

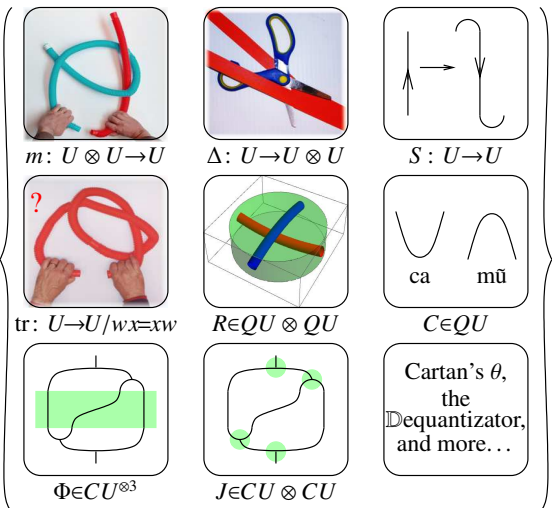


# Everything around $sl_{2+}^\epsilon$ is DoPeGDO. So what?

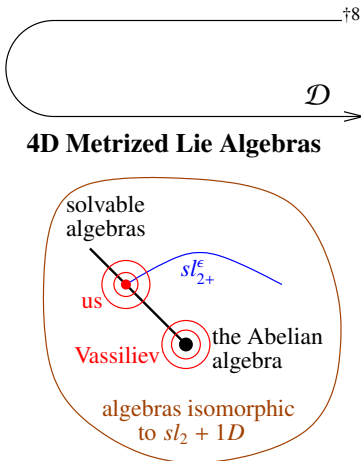
**Abstract.** I'll explain what "everything around" means: classical and quantum  $m, \Delta, S, tr, R, C,$  and  $\theta,$  as well as  $P, \Phi, J, \mathbb{D},$  and more, and all of their compositions. What **DoPeGDO** means: the category of **Docile Perturbed Gaussian Differential Operators**. And what  $sl_{2+}^\epsilon$  means: a solvable approximation of the semi-simple Lie algebra  $sl_2$ .

Knot theorists should rejoice because all this leads to very powerful and well-behaved poly-time-computable knot invariants. Quantum algebraists should rejoice because it's a realistic playground for testing complicated equations and theories.

**Conventions.** 1. For a set  $A,$  let  $z_A := \{z_i\}_{i \in A}$  and let  $\zeta_A := \{\zeta_i^* = \zeta_i\}_{i \in A}.$  †1. Everything converges!



## Less Abstract



**DoPeGDO** := The category with objects finite sets<sup>†2</sup> and  $\text{mor}(A \rightarrow B):$

$$\{\mathcal{F} = \omega \exp(Q + P)\} \subset \mathbb{Q}[[\zeta_A, z_B]]$$

Where: •  $\omega$  is a scalar.<sup>†3</sup> •  $Q$  is a "small" quadratic in  $\zeta_A \cup z_B.$ <sup>†4</sup> •  $P$  is a "docile perturbation":  $P = \sum_{k \geq 1} \epsilon^k P^{(k)},$  where  $\text{deg } P^{(k)} \leq 2k + 2.$ <sup>†5</sup> • Compositions:<sup>†6</sup>

$$\mathcal{F} // \mathcal{G} = \mathcal{G} \circ \mathcal{F} := (\mathcal{G}|_{\zeta_i \rightarrow \partial_{z_i}} \mathcal{F})_{z_i=0} = (\mathcal{F}|_{z_i \rightarrow \partial_{\zeta_i}} \mathcal{G})_{\zeta_i=0}.$$

**Cool!**  $(V^*)^{\otimes \Sigma} \otimes V^{\otimes S}$  explodes; the ranks of quadratics and bounded-degree polynomials grow slowly!<sup>†7</sup>

**Representation theory is over-rated!**

**Our Algebras.** Let  $sl_{2+}^\epsilon := L\langle y, b, a, x \rangle$  subject to  $[a, x] = x, [b, y] = -\epsilon y, [a, b] = 0, [a, y] = -y, [b, x] = \epsilon x,$  and  $[x, y] = \epsilon a + b.$  So  $t := \epsilon a - b$  is central and if  $\exists \epsilon^{-1}, sl_{2+}^\epsilon / \langle t \rangle \cong sl_2.$

$U$  is either  $CU = \hat{U}(sl_{2+}^\epsilon)$  or  $QU = \mathcal{U}_\hbar(sl_{2+}^\epsilon) = A\langle y, b, a, x \rangle$  with  $[a, x] = x, [b, y] = -\epsilon y, [a, b] = 0, [a, y] = -y, [b, x] = \epsilon x,$  and  $xy - qyx = (1 - AB)/\hbar,$  where  $q = e^{\hbar \epsilon}, A = e^{-\hbar \epsilon a},$  and  $B = e^{-\hbar b}.$  Set also  $T = A^{-1}B = e^{\hbar t}.$

