1\end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix}1&1\\0&0\end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix}0&0\\1&1\end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix}1&0\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\0&1\end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix}1&1\\1&0\end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&1\end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix}1&1\\1&1\end{smallmatrix}$
[push, pull]:	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
In equilizers?	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
$\ker\alpha \cap \ker\gamma = 0$	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
$(\operatorname{im}\alpha \supset \ker\beta) \wedge (\operatorname{im}\gamma \supset \ker\delta)$	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
$\ker\pi = \ker\alpha + \ker\gamma$	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
$\operatorname{im}\pi = \operatorname{im}\beta \cap \operatorname{im}\delta$	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓

are these the right conditions?

~~Claim~~? Given
$$\begin{tikzcd} & \circ \arrow[dl, "\alpha"'] \arrow[dr, "\gamma"] \arrow[dd, "\pi"] & \\ s \in \circ \arrow[rr, dashed] \arrow[dr, "\beta"'] & & \circ \ni s_2 \arrow[dl, "\delta"] \\ & \circ & \end{tikzcd}$$
and assuming $\ker\pi = \ker\alpha + \ker\gamma$ and $\operatorname{im}\pi = \operatorname{im}\beta \cap \operatorname{im}\delta$,

$\Updownarrow$ $\ker\pi \subset \ker\alpha + \ker\gamma$ $\qquad$ $\Updownarrow$ $\operatorname{im}\pi \supset \operatorname{im}\beta, \operatorname{im}\pi \supset \operatorname{im}\delta$

we have that $\delta^* \beta_* = \gamma_* \alpha^*$

<u>Pf</u> $\sigma(\beta_* s_1 + \delta_* s_2) = \sigma(\pi^*(\beta_* s_1 + \delta_* s_2)) = \sigma(\pi^* \beta_* s_1 + \pi^* \delta_* s_2) = \sigma(\pi_* \pi^* \beta_* s_1 + \delta_* s_2)$

π is sufficiently surjective

$= \sigma(\delta^* \pi_* \pi^* \beta_* s_1 + s_2) \overset{?}{=} \sigma(\gamma_* \pi^* \beta_* s_1 + s_2) = \sigma(\pi^* \beta_* s_1 + \gamma^* s_2)$

$= \sigma(\beta_* s_1 + \pi_* \gamma^* s_2) = \sigma(s_1 + \beta^* \pi_* \gamma^* s_2) \overset{?}{=} \sigma(s_1 + \alpha_* \gamma^* s_2) = \sigma(\alpha^* s_1 + \gamma^* s_2)$

It would be nice to have some restricted additivity for pushforwards.
Perhaps first, additivity for signatures.

<u>Claim</u>
$$\begin{tikzcd} & \circ V_0 \arrow[dl, "\alpha"'] \arrow[dr, "\gamma"] & \\ s_1 \in V_1 & & V_2 \ni s_2 \end{tikzcd}$$
If $\ker\alpha + \ker\gamma = V_0$, then
$\sigma(\alpha^* s_1 + \gamma^* s_2) = \sigma(\alpha^* s_1) + \sigma(\gamma^* s_2)$

<u>Proof</u> consider
$$\begin{tikzcd} & V_0 \arrow[d, "\beta"] \arrow[ddddl, bend right, "\alpha"'] \arrow[ddddr, bend left, "\gamma"] & \\ & V_0/\ker\alpha \oplus V_0/\ker\gamma \arrow[dl, "\pi_1"'] \arrow[dr, "\pi_2"] & \\ V_0/\ker\alpha \arrow[dd, "\alpha'"'] & & V_0/\ker\gamma \arrow[dd, "\gamma'"] \\ & & \\ V_1 & & V_2 \end{tikzcd}$$

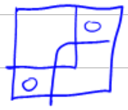
β is a surjection for if $(\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2) \in V_0/\ker\alpha \oplus V_0/\ker\gamma$, write $u_1 - u_2 = w_2 - w_1$ w/ $w_1 \in \ker\alpha$, $w_2 \in \ker\gamma$, and then $\beta(u_1 + w_1) = \overline{u_1 + w_1} \oplus \overline{u_2 + w_2} = \bar{u}_1 + \bar{u}_2$.

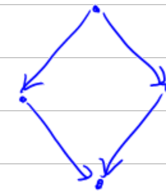
Hence $\sigma(\alpha^* s_1 + \gamma^* s_2) = \sigma(\beta^*(\underbrace{\pi_1^* \alpha'^* s_1 + \pi_2^* \gamma'^* s_2}_{\alpha'^* s_1 + \gamma'^* s_2})) \overset{\beta \text{ is a surjection}}{=}$

$\sigma(\alpha'^* s_1 \oplus \gamma'^* s_2) = \sigma(\alpha'^* s_1) + \sigma(\gamma'^* s_2) \overset{\pi_i \circ \beta \text{ are surjections}}{=} \sigma(\beta^* \pi_1^* \alpha'^* s_1) + \sigma(\beta^* \pi_2^* \gamma'^* s_2)$

$= \sigma(\alpha^* s_1) + \sigma(\gamma^* s_2)$ $\square$

$$\sigma(\phi_*(s_1+s_2)+U) = \sigma(s_1+s_2+\phi^*U) = \sigma(s_1+\phi^*U)+\sigma(s_2+\phi^*U) = \sigma(\phi_*s_1+U)+\sigma(\phi_*s_2+U) \quad \Big\} \text{ B.S.}$$
$$= \sigma(\phi_*s_1+\phi_*s_2+U)$$

In the  context, the pushforward is additive. What's the abstraction?

