

Optimistic Rough Tentative Plan. Fourth introduction: Dalvit on 4D knots. Then w-tangles to the Alexander polynomial.

Pasted from <<http://www.math.toronto.edu/~drorbn/Talks/Aarhus-1305/>>

- Dalvit on 4D knots.
- FT, TC, 4T, \alpha.
- Z.
- Bracket rise.
- wA is a bi-algebra, Milnor-Moore, primitives and group-like elements.
- wA, wB, dimensions.
- Low algebra, especially the 2D Lie Alg..
- Commutators commute, hairy Y's and detached wheels, the Alexander theorem.
- A word on BCH and the Euler trick.

on board: Regrets:

1. Wg(N)
2. Z/KTG's
3. The relationship between KTAs & associators
4. grrr.

3.6.3. *Example: The 2 Dimensional Non-Abelian Lie Algebra.* Let \mathfrak{g} be the Lie algebra with two generators $x_{1,2}$ satisfying $[x_1, x_2] = x_2$, so that the only non-vanishing structure constants b_{ij}^k of \mathfrak{g} are $b_{12}^2 = -b_{21}^1 = 1$. Let $\varphi^i \in \mathfrak{g}^*$ be the dual basis of x_i ; by an easy calculation, we find that in $I\mathfrak{g}$ the element φ^1 is central, while $[x_1, \varphi^2] = -\varphi^2$ and $[x_2, \varphi^2] = \varphi^1$. We calculate $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{g}}^w(D_L)$, $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{g}}^w(D_R)$ and $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{g}}^w(w_k)$ using the “in basis” technique of Equation (19). The outputs of these calculations lie in $\mathcal{U}(I\mathfrak{g})$; we display these results in a PBW basis in which the elements of \mathfrak{g}^* precede the elements of \mathfrak{g} :

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{g}}^w(D_L) &= x_1\varphi^1 + x_2\varphi^2 = \varphi^1x_1 + \varphi^2x_2 + [x_2, \varphi^2] = \varphi^1x_1 + \varphi^2x_2 + \varphi_1, \\ \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{g}}^w(D_R) &= \varphi^1x_1 + \varphi^2x_2, \\ \mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{g}}^w(w_k) &= (\varphi^1)^k. \end{aligned}$$

m		See Section 7.5								Comments
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
$\dim \mathcal{G}_m \mathcal{A}^-(\uparrow)$	$\begin{matrix} u v \\ w \end{matrix}$	1 1 1	1 2 2	2 7 4	3 27 7	6 139 12	10 ? 19	19 ? 30	33 ? 45	1 2 3, 4
$\dim \mathcal{G}_m \mathcal{L}ie^-(\uparrow)$	$\begin{matrix} u v \\ w \end{matrix}$	1 1 1	1 2 2	2 7 4	3 27 7	6 ≥ 128 12	10 ? 19	19 ? 30	33 ? 45	1 5 6
$\dim \mathcal{G}_m \mathcal{A}^{r-}(\uparrow)$	$\begin{matrix} u v \\ w \end{matrix}$	1 1 1	0 0 0	1 2 1	1 7 1	3 42 2	4 ? 2	9 ? 4	14 ? 4	1 7 3, 8
$\dim \mathcal{G}_m \mathcal{P}^-(\uparrow)$	$\begin{matrix} u v \\ w \end{matrix}$	0 0 0	1 2 2	1 4 1	1 15 1	2 82 1	3 ? 1	5 ? 1	8 ? 1	1 9 3
$\dim \mathcal{G}_m \mathcal{A}^-(\circ)$	$\begin{matrix} u v \\ w \end{matrix}$	1 1 1	1 1 1	2 2 1	3 5 1	6 19 1	10 77 1	19 ? 1	33 ? 1	1 10 3
$\dim \mathcal{G}_m \mathcal{A}^{r-}(\circ)$	$\begin{matrix} u v \\ w \end{matrix}$	1 1 1	0 0 0	1 0 0	1 1 0	3 4 0	4 17 0	9 ? 0	14 ? 0	1 10 3

$$Z(K) = \underbrace{\exp_{\mathcal{A}^w} (sl_L(K)D_L) \cdot \exp_{\mathcal{A}^w} (sl_R(K)D_R)}_{\text{minor part: self linking coded in arrows}} \cdot \underbrace{\exp_{\mathcal{A}^w} (-w (\log_{\mathbb{Q}[[x]]} A(K)(e^x)))}_{\text{main part: Alexander coded in wheels}},$$