**The Quantum Leap.** Also decree that in  $QU,$

$$\Delta(y, b, a, x) = (y_1 + B_1 y_2, b_1 + b_2, a_1 + a_2, x_1 + A_1 x_2),$$

$$S(y, b, a, x) = (-B^{-1}y, -b, -a, -A^{-1}x),$$

and  $R = \sum \hbar^{j+k} y^k b^j \otimes a^j x^k / j! [k]_q!$

**Mid-Talk Debts.** • What is this good for in quantum algebra?

- In knot theory?
- How does the "inclusion"  $\mathcal{D}: \text{Hom}(U^{\otimes \Sigma} \rightarrow U^{\otimes S}) \rightsquigarrow$  **DoPeGDO** work?
- Proofs that everything around  $sl_{2+}^\epsilon$  really is **DoPeGDO**.
- Relations with prior art.
- The rest of the "compositions" story.

**Theorem** ([BG], conjectured [MM], elucidated [Ro1]). Let  $J_d(K)$  be the coloured Jones polynomial of  $K,$  in the  $d$ -dimensional representation of  $sl_2.$  Writing

$$\left. \frac{(q^{1/2} - q^{-1/2}) J_d(K)}{q^{d/2} - q^{-d/2}} \right|_{q=e^\hbar} = \sum_{j,m \geq 0} a_{jm}(K) d^j \hbar^m,$$

"below diagonal" coefficients vanish,  $a_{jm}(K) = 0$  if  $j > m,$  and "on diagonal" coefficients give the inverse of the Alexander polynomial:

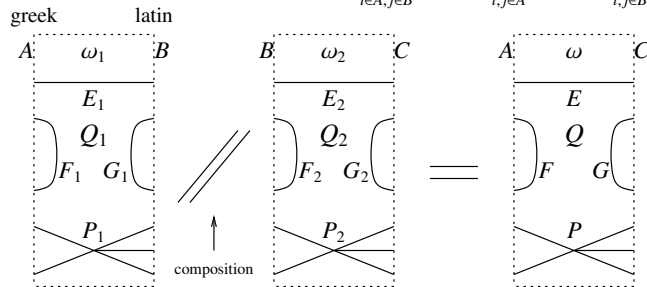
$$\left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_{mm}(K) \hbar^m \right) \cdot \omega(K)(e^\hbar) = 1.$$

"Above diagonal" we have **Rozansky's Theorem** [Ro3, (1.2)]:

$$J_d(K)(q) = \frac{q^d - q^{-d}}{(q - q^{-1}) \omega(K)(q^d)} \left( 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(q-1)^k \rho_k(K)(q^d)}{\omega^{2k}(K)(q^d)} \right).$$

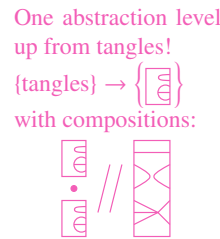


**Compositions (1).** In  $\text{mor}(A \rightarrow B), Q = \sum_{i \in A, j \in B} E_{ij} \zeta_i z_j + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i, j \in A} F_{ij} \zeta_i \zeta_j + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i, j \in B} G_{ij} z_i z_j$



Where •  $\omega = \omega_1 \omega_2 \det(I - F_2 G_1)^{-1}.$

- $E = E_1 (I - F_2 G_1)^{-1} E_2.$
- $F = F_1 + E_1 F_2 (I - G_1 F_2)^{-1} E_1^T.$
- $G = G_2 + E_2^T G_1 (I - F_2 G_1)^{-1} E_2.$
- $P$  is computed using "connected Feynman diagrams" or as the solution of a messy PDE (yet we're still in algebra!).



**DoPeGDO Footnotes.** †1. Each variable has a "weight"  $\in \{0, 1, 2\},$  and always  $\text{wt } z_i + \text{wt } \zeta_i = 2.$

†2. Really, "weight-graded finite sets"  $A = A_0 \sqcup A_1 \sqcup A_2.$

†3. Really, a power series in the weight-0 variables<sup>†9</sup>.

†4. The weight of  $Q$  must be 2, so it decomposes as  $Q = Q_{20} + Q_{11}.$  The coefficients of  $Q_{20}$  are rational numbers while the coefficients of  $Q_{11}$  may be weight-0 power series<sup>†9</sup>.

†5. Setting  $\text{wt } \epsilon = -2,$  the weight of  $P$  is  $\leq 2$  (so the powers of the weight-0 variables are not constrained<sup>†9</sup>).

†6. There's also an obvious product  $\text{mor}(A_1 \rightarrow B_1) \times \text{mor}(A_2 \rightarrow B_2) \rightarrow \text{mor}(A_1 \sqcup A_2 \rightarrow B_1 \sqcup B_2).$

†7. That is, if the weight-0 variables are ignored. Otherwise more care is needed yet the conclusion remains.