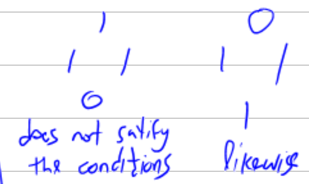


Claim(?) suppose $A_1, A_2 \subset V$ $A_1 \cap A_2 = \{0\}$, $\pi_i : V \to V/A_i$, $\pi: V \to V/A_1+A_2$

s_i is an SPQ on V/A_i. Then $\pi_*(\pi_1^*s_1+\pi_2^*s_2) = \pi_*\pi_1^*s_1 + \pi_*\pi_2^*s_2$.

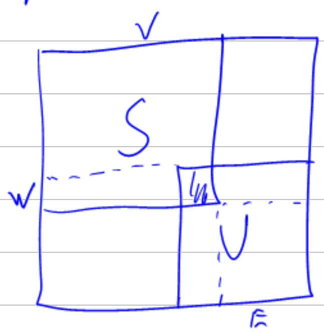
NTS, $\forall U$

$$\sigma(\pi_*\pi_1^*s_1+\pi_*\pi_2^*s_2+U) = \sigma(\pi_1^*s_1+\pi_2^*s_2+\pi^*U)$$



$$\begin{tikzcd} & A \arrow[dl, "\beta"'] \arrow[dr, "\gamma"] & \\ B \arrow[dr] & & C \arrow[dl] \\ & (B\oplus C)/_{\beta a = \gamma a} & \end{tikzcd}$$

The stupidest extension case:



$$\begin{tikzcd} S\in V \arrow[d, "\phi"'] & V\oplus E \arrow[l, "\alpha"'] \arrow[d, "\phi\oplus I"] \\ U\in W & W\oplus E \arrow[l] \arrow[ul, "T"'] \end{tikzcd}$$

Claim $\phi_*S = \pi_*\alpha^*S$

PF $\sigma(\pi_*\alpha^*S+U) = \sigma(\alpha^*S+\pi^*U)$
$= \sigma(\alpha^*S+\alpha^*\phi^*U) = \sigma(\alpha^*(S+\phi^*U))$
$\overset{\alpha \text{ is surjective}}{=} \sigma(S+\phi^*U) = \sigma(\phi_*S+U)$

Q. What's the pushforward of a direct sum? Given $A_1\oplus A_2 \xrightarrow{\phi=\phi_1\oplus\phi_2} B$, is $\phi_*(s_1\oplus s_2) = \phi_{1*}(s_1)+\phi_{2*}(s_2)$?

False already for $A\oplus B \xrightarrow{I_A\oplus I_B} A\oplus B$

Perhaps true if both ϕ_1 & ϕ_2 are surjective?

$U\in B$

$\sigma(\phi_{1*}(s_1)+\phi_{2*}(s_2)+U) =$

HW. Do the pathetic case,
$$\begin{tikzcd} S\in A\oplus B \arrow[d, "\beta"'] \arrow[dr, dotted] & A\oplus B\oplus C \arrow[l, "\alpha"'] \arrow[d, "\gamma"] \\ \mu\in A & A\oplus C \ni U \arrow[l, "\delta"] \end{tikzcd}$$
, using only the reciprocity definition of pushforwards.

Lemma(?) If $s_1, s_2 \in A\oplus B$ and $B\subset \operatorname{rad} s_i$ and $\forall U\in A$, $\sigma(s_1+\pi_1^*U) = \sigma(s_2+\pi_1^*U)$, Then $s_1 = s_2$.

$$\sigma(\delta^*\beta_*S+U) = \sigma(\beta_*S+\delta_*U) = \sigma(S+\beta^*\delta_*U)$$

$$\sigma(\gamma_*\alpha^*S+U) =$$

Lemma(?) $C\subset \operatorname{rad}\gamma_*\alpha^*S$

Lemma(?). Given $\phi: V\to W$. If $w\in W$ is such that $\phi^{-1}(w)\subset \operatorname{rad} S$, Then $w\in \operatorname{rad}(\phi_*S)$.

PF Assume $w\notin \operatorname{rad}(\phi_*S)$.
Take U w/ $U(w,w)\neq 0$ and $U(w, \operatorname{rad}(\phi_*S)) = 0$. Then

$$\begin{tikzcd} S\in V \arrow[d] \\ w\in W \end{tikzcd}$$

$$\sigma(\phi_*S+U) = \sigma(S+\phi^*U)$$

$$\sigma(\delta_*\alpha^*S+\delta^*\mu) = \sigma(\delta_*\gamma_*\alpha^*S+\mu) = \sigma(\beta_*\underbrace{\alpha_*\alpha^*}_{I\downarrow}S+\mu)$$
$$= \sigma(\beta_*S+\mu) = \sigma(\delta^*\beta_*S+\delta^*\mu)$$

Lemma/Exercise. Given Q on V, let $\pi: V\to V/\operatorname{rad}Q$. Then $\pi_*Q = \underbrace{Q/\operatorname{rad}Q}_{\text{w/ obvious defintion}}$.