†8.  $\text{Hom}(U^{\otimes \Sigma} \rightarrow U^{\otimes S}) \rightsquigarrow \text{mor}(\{\eta_i, \beta_i, \tau_i, \alpha_i, \xi_i\}_{i \in \Sigma} \rightarrow \{y_i, b_i, t_i, a_i, x_i\}_{i \in S}),$  where  $\text{wt}(\eta_i, \xi_i, y_i, x_i) = 1$  and  $\text{wt}(\beta_i, \tau_i, \alpha_i; b_i, t_i, a_i) = (2, 2, 0; 0, 0, 2).$

†9. For tangle invariants the weight-0 power series are always rational functions in the exponentials of the weight-0 variables (for knots: just one variable).

$\mathcal{D}: \text{Hom}(U^{\otimes \Sigma} \rightarrow U^{\otimes S}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}[[\eta_\Sigma, \beta_\Sigma, \alpha_\Sigma, \xi_\Sigma, y_S, b_S, a_S, x_S]]$ . The PBW theorem for  $CU$  (always in the  $ybax$  order), or its quantum analog for  $QU$ , say that if  $U = CU$  or  $QU$  then  $U^{\otimes S}$  is isomorphic as a vector space to  $\mathbb{Q}[[y_i, b_i, a_i, x_i]]_{i \in S}$ ; so it is enough to understand  $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Q}[[z_A]] \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}[[z_B]])$  for finite sets  $A$  and  $B$ . Using the pairing

$$\langle z_i^m, \zeta_j^n \rangle = \partial_{\zeta_i}^m z_j^n \Big|_{\zeta_i \rightarrow 0} = \delta_{ij} \delta_{mn} n!,$$

we get a map

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}: \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Q}[[z_A]] \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}[[z_B]]) &\cong \mathbb{Q}[[z_A]]^* \otimes \mathbb{Q}[[z_B]] \\ &\cong \mathbb{Q}[[\zeta_A]] \otimes \mathbb{Q}[[z_B]] \cong \mathbb{Q}[[\zeta_A, z_B]] \end{aligned}$$

**Example.**  $\mathcal{D}(id: \mathbb{Q}[[z]] \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}[[z]]) = e^{\zeta z}$ . Indeed,

$$\langle z^n, e^{\zeta z} \rangle = \left\langle z^n, \sum_m \frac{(\zeta z)^m}{m!} \right\rangle = \sum_m \frac{z^m}{m!} \delta_{mn} n! = z^n.$$

**Example.**  $\mathcal{D}(id: U \rightarrow U) = e^{\eta y + \beta b + \alpha a + \xi x}$ .

**Claim.** Assuming convergence, if  $F \in \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Q}[[z_A]] \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}[[z_B]])$ ,  $G \in \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Q}[[z_B]] \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}[[z_C]])$ ,  $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{D}(F)$ , and  $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{D}(G)$ , then

$$\mathcal{D}(F \circ G) = (\mathcal{F}|_{z_i \rightarrow \partial_{\zeta_i} \mathcal{G}})_{\zeta_i=0}.$$

And so the title of the talk finally makes sense!

**Other GDOs. Claim.** If  $L: \mathbb{Q}[[z_A]] \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}[[z_B]]$  is linear, then  $\mathcal{D}(L) = L(\mathbb{e}^{\sum_{i \in A} \zeta_i z_i})$ . **Proof.** Exercise.

**Example.** Let  $c\Delta_{jk}^i: CU^{\otimes \{i\}} \rightarrow CU^{\otimes \{j,k\}}$  be the standard coproduct, given by  $c\Delta_{jk}^i(y_i, b_i, a_i, x_i) = (y_j + y_k, b_j + b_k, a_j + a_k, x_j + x_k)$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}(c\Delta_{jk}^i) &= c\Delta_{jk}^i(e^{\eta y_i + \beta b_i + \alpha a_i + \xi x_i}) \\ &= \mathbb{e}^{\eta_i(y_j + y_k) + \beta_i(b_j + b_k) + \alpha_i(a_j + a_k) + \xi_i(x_j + x_k)}. \end{aligned}$$

**Example.** The standard commutative product  $m_k^{ij}$  of polynomials is given by  $z_i, z_j \rightarrow z_k$ . Hence  $\mathcal{D}(m_k^{ij}) = m_k^{ij}(\mathbb{e}^{\zeta_i z_i + \zeta_j z_j}) = \mathbb{e}^{(\zeta_i + \zeta_j) z_k}$ .

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{Q}[[z]]_i \otimes \mathbb{Q}[[z]]_j & \xrightarrow{m_k^{ij}} & \mathbb{Q}[[z]]_k \\ \parallel & & \parallel \\ \mathbb{Q}[[z_i, z_j]] & \xrightarrow{m_k^{ij}} & \mathbb{Q}[[z_k]] \end{array}$$

**A real DoPeGDO Example.** Let  $cm_k^{ij}: CU_i \otimes CU_j \rightarrow CU_k$  be ‘‘classical multiplication’’ for  $sl_{2+}^\epsilon$ , and let  $\mathcal{O}_i: \mathbb{Q}[[y_i, b_i, a_i, x_i]] \rightarrow CU_i$  be the PBW ordering map.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} CU_i \otimes CU_j & \xrightarrow{cm_k^{ij}} & CU_k \\ \uparrow \mathcal{O}_{i,j} & & \uparrow \mathcal{O}_k \\ \mathbb{Q}[[y_i, b_i, a_i, x_i, y_j, b_j, a_j, x_j]] & & \mathbb{Q}[[y_k, b_k, a_k, x_k]] \end{array}$$