PF Follows from the surjectivity of π and from $\pi^*(Q/\operatorname{rad}Q) = Q$.

Indeed, $\sigma(Q/\pi_\ast Q + U) = \sigma(\pi^\ast(Q/\pi_\ast Q + U)) = \sigma(Q + \pi^\ast U)$

If ϕ is surjective, $\sigma(S+\phi^\ast U) = \sigma(\phi_\ast S + U) = \sigma(\phi^\ast\phi_\ast S + \phi^\ast U)$

Implementation (sources: http://drorbn.net/icerm23/ap). I like it most when the implementation matches the math perfectly. We failed here.

```
Once[<< KnotTheory`];
```

```
Loading KnotTheory` version
  of February 2, 2020, 10:53:45.2097.
Read more at http://katlas.org/wiki/KnotTheory.
```

Utilities. The step function, algebraic numbers, canonical forms.

```
θ[x_] /; NumericQ[x] := UnitStep[x]
```

```
ω2[v_][p_] := Module[{q = Expand[p], n, c},
   If[q === 0, 0,
    c = Coefficient[q, ω, n = Exponent[q, ω]];
    c v^n + ω2[v][q - c (ω + ω^-1)^n]]];
```

```
sign[ℰ_] := Module[{n, d, v, p, rs, e, k},
  {n, d} = NumeratorDenominator[ℰ];
  {n, d} /= ω^(Exponent[n,ω]/2+Exponent[n,ω,Min]/2);
  p = Factor[ω2[v]@n * ω2[v]@d /. v → 4 u^2 - 2];
  rs = Solve[p == 0, u, Reals];
  If[rs === {}, Sign[p /. u → 0],
   rs = Union@(u /. rs);
   Sign[(-1)^(e=Exponent[p,u]) Coefficient[p, u, e]] + Sum[
     k = 0;
     While[(d = RootReduce[∂_{u,++k} p /. u → r]) == 0];
     If[EvenQ[k], 0, 2 Sign[d]] * θ[u - r],
     {r, rs}]
  ]
 ]
```

```
SetAttributes[B, Orderless];
CF[b_B] := RotateLeft[#, First@Ordering[#] - 1] & /@
  DeleteCases[b, {}]
```

```
CF[ℰ_] := Module[{γs = Union@Cases[ℰ, γ_ | γ̄_, ∞]},
  Total[CoefficientRules[ℰ, γs] /.
    (ps_ → c_) :> Factor[c] × Times @@ γs^ps] ]
```

```
CF[{}] = {};
CF[C_List] :=
 Module[{γs = Union@Cases[C, γ_, ∞], γ},
  CF /@ DeleteCases[0][
    RowReduce[Table[∂_γ r, {r, C}, {γ, γs}]].γs] ]
```

```
(ℰ_)* := ℰ /. {γ̄ → γ, γ → γ̄, ω → ω^-1, c_Complex :> c*};
r_Rule⁺ := {r, r*}
```

```
RulesOf[γi_ + rest_.] := (γi → -rest)⁺;
CF[PQ[C_, q_]] := Module[{nC = CF[C]},
  PQ[nC, CF[q /. Union @@ RulesOf /@ nC]] ]
```

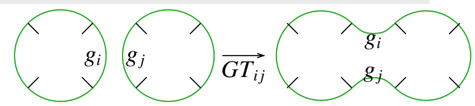
```
CF[Σ_b_[σ_, pq_]] := Σ_CF[b][σ, CF[pq]]
```

Pretty-Printing.

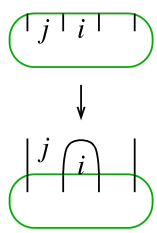
```
Format[Σ_b_B[σ_, PQ[C_, q_]]] := Module[{γs},
   γs = γ_# & /@ Join @@ b;
   Column[{TraditionalForm@σ,
     TableForm[Join[
       Prepend[""] /@ Table[TraditionalForm[∂_c r],
         {r, C}, {c, γs}],
       {Prepend[""][
         Join @@
          (b /. {l_, m___, r_} :>
             {DisplayForm@RowBox[{"(", l}],
              m, DisplayForm@RowBox[{r, ")"}]}) /.
           i_Integer :> γi ]},
       MapThread[Prepend,
        {Table[TraditionalForm[∂_{r,c} q], {r, γs*},
          {c, γs}], γs*}]
      ], TableAlignments → Center]
   }, Center]];
```

The Face-Centric Core.

```
Σ_b1_[σ1_, PQ[C1_, q1_]] ⊕ Σ_b2_[σ2_, PQ[C2_, q2_]] ^:=
  CF@Σ_Join[b1,b2][σ1 + σ2, PQ[C1 ⋃ C2, q1 + q2]];
```

GT for Gap Touch: 


```
GT_{i_,j_}@Σ_B[{li___,i_,ri___},{lj___,j_,rj___},bs___][σ_,
   PQ[C_, q_]] :=
  CF@Σ_B[{ri,li,j,rj,lj,i},bs][σ, PQ[C ⋃ {γi - γj}, q]]
```



cor·don (kôr′dn)

n.