**Claim.** Let

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda &= \left( \eta_i + \frac{e^{-\alpha_i - \epsilon \beta_i} \eta_j}{1 + \epsilon \eta_j \xi_i} \right) y_k + \left( \beta_i + \beta_j + \frac{\log(1 + \epsilon \eta_j \xi_i)}{\epsilon} \right) b_k + \\ &\quad \left( \alpha_i + \alpha_j + \log(1 + \epsilon \eta_j \xi_i) \right) a_k + \left( \frac{e^{-\alpha_j - \epsilon \beta_j} \xi_i}{1 + \epsilon \eta_j \xi_i} + \xi_j \right) x_k \end{aligned}$$

Then  $\mathbb{e}^{\eta_i y_i + \beta_i b_i + \alpha_i a_i + \xi_i x_i + \eta_j y_j + \beta_j b_j + \alpha_j a_j + \xi_j x_j} \Big|_{\mathcal{O}_{i,j}} \Big|_{cm_k^{ij}} = e^\Lambda \Big|_{\mathcal{O}_k}$ , and hence  $\mathcal{D}(cm_k^{ij}) = e^\Lambda$  and  $cm_k^{ij}$  is DoPeGDO.

**Proof.** We compute in a faithful 2D representation  $\rho$  of  $CU$ : (weβ/cm)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HL}[\mathcal{E}_-] &:= \text{Style}[\mathcal{E}, \text{Background} \rightarrow \text{If}[\text{TrueQ}@\mathcal{E}, \blacksquare, \blacksquare]]; \\ \{\rho y &= \begin{pmatrix} \theta & \theta \\ \theta & \theta \end{pmatrix}, \rho b = \begin{pmatrix} \theta & \theta \\ \theta & -\epsilon \end{pmatrix}, \rho a = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \theta \\ \theta & \theta \end{pmatrix}, \rho x = \begin{pmatrix} \theta & 1 \\ \theta & \theta \end{pmatrix}\}; \\ \text{HL} / @ &\{\rho a \cdot \rho x - \rho x \cdot \rho a = \rho x, \rho a \cdot \rho y - \rho y \cdot \rho a = -\rho y, \\ &\rho b \cdot \rho y - \rho y \cdot \rho b = -\epsilon \rho y, \rho b \cdot \rho x - \rho x \cdot \rho b = \epsilon \rho x, \\ &\rho x \cdot \rho y - \rho y \cdot \rho x = \rho b + \epsilon \rho a\} \\ \{\text{True}, &\text{True}, \text{True}, \text{True}, \text{True}\} \\ \text{HL} @ \text{Simplify} @ &\text{With}[\{\mathbb{E} = \text{MatrixExp}\}, \\ &\mathbb{E}[\eta_i \rho y] \cdot \mathbb{E}[\beta_j \rho b] \cdot \mathbb{E}[\alpha_i \rho a] \cdot \mathbb{E}[\xi_i \rho x] \cdot \mathbb{E}[\eta_j \rho y] \cdot \mathbb{E}[\beta_j \rho b] \cdot \\ &\mathbb{E}[\alpha_j \rho a] \cdot \mathbb{E}[\xi_j \rho x] = \\ &\mathbb{E}[\partial_{y_k} \Lambda \rho y] \cdot \mathbb{E}[\partial_{b_k} \Lambda \rho b] \cdot \mathbb{E}[\partial_{a_k} \Lambda \rho a] \cdot \mathbb{E}[\partial_{x_k} \Lambda \rho x]] \end{aligned}$$

**True**

**Series**  $[\Lambda, \{\epsilon, \theta, 1\}]$

$$\begin{aligned} &(\mathfrak{a}_k (\alpha_i + \alpha_j) + y_k (\eta_i + e^{-\alpha_i} \eta_j) + \\ &\mathfrak{b}_k (\beta_i + \beta_j + \eta_j \xi_i) + x_k (e^{-\alpha_j} \xi_i + \xi_j)) + \\ &\left( \mathfrak{a}_k \eta_j \xi_i - \frac{1}{2} \mathfrak{b}_k \eta_j^2 \xi_i^2 - e^{-\alpha_i} y_k \eta_j (\beta_i + \eta_j \xi_i) - \right. \\ &\left. e^{-\alpha_j} x_k \xi_i (\beta_j + \eta_j \xi_i) \right) \epsilon + \mathcal{O}[\epsilon]^2 \end{aligned}$$

(Shame, but this technique fails for  $QU$ ).

**Claim. In  $QU$ ,  $R$  is DoPeGDO.**

**Proof.** Recall that with  $q = e^{\hbar \epsilon}$ ,

$$R = \sum \hbar^{j+k} y^k b^j \otimes a^j x^k / j! [k]_q! = \mathbb{O} \left( \mathbb{e}^{\hbar b_1 a_2} \mathbb{e}_q^{\hbar y_1 x_2} \right).$$

Now expand  $\mathbb{e}_q^{\hbar y_1 x_2}$  in powers of  $\epsilon$  using:

**Faddeev’s Formula** (In as much as we can tell, first appeared without proof in Faddeev [Fa], rediscovered and proven in Quesne [Qu], and again with easier proof, in Zagier [Za]). With  $[n]_q := \frac{q^n - 1}{q - 1}$ , with  $[n]_q! := [1]_q [2]_q \cdots [n]_q$  and with  $\mathbb{e}_q^x := \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{x^n}{[n]_q!}$ , we have

$$\log \mathbb{e}_q^x = \sum_{k \geq 1} \frac{(1-q)^k x^k}{k(1-q^k)} = x + \frac{(1-q)^2 x^2}{2(1-q^2)} + \dots$$

**Proof.** We have that  $\mathbb{e}_q^x = \frac{\mathbb{e}_q^{qx} - \mathbb{e}_q^x}{qx - x}$  (‘‘the  $q$ -derivative of  $\mathbb{e}_q^x$  is itself’’), and hence  $\mathbb{e}_q^{qx} = (1 + (1-q)x) \mathbb{e}_q^x$ , and

$$\log \mathbb{e}_q^{qx} = \log(1 + (1-q)x) + \log \mathbb{e}_q^x.$$

Writing  $\log \mathbb{e}_q^x = \sum_{k \geq 1} a_k x^k$  and comparing powers of  $x$ , we get  $q^k a_k = -(1-q)^k / k + a_k$ , or  $a_k = \frac{(1-q)^k}{k(1-q^k)}$ . □

**Compositions (2).** Recall that with all indices  $i$  running in some set  $B$ ,

$$\mathcal{F} \circ \mathcal{G} = \left( \mathcal{F}|_{z_i \rightarrow \partial_{\zeta_i} \mathcal{G}} \right)_{\zeta_i=0} = \mathbb{e}^{\sum \partial_{z_i} \partial_{\zeta_i} (\mathcal{F} \mathcal{G})} \Big|_{z_i = \zeta_i = 0},$$

so in general we wish to understand

$[F: \mathcal{E}]_B := \mathbb{e}^{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j \in B} F_{ij} \partial_{z_i} \partial_{z_j} \mathcal{E}}$  and  $\langle F: \mathcal{E} \rangle_B := [F: \mathcal{E}]_B|_{z_B \rightarrow 0}$ , where  $\mathcal{E}$  is a docile perturbed Gaussian. The following lemma allows us to restrict to the case where  $\mathcal{E}$  has no  $B$ - $B$  quadratic part:

**Lemma 1.** With convergences left to the reader,

$$\left\langle F: \mathcal{E} \mathbb{e}^{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j \in B} G_{ij} z_i z_j} \right\rangle_B = \det(1 - GF)^{-1/2} \left\langle F(1 - GF)^{-1}: \mathcal{E} \right\rangle_B.$$

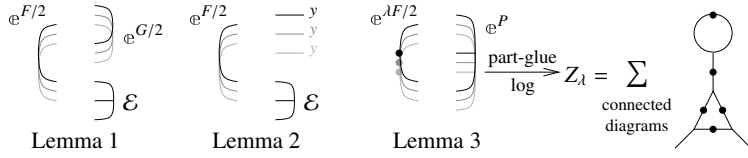
The next lemma dispatches the case where  $\mathcal{E}$  has a  $B$ -linear part:

**Lemma 2.**  $\left\langle F: \mathcal{E} \mathbb{e}^{\sum_{i \in B} y_i z_i} \right\rangle_B = \mathbb{e}^{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j \in B} F_{ij} y_i y_j} \left\langle F: \mathcal{E}|_{z_B \rightarrow z_B + F y_B} \right\rangle_B.$

Finally, we deal with the docile perturbation case:

**Lemma 3.** With an extra variable  $\lambda$ ,  $Z_\lambda := \log[\lambda F : \mathbb{P}]_B$  satisfies and is determined by the following PDE / IVP:

$$Z_0 = P \quad \text{and} \quad \partial_\lambda Z_\lambda = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j \in B} F_{ij} \left( \partial_{z_i} \partial_{z_j} Z_\lambda + (\partial_{z_i} Z_\lambda)(\partial_{z_j} Z_\lambda) \right).$$



**Warning.** Some implementation details match earlier versions of the theory.

## The “Speedy” Engine

$\omega\epsilon\beta$ /engine

### Internal Utilities

Canonical Form:

```
CCF [E_] :=
  PPCF@ExpandDenominator@
  ExpandNumerator@PPTogether@Together [PPExp [
    Expand [E] /. e^x_ e^y_ => e^{x+y} /. e^x_ => e^{CCF[x]}];
CF [E_List] := CF /@ E;
CF [sd_SeriesData] := MapAt [CF, sd, 3];
CF [E_] := PPCF@Module [
  {vs = Cases [E, (y | b | t | a | x | η | β | τ | α | ξ)_ , ∞] U
  {y, b, t, a, x, η, β, τ, α, ξ}},
  Total [CoefficientRules [Expand [E], vs] /.
  (ps_ -> c_) => CCF [c] (Times @@ vs^{ps})
];
CF [E_E] := CF /@ E;
CF [E_sp__ [E_S___]] := CF /@ E_sp [E_S];
```