1. A line of people, military posts, or ships stationed around an area to enclose or guard it: *a police cordon.*

2. A rope, line, tape, or similar border stretched around an area, usually by the police, indicating that access is restricted.

$$\begin{array}{c} s \\ i \\ \end{array}\left(\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & \phi\ C_{\text{rest}} \\ \hline \bar\phi^T & \lambda \quad \theta \\ \bar C^T_{\text{rest}} & \bar\theta^T\ A_{\text{rest}} \end{array}\right) \to \begin{cases} \exists p\ \phi_p \neq 0 & \text{use } \phi_p \text{ to kill its row and column, drop a } \begin{pmatrix} 01 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} \text{ summand} \\ \phi=0, \lambda\neq 0 & \text{use } \lambda \text{ to kill } \theta\text{, let } s \mathrel{+}= \operatorname{sign}(\lambda) \\ \phi=0, \lambda=0 & \text{append } \theta \text{ to } C_{\text{rest}}. \end{cases}$$

```
Cordon_i_@Σ_B[{li___,i_,ri___},bs___][σ_, PQ[C_, q_]] :=
 Module[{ϕ = ∂_γi C, λ = ∂_{γ̄i,γi} q, nσ = σ, nC, nq, p},
  {p} = FirstPosition[(# =!= 0) & /@ ϕ, True, {0}];
  {nC, nq} = Which[
    p > 0, {C, q} /. (γi → -C[[p]] / ϕ[[p]])⁺ /. (γi → 0)⁺,
    λ =!= 0, (nσ += sign[λ];
      {C, q /. (γi → -(∂_γ̄i q) / λ)⁺ /. (γi → 0)⁺}),
    λ === 0, {C ⋃ {∂_γ̄i q}, q /. (γi → 0)⁺}];
  CF@Σ_B[Most@{ri,li},bs][nσ,
    PQ[nC, nq] /. (γ_Last@{ri,li} → γ_First@{ri,li})⁺] ]
```

Strand Operations. c for contract, mc for magnetic contract:

```
c_{i_,j_}@t : Σ_B[{{li___,i_,ri___},{___,j_,___},___}][__] :=
  t // GT_{j,First@{ri,li}} // Cordon_j
```

```
c_{i_,j_}@t : Σ_B[{{___,i_,j_,___},___}][__] := Cordon_j@t
c_{i_,j_}@t : Σ_B[{{j_,___,i_},___}][__] := Cordon_j@t
c_{i_,j_}@t : Σ_B[{{___,j_,i_,___},___}][__] := Cordon_i@t
c_{i_,j_}@t : Σ_B[{{i_,___,j_},___}][__] := Cordon_i@t
```

```
mc[ℰ_] := ℰ //.
  t : Σ_B[{{___,i_,___},{___,j_,___},___}][__] |
     Σ_B[{{___,i_,j_,___},___}][__] | Σ_B[{{j_,___,i_},___}][__] /;
    i + j == 0 :→ c_{i,j}@t
```

The Crossings (and empty strands).

```
Kas@P_{i_,j_} := CF@Σ_B[{{i,j}}][0, PQ[{}, 0]];
TL@P_{i_,j_} := CF@Σ_B[{{i,j}}][0, PQ[{}, 0]]
```

```
Kas[x : X[i_, j_, k_, l_]] :=
  Kas@If[PositiveQ[x], X_{-i,j,k,-l}, X̄_{-j,k,l,-i}];
Kas[(x : X | X̄)_{fs__}] := Module[{v = 2 u^2 - 1, p, γs, m},
  γs = γ_# & /@ {fs}; p = (x === X);
  m = If[p, ( 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 )];
  CF@Σ_B[{fs}][If[p, -1, 1], PQ[{}, γs*.m.γs]]]
```

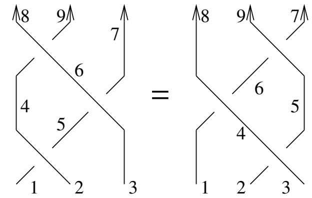
```
TL[x : X[i_, j_, k_, l_]] :=
  TL@If[PositiveQ[x], X_{-i,j,k,-l}, X̄_{-j,k,l,-i}];
TL[(x : X | X̄)_{fs__}] := Module[{t = 1 - ω, r, γs, m},
  r = t + t*; γs = γ_# & /@ {fs};
  m = If[x === X,
     ( -r   -t   2 t   t*
       -t*   0   t*    0
       2 t*  t   -r   -t*
        t    0   -t    0 ), ( r    -t  -2 t*  t*
                              -t*   0    t*    0
                              -2 t  t    r    -t*
                               t    0   -t     0 )];
  CF@Σ_B[{fs}][0, PQ[{}, γs*.m.γs]]]
```