The Kronecker  $\delta$ :

```
Kδ /: Kδ_{i_,j_} := If [i === j, 1, 0];
```

Equality, multiplication, and degree-adjustment of perturbed Gaussians;  $\mathbb{E}[L, Q, P]$  stands for  $e^{L+Q}P$ :

```
E /: E [L1_, Q1_, P1_] ≡ E [L2_, Q2_, P2_] :=
  CF [L1 == L2] ∧ CF [Q1 == Q2] ∧ CF [Normal [P1 - P2] == 0];
E /: E [L1_, Q1_, P1_] × E [L2_, Q2_, P2_] :=
  E [L1 + L2, Q1 + Q2, P1 * P2];
E [L_, Q_, P_]_{k} := E [L, Q, Series [Normal@P, {ε, 0, $k}]];
```

### Zip and Bind

Variables and their duals:

```
{t*, b*, y*, a*, x*, z*} = {τ, β, η, α, ξ, ζ};
{τ*, β*, η*, α*, ξ*, ζ*} = {t, b, y, a, x, z};
(u_{i_})^* := (U^*)_i;
```

```
U21 = {B_{i-}^{p-} -> e^{-p h γ b_i}, B_{i-}^{p-} -> e^{-p h γ b}, T_{i-}^{p-} -> e^{p h t_i},
  T_{i-}^{p-} -> e^{p h t}, A_{i-}^{p-} -> e^{p γ α_i}, A_{i-}^{p-} -> e^{p γ α}};
L2U = {e^{c_{i-} b_{i-} + d_{i-}} -> B_{i-}^{-c/(h γ)} e^d, e^{c_{i-} b + d_{i-}} -> B^{-c/(h γ)} e^d,
  e^{c_{i-} t_{i-} + d_{i-}} -> T_{i-}^{c/h} e^d, e^{c_{i-} t + d_{i-}} -> T^{c/h} e^d,
  e^{c_{i-} α_{i-} + d_{i-}} -> A_{i-}^{c/γ} e^d, e^{c_{i-} α + d_{i-}} -> A^{c/γ} e^d,
  e^ε -> e^{Expand@ε}};
```

```
D_b [f_] := ∂_b f - h γ B ∂_b f; D_{b_i} [f_] := ∂_{b_i} f - h γ B_i ∂_{b_i} f;
D_t [f_] := ∂_t f + h T ∂_t f; D_{t_i} [f_] := ∂_{t_i} f + h T_i ∂_{t_i} f;
D_α [f_] := ∂_α f + γ A ∂_α f; D_{α_i} [f_] := ∂_{α_i} f + γ A_i ∂_{α_i} f;
D_v [f_] := ∂_v f; D_{(v,0)} [f_] := f; D_{()} [f_] := f;
D_{(v,n_Integer)} [f_] := D_v [D_{(v,n-1)} [f]];
D_{(L_List, L_S___)} [f_] := D_{(L_S)} [D_L [f]];
```

Finite Zips:

```
collect [sd_SeriesData, E_] :=
  MapAt [collect [# , E_] &, sd, 3];
collect [E_, E_] := PPCollect@Collect [E, E];
Zip_{()} [P_] := P;
Zip_{E_S} [Ps_List] := Zip_{E_S} /@ Ps;
Zip_{(E_S, E_S___)} [P_] := PPZip [
  (collect [P // Zip_{(E_S), E} / . f_{i-} . E_{i-}^{d_{i-}} => (D_{(E_S, d)} [f]) ] / .
  E^* -> 0 / . ((E^* / . {b -> B, t -> T, α -> A}) -> 1)]
```

QZip implements the “Q-level zips” on  $\mathbb{E}(L, Q, P) = e^{L+Q}P(\epsilon)$ .

Such zips regard the  $L$  variables as scalars.

```
QZip_{E_S_List}@E [L_, Q_, P_] :=
  PPQZip@Module [{E, z, zs, c, ys, ηs, qt, zrule, grule, out},
  zs = Table [E^*, {E, E_S}];
  c = CF [Q / . Alternatives @@ (E_S U zs) -> 0];
  ys = CF@Table [∂_E (Q / . Alternatives @@ zs -> 0),
  {E, E_S}];
  ηs = CF@Table [∂_z (Q / . Alternatives @@ E_S -> 0), {z, zs}];
  qt = CF@Inverse@Table [Kδ_{z, E^*} - ∂_{z, E} Q, {E, E_S}, {z, zs}];
  zrule = Thread [zs -> CF [qt . (zs + ys)]];
  grule = Thread [E_S -> E_S + ηs . qt];
  CF /@ E [L, c + ηs . qt . ys,
  Det [qt] Zip_{E_S} [P / . (zrule U grule)]]];
```