Evaluation on Tangles and Knots.

```
Kas[K_] := Fold[mc[#1⊕#2] &, Σ_B[][0, PQ[{}, 0]],
    List @@ (Kas /@ PD@K)];
KasSig[K_] := Expand[Kas[K]〚1〛 / 2]
```

```
TL[K_] :=
  Fold[mc[#1⊕#2] &, Σ_B[][0, PQ[{}, 0]],
    List @@ (TL /@ PD@K)] /.
   θ[c_ + u] /; Abs[c] ≥ 1 :→ θ[c];
TLSig[K_] := TL[K]〚1〛
```

Reidemeister 3.




```
R3L = PD[X_{-2,5,4,-1}, X_{-3,7,6,-5},
    X_{-6,9,8,-4}];
R3R = PD[X_{-3,5,4,-2}, X_{-4,6,8,-1},
    X_{-5,7,9,-6}];
{TL@R3L == TL@R3R, Kas@R3L == Kas@R3R}
```

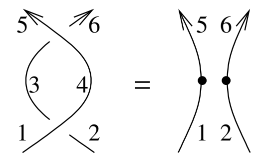
{True, True}

```
Kas@R3L
```

$$2\,\theta\left(u-\tfrac{1}{2}\right)-2\,\theta\left(u+\tfrac{1}{2}\right)-2$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & (\gamma_{-3} & \gamma_{7} & \gamma_{9} & \gamma_{8} & \gamma_{-1} & \gamma_{-2}) \\
\bar\gamma_{-3} & \frac{2u^2(4u^2-3)}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} & \frac{u(4u^2-3)}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} & -\frac{1}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} & -\frac{2u}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} & -\frac{1}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} & \frac{u(4u^2-3)}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} \\
\bar\gamma_{7} & \frac{u(4u^2-3)}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} & \frac{2(2u^2-1)}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} & \frac{u(4u^2-3)}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} & -\frac{1}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} & -\frac{2u}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} & -\frac{1}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} \\
\bar\gamma_{9} & -\frac{1}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} & \frac{u(4u^2-3)}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} & \frac{2u^2(4u^2-3)}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} & \frac{u(4u^2-3)}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} & -\frac{1}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} & -\frac{2u}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} \\
\bar\gamma_{8} & -\frac{2u}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} & -\frac{1}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} & \frac{u(4u^2-3)}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} & \frac{2u^2(4u^2-3)}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} & \frac{u(4u^2-3)}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} & -\frac{1}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} \\
\bar\gamma_{-1} & -\frac{1}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} & -\frac{2u}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} & -\frac{1}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} & \frac{u(4u^2-3)}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} & \frac{2(2u^2-1)}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} & \frac{u(4u^2-3)}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} \\
\bar\gamma_{-2} & \frac{u(4u^2-3)}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} & -\frac{1}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} & -\frac{2u}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} & -\frac{1}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} & \frac{u(4u^2-3)}{(2u-1)(2u+1)} & \frac{2u^2(4u^2-3)}{(2u-1)(2u+1)}
\end{array}$$

Reidemeister 2.




```
TL@PD[X_{-2,4,3,-1}, X̄_{-4,6,5,-3}]
```

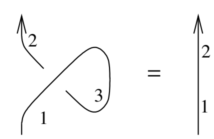
$$0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\
 & (\gamma_{-2} & \gamma_{6} & \gamma_{5} & \gamma_{-1}) \\
\bar\gamma_{-2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\bar\gamma_{6} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\bar\gamma_{5} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\bar\gamma_{-1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{array}$$

```
{TL@PD[X_{-2,4,3,-1}, X̄_{-4,6,5,-3}] == GT_{5,-2}@TL@PD[P_{-1,5}, P_{-2,6}],
 Kas@PD[X_{-2,4,3,-1}, X̄_{-4,6,5,-3}] == GT_{5,-2}@Kas@PD[P_{-1,5}, P_{-2,6}]}
```

{True, True}

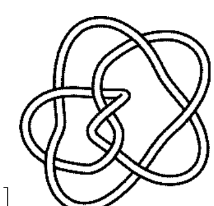
Reidemeister 1.




```
{TL@PD[X_{-3,3,2,-1}] == TL@P_{-1,2},
 Kas@PD[X_{-3,3,2,-1}] == Kas@P_{-1,2}}
```

{True, True}

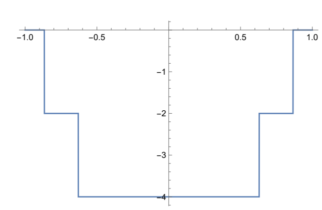
A Knot.



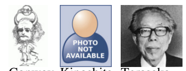
```
f = TLSig[Knot[8, 5]]
```

$$2\,\theta\left[-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}+u\right]-2\,\theta\left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}+u\right]-2\,\theta\left[u-(-0.630\ldots)\right]+2\,\theta\left[u-(0.630\ldots)\right]$$

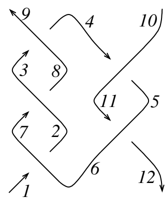
```
Plot[f, {u, -1, 1}]
```

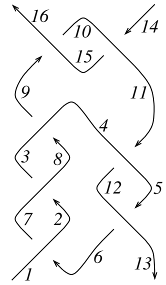


The Conway-Kinoshita-Terasaka Tangles.



Conway Kinoshita Terasaka






```
T1 = PD[X̄_{-6,2,7,-1}, X̄_{-2,8,3,-7},
    X̄_{-8,4,9,-3}, X_{-11,6,12,-5},
    X_{-4,11,5,-10}];
T2 = PD[X_{-6,2,7,-1}, X_{-2,8,3,-7},
    X_{-8,4,9,-3}, X̄_{-12,6,13,-5},
    X̄_{-4,12,5,-11}, X̄_{-10,15,11,-14}, X̄_{-15,10,16,-9}];
```

Column@{TL[T1], Kas[T1]}

$-2\,\theta\left(u-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)+2\,\theta\left(u+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)-1$

	$(\gamma_{-10}$	γ_9	γ_{-1}	$\gamma_{12})$
$\bar\gamma_{-10}$	0	$1-\omega$	0	$\omega-1$
$\bar\gamma_9$	$\frac{\omega-1}{\omega}$	$\frac{2\omega}{\omega^2-\omega+1}$	$-\frac{\omega-1}{\omega}$	$-\frac{2\omega}{\omega^2-\omega+1}$
$\bar\gamma_{-1}$	0	$\omega-1$	0	$1-\omega$
$\bar\gamma_{12}$	$-\frac{\omega-1}{\omega}$	$-\frac{2\omega}{\omega^2-\omega+1}$	$\frac{\omega-1}{\omega}$	$\frac{2\omega}{\omega^2-\omega+1}$

$-2\,\theta\left(u-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)+2\,\theta\left(u+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)-1$

	$(\gamma_{-10}$	γ_9	γ_{-1}	$\gamma_{12})$
$\bar\gamma_{-10}$	$2\,(u-1)\,(u+1)\,(4u^2-3)$	0	$-2\,(u-1)\,(u+1)\,(4u^2-3)$	0
$\bar\gamma_9$	0	$\frac{1}{2\,(4u^2-3)}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2\,(4u^2-3)}$
$\bar\gamma_{-1}$	$-2\,(u-1)\,(u+1)\,(4u^2-3)$	0	$2\,(u-1)\,(u+1)\,(4u^2-3)$	0
$\bar\gamma_{12}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2\,(4u^2-3)}$	0	$\frac{1}{2\,(4u^2-3)}$

Column@{TL[T2], Kas[T2]}

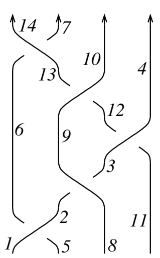
0

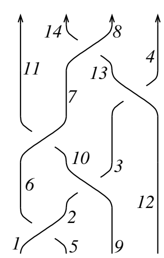
	$(\gamma_{-14}$	γ_{16}	γ_{-1}	$\gamma_{13})$
$\bar\gamma_{-14}$	0	$1-\omega$	0	$\omega-1$
$\bar\gamma_{16}$	$\frac{\omega-1}{\omega}$	$-\frac{2(\omega-1)^2\omega}{\omega^4-3\omega^3+5\omega^2-3\omega+1}$	$-\frac{\omega-1}{\omega}$	$\frac{2(\omega-1)^2\omega}{\omega^4-3\omega^3+5\omega^2-3\omega+1}$
$\bar\gamma_{-1}$	0	$\omega-1$	0	$1-\omega$
$\bar\gamma_{13}$	$-\frac{\omega-1}{\omega}$	$\frac{2(\omega-1)^2\omega}{\omega^4-3\omega^3+5\omega^2-3\omega+1}$	$\frac{\omega-1}{\omega}$	$-\frac{2(\omega-1)^2\omega}{\omega^4-3\omega^3+5\omega^2-3\omega+1}$

1

	$(\gamma_{-14}$	γ_{16}	γ_{-1}	$\gamma_{13})$
$\bar\gamma_{-14}$	$\frac{1}{2}\left(-16u^4+28u^2-13\right)$	0	$\frac{1}{2}\left(16u^4-28u^2+13\right)$	0
$\bar\gamma_{16}$	0	$-\frac{2(u-1)(u+1)}{16u^4-28u^2+13}$	0	$\frac{2(u-1)(u+1)}{16u^4-28u^2+13}$
$\bar\gamma_{-1}$	$\frac{1}{2}\left(16u^4-28u^2+13\right)$	0	$\frac{1}{2}\left(-16u^4+28u^2-13\right)$	0
$\bar\gamma_{13}$	0	$\frac{2(u-1)(u+1)}{16u^4-28u^2+13}$	0	$-\frac{2(u-1)(u+1)}{16u^4-28u^2+13}$

Examples with non-trivial co-dimension.






```
B1 = PD[X_{-5,2,6,-1}, X̄_{-8,3,9,-2},
    X_{-11,4,12,-3}, X_{-12,10,13,-9},
    X̄_{-13,7,14,-6}];
B2 = PD[X_{-5,2,6,-1}, X̄_{-9,3,10,-2},
    X_{-10,7,11,-6}, X̄_{-12,4,13,-3}, X_{-13,8,14,-7}];
```