Upper to lower and lower to Upper:

```
U21 = {B_{i-}^{p-} -> e^{-p h γ b_i}, B_{i-}^{p-} -> e^{-p h γ b}, T_{i-}^{p-} -> e^{p h t_i},
  T_{i-}^{p-} -> e^{p h t}, A_{i-}^{p-} -> e^{p γ α_i}, A_{i-}^{p-} -> e^{p γ α}};
L2U = {e^{c_{i-} b_{i-} + d_{i-}} -> B_{i-}^{-c/(h γ)} e^d, e^{c_{i-} b + d_{i-}} -> B^{-c/(h γ)} e^d,
  e^{c_{i-} t_{i-} + d_{i-}} -> T_{i-}^{c/h} e^d, e^{c_{i-} t + d_{i-}} -> T^{c/h} e^d,
  e^{c_{i-} α_{i-} + d_{i-}} -> A_{i-}^{c/γ} e^d, e^{c_{i-} α + d_{i-}} -> A^{c/γ} e^d,
  e^ε -> e^{Expand@ε}};
```

LZip implements the “L-level zips” on  $\mathbb{E}(L, Q, P) = P e^{L+Q}$ . Such zips regard all of  $P e^Q$  as a single “P”. Here the  $z$ ’s are  $b$  and  $\alpha$  and the  $\zeta$ ’s are  $\beta$  and  $a$ .

```
LZip_{E_S_List}@E [L_, Q_, P_] :=
  PPLZip@Module [{E, z, zs, Zs, c, ys, ηs, lt, zrule,
  Zrule, grule, Q1, EEQ, EQ},
  zs = Table [E^*, {E, E_S}];
  Zs = zs / . {b -> B, t -> T, α -> A};
  c = L / . Alternatives @@ (E_S U zs) -> 0;
  ys = Table [∂_E (L / . Alternatives @@ zs -> 0), {E, E_S}];
  ηs = Table [∂_z (L / . Alternatives @@ E_S -> 0), {z, zs}];
  lt = Inverse@Table [Kδ_{z, E^*} - ∂_{z, E} L, {E, E_S}, {z, zs}];
  zrule = Thread [zs -> lt . (zs + ys)];
  Zrule = Join [zrule,
  zrule / .
  r_Rule -> ((U = r[[1]] / . {b -> B, t -> T, α -> A}) ->
  (U / . U21 / . r // L2U))];
  grule = Thread [E_S -> E_S + ηs . lt];
  Q1 = Q / . (Zrule U grule);
  EEQ [ps___] :=
  EEQ [ps] =
  PP^{EEQ}@ (CF [e^{-Q1} D_{Thread [{zs, {ps}]}] [e^{Q1}]] / .
  {Alternatives @@ zs -> 0, Alternatives @@ Zs -> 1});
  CF@E [c + ηs . lt . ys,
  Q1 / . {Alternatives @@ zs -> 0, Alternatives @@ Zs -> 1},
  Det [lt]
  (Zip_{E_S} [(EQ @@ zs) (P / . (Zrule U grule))] / .
  Derivative [ps___] [EQ] [___] -> EEQ [ps] / .
  _EQ -> 1) ] ];
```

```

B_{()} [L_, R_] := L R;
B_{is_} [L_E, R_E] := PPB@Module[{n},
  Times[
    L /. Table[(v : b | B | t | T | a | x | y)_i -> v_{nei},
      {i, {is}}],
    R /. Table[(v : \beta | \tau | \alpha | \mathcal{A} | \xi | \eta)_i -> v_{nei}, {i, {is}}]
  ] // LZipJoin@@Table[{b_{nei}, \tau_{nei}, a_{nei}}, {i, {is}}] //
  QZipJoin@@Table[{e_{nei}, y_{nei}}, {i, {is}}] ];
B_{is_} [L_, R_] := B_{is} [L, R];

```

## E morphisms with domain and range.

```

B_{is_list} [E_{d1 -> r1} [L1_, Q1_, P1_], E_{d2 -> r2} [L2_, Q2_, P2_]] :=
  E_{(d1 \cup Complement[d2, is]) -> (r2 \cup Complement[r1, is])} @@
  B_{is} [E [L1, Q1, P1], E [L2, Q2, P2]];
E_{d1 -> r1} [L1_, Q1_, P1_] // E_{d2 -> r2} [L2_, Q2_, P2_] :=
  B_{r1 \cap d2} [E_{d1 -> r1} [L1, Q1, P1], E_{d2 -> r2} [L2, Q2, P2]];
E_{d1 -> r1} [L1_, Q1_, P1_] \equiv E_{d2 -> r2} [L2_, Q2_, P2_] ^:=
  (d1 == d2) \wedge (r1 == r2) \wedge (E [L1, Q1, P1] \equiv E [L2, Q2, P2]);
E_{d1 -> r1} [L1_, Q1_, P1_] E_{d2 -> r2} [L2_, Q2_, P2_] ^:=
  E_{(d1 \cup d2) -> (r1 \cup r2)} @@ (E [L1, Q1, P1] \times E [L2, Q2, P2]);
E_{d -> r} [L_, Q_, P_] $k := E_{d -> r} @@ E [L, Q, P] $k;
E [E_] [i_] := {E} [i];