Column@{TL[B1], Kas[B1]}

0

	1	0	-1	0	$\frac{1}{\omega}$	0	$-\frac{1}{\omega}$	0
	0	0	0	-1	$\frac{1}{\omega}$	0	$-\frac{1}{\omega}$	1
	$(\gamma_{-11}$	γ_4	γ_{10}	γ_7	γ_{14}	γ_{-1}	γ_{-5}	$\gamma_{-8})$
$\bar\gamma_{-11}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\bar\gamma_4$	0	0	0	0	$\frac{\omega-1}{\omega^2}$	0	$-\frac{\omega-1}{\omega^2}$	0
$\bar\gamma_{10}$	0	0	0	0	$-\frac{\omega-1}{\omega}$	0	$\frac{\omega-1}{\omega}$	0
$\bar\gamma_7$	0	0	0	0	$\frac{(\omega-1)^2}{\omega^2}$	0	$-\frac{(\omega-1)^2}{\omega^2}$	0
$\bar\gamma_{14}$	0	$-((\omega-1)\,\omega)$	$\omega-1$	$(\omega-1)^2$	0	$-\frac{\omega-1}{\omega}$	$\frac{\omega-1}{\omega}$	0
$\bar\gamma_{-1}$	0	0	0	0	$\omega-1$	0	$1-\omega$	0
$\bar\gamma_{-5}$	0	$(\omega-1)\,\omega$	$1-\omega$	$-(\omega-1)^2$	$1-\omega$	$\frac{\omega-1}{\omega}$	$\frac{(\omega-1)^2}{\omega}$	0
$\bar\gamma_{-8}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

0

	1	0	-1	0	1	0	-1	0
	$(\gamma_{-11}$	γ_4	γ_{10}	γ_7	γ_{14}	γ_{-1}	γ_{-5}	$\gamma_{-8})$
$\bar\gamma_{-11}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\bar\gamma_4$	0	0	0	-1	$-u$	0	u	1
$\bar\gamma_{10}$	0	0	0	$-u$	$1-2u^2$	0	$2u^2-1$	u
$\bar\gamma_7$	0	-1	$-u$	$2u^2-3$	$-u$	-1	0	1
$\bar\gamma_{14}$	0	$-u$	$1-2u^2$	$-u$	-1	$-u$	$-2\,(u-1)\,(u+1)$	u
$\bar\gamma_{-1}$	0	0	0	-1	$-u$	0	u	1
$\bar\gamma_{-5}$	0	u	$2u^2-1$	0	$-2\,(u-1)\,(u+1)$	u	$4u^2-3$	0
$\bar\gamma_{-8}$	0	1	u	1	u	1	0	$1-2u^2$

Column@{TL[B2], Kas[B2]}

0

	$(\gamma_{-12}$	γ_4	γ_8	γ_{14}	γ_{11}	γ_{-1}	γ_{-5}	$\gamma_{-9})$
$\bar\gamma_{-12}$	$\frac{(\omega-1)^2}{\omega}$	$\omega-1$	$-2\,(\omega-1)$	$\frac{2(\omega-1)^2}{\omega}$	$\frac{2(\omega-1)}{\omega^2}$	0	$-\frac{2(\omega-1)}{\omega^2}$	$-\frac{(\omega-1)(2\omega-3)}{\omega}$
$\bar\gamma_4$	$-\frac{\omega-1}{\omega}$	0	$\frac{\omega-1}{\omega}$	0	0	0	0	0
$\bar\gamma_8$	$\frac{2(\omega-1)}{\omega}$	$1-\omega$	$\frac{(\omega-1)^2}{\omega}$	$-\frac{(\omega-1)(2\omega-3)}{\omega}$	$-\frac{2(\omega-1)}{\omega^2}$	0	$\frac{2(\omega-1)}{\omega^2}$	$\frac{2(\omega-2)(\omega-1)}{\omega}$
$\bar\gamma_{14}$	$\frac{2(\omega-1)^2}{\omega}$	0	$-\frac{(\omega-1)(3\omega-2)}{\omega}$	$\frac{3(\omega-1)^2}{\omega}$	$-\frac{(\omega-2)(\omega-1)}{\omega^2}$	0	$-\frac{2(\omega-1)}{\omega^2}$	$-\frac{2(\omega-2)(\omega-1)}{\omega}$
$\bar\gamma_{11}$	$-2\,(\omega-1)\,\omega$	0	$2\,(\omega-1)\,\omega$	$-((\omega-1)\,(2\omega-1))$	$\frac{(\omega-1)^2}{\omega}$	$-\frac{\omega-1}{\omega}$	$\frac{2(\omega-1)}{\omega}$	$2\,(\omega-1)^2$
$\bar\gamma_{-1}$	0	0	0	0	$\omega-1$	0	$1-\omega$	0
$\bar\gamma_{-5}$	$2\,(\omega-1)\,\omega$	0	$-2\,(\omega-1)\,\omega$	$2\,(\omega-1)\,\omega$	$-2\,(\omega-1)$	$\frac{\omega-1}{\omega}$	$\frac{(\omega-1)^2}{\omega}$	$-((\omega-1)\,(2\omega-1))$
$\bar\gamma_{-9}$	$-\frac{(\omega-1)(3\omega-2)}{\omega}$	0	$\frac{2(\omega-1)(2\omega-1)}{\omega}$	$-\frac{2(\omega-1)(2\omega-1)}{\omega}$	$\frac{2(\omega-1)^2}{\omega^2}$	0	$-\frac{(\omega-2)(\omega-1)}{\omega^2}$	$\frac{3(\omega-1)^2}{\omega}$

$2\,\theta\left(u-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)-2\,\theta\left(u+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$

	1	$\frac{1}{2u}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2u}$	-1	$-\frac{1}{2u}$	0	$\frac{1}{2u}$
	$(\gamma_{-12}$	γ_4	γ_8	γ_{14}	γ_{11}	γ_{-1}	γ_{-5}	$\gamma_{-9})$
$\bar\gamma_{-12}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\bar\gamma_4$	0	$-\frac{(2u-1)(2u+1)(2u^2-1)}{4u^2(4u^2-3)}$	$-\frac{2u^2-1}{2u}$	$\frac{1}{4u^2(4u^2-3)}$	0	$-\frac{(2u-1)(2u+1)}{4u^2(4u^2-3)}$	$-\frac{1}{2u(4u^2-3)}$	$\frac{8u^4-6u^2-1}{4u^2(4u^2-3)}$
$\bar\gamma_8$	0	$-\frac{2u^2-1}{2u}$	$-2\,(u-1)\,(u+1)$	$\frac{2u^2-1}{2u}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2u}$	0	$\frac{1}{2u}$
$\bar\gamma_{14}$	0	$\frac{1}{4u^2(4u^2-3)}$	$\frac{2u^2-1}{2u}$	$\frac{(2u^2-1)(16u^4-16u^2+1)}{4u^2(4u^2-3)}$	0	$-\frac{8u^4-10u^2+1}{4u^2(4u^2-3)}$	$\frac{1}{2u(4u^2-3)}$	$\frac{1}{4u^2(4u^2-3)}$
$\bar\gamma_{11}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\bar\gamma_{-1}$	0	$-\frac{(2u-1)(2u+1)}{4u^2(4u^2-3)}$	$-\frac{1}{2u}$	$-\frac{8u^4-10u^2+1}{4u^2(4u^2-3)}$	0	$\frac{8u^4-10u^2-1}{4u^2(4u^2-3)}$	$\frac{8u^4-10u^2+1}{2u(4u^2-3)}$	$\frac{16u^4-16u^2+1}{4u^2(4u^2-3)}$
$\bar\gamma_{-5}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2u(4u^2-3)}$	0	$\frac{1}{2u(4u^2-3)}$	0	$\frac{8u^4-10u^2+1}{2u(4u^2-3)}$	$\frac{2(u-1)(u+1)(2u-1)(2u+1)}{4u^2-3}$	$\frac{8u^4-6u^2-1}{2u(4u^2-3)}$
$\bar\gamma_{-9}$	0	$\frac{8u^4-6u^2-1}{4u^2(4u^2-3)}$	$\frac{1}{2u}$	$\frac{1}{4u^2(4u^2-3)}$	0	$\frac{16u^4-16u^2+1}{4u^2(4u^2-3)}$	$\frac{8u^4-6u^2-1}{2u(4u^2-3)}$	$-\frac{32u^6-64u^4+30u^2+1}{4u^2(4u^2-3)}$

$$\begin{pmatrix}A & B\\ C & U\end{pmatrix}\xrightarrow{\det(A)}\begin{pmatrix}I & A^{-1}B\\ C & U\end{pmatrix}\xrightarrow{1}\begin{pmatrix}I & A^{-1}B\\ 0 & U-CA^{-1}B\end{pmatrix},$$

so $\det\begin{pmatrix}A & B\\ C & U\end{pmatrix}=\det(A)\det(U-CA^{-1}B)$.

Roughly, $\det(A)$ is "det on ker", $-CA^{-1}B$ is "a pushforward of $\begin{pmatrix}A & B\\ C & U\end{pmatrix}$". (what if $\nexists A^{-1}$?)

Questions. 1. Does this have a topological meaning? 2. Is there a version of the Kashaev Conjecture for tangles? 3. Find all solutions of R123 in our "algebra". 4. Braids and the Burau representation. 5. Recover the work in "Prior Art". 6. Are there any concordance properties? 7. What is the "SPQ group"? 8. The jumping points of signatures are the roots of the Alexander polynomial. Does this generalize to tangles? 9. Which of the three Cordon cases is the most common? 10. Are there interesting examples of tangles for which rels is non-trivial? 11. Is the *pq* part determined by Γ-calculus? 12. Is the *pq* part determined by finite type invariants? 13. Does it work with closed components / links? 14. Strand-doubling formulas? 15. A multivariable version? 16. Mutation invariance? 17. Ribbon knots? 18. Are there "face-virtual knots"? 19. Does the pushforward story extend to ranks? To formal Gaussian measures? To super Gaussian measures?

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