```

## “Define” Code

Define[lhs = rhs, ...] defines the lhs to be rhs, except that rhs is computed only once for each value of \$k. Fancy Mathematica notation for the faint of heart. Most readers should ignore.

```

SetAttributes[Define, HoldAll];
Define[def_, defs_] := (Define[def]; Define[defs]);
Define[op_is_ = e_] :=
  Module[{SD, ii, jj, kk, isp, nis, nisp, sis},
    Block[{i, j, k},
      ReleaseHold[Hold[
        SD[op_nisp, $k_Integer, PPBoot@Block[{i, j, k}, op_isp, $k = e;
          op_nis, $k];
        SD[op_isp, op_{is}, $k]; SD[op_{sis}, op_{sis}];
      ] /. {SD -> SetDelayed,
        isp -> {is} /. {i -> ii, j -> jj, k -> kk},
        nis -> {is} /. {i -> ii, j -> jj, k -> kk},
        nisp -> {is} /. {i -> ii, j -> jj, k -> kk}
      } ] ]

```

# The Objects

$\omega \in \beta$ /objects

## Symmetric Algebra Objects

```

sm_{i,j -> k} := E_{i,j -> {k}} [b_k (\beta_i + \beta_j) + t_k (\tau_i + \tau_j) + a_k (\alpha_i + \alpha_j),
  y_k (\eta_i + \eta_j) + x_k (\xi_i + \xi_j), 1];
sY_{i -> j, k, l, m} := E_{i -> {j, k, l, m}} [\beta_i b_k + \tau_i t_k + \alpha_i a_l,
  \eta_i y_j + \xi_i x_m, 1];
sA_{i -> j, k} := E_{i -> {j, k}} [\beta_i (b_j + b_k) + \tau_i (t_j + t_k) + \alpha_i (a_j + a_k),
  \eta_i (y_j + y_k) + \xi_i (x_j + x_k), 1];
ss_i := E_{i -> {i}} [-\beta_i b_i - \tau_i t_i - \alpha_i a_i, -\eta_i y_i - \xi_i x_i, 1];
se_i := E_{i -> {i}} [0, 0, 1]; s\eta_i := E_{i -> {i}} [0, 0, 1];
s\sigma_{i -> j} := E_{i -> {j, k}} [\beta_i b_j + \tau_i t_j + \alpha_i a_j, \eta_i y_j + \xi_i x_j, 1];

```

## Booting Up QU

```

Define[a\sigma_{i -> j} = E_{i -> {j}} [a_j \alpha_i, x_j \xi_i, 1],
  b\sigma_{i -> j} = E_{i -> {j}} [b_j \beta_i, y_j \eta_i, 1]

```

```

Define[am_{i,j -> k} = E_{i,j -> {k}} [(\alpha_i + \alpha_j) a_k, (\mathcal{A}_j^{-1} \xi_i + \xi_j) x_k, 1] $k,
  bm_{i,j -> k} = E_{i,j -> {k}} [(\beta_i + \beta_j) b_k, (\eta_i + \eta_j) y_k, e^{(e^{-\beta_i} - 1) \eta_j y_k}] $k]

```

```

Define[
  Ri,j =
  E_{i -> {i,j}} [\hbar a_j b_i, \hbar x_j y_i, e^{\sum_{k=2}^{k+1} \frac{(1 - e^{\gamma e \hbar})^k (\hbar y_i x_j)^k}{k (1 - e^{k \gamma e \hbar})}}] $k,
  R_{i,j} = CF@E_{i -> {i,j}} [-\hbar a_j b_i, -\hbar x_j y_i / B_i,
  1 + If[$k == 0, 0, (R_{i,j}, $k-1) $k [3] -
  ((R_{i,j}, 0) $k R_{1,2} (R_{(3,4), $k-1}) $k) // (bm_{i,1 -> i} am_{j,2 -> j}) //
  (bm_{i,3 -> i} am_{j,4 -> j})] [3]],
  Pi,j = E_{i,j -> {i}} [\beta_i \alpha_j / \hbar, \eta_i \xi_j / \hbar,
  1 + If[$k == 0, 0, (P_{i,j}, $k-1) $k [3] -
  (R_{1,2} // ((P_{i,j}, 0) $k (P_{i,2}, $k-1) $k)) [3]]]

```

```

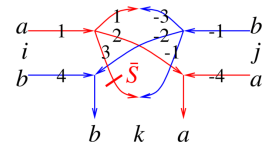
Define[as_j = R_{i,j} ~ B_i ~ P_{i,j},
  aS_i = E_{i -> {i}} [-a_i \alpha_i, -x_i \mathcal{A}_i \xi_i,
  1 + If[$k == 0, 0, (aS_{i}, $k-1) $k [3] -
  ((aS_{i}, 0) $k ~ B_i ~ aS_i ~ B_i ~ (aS_{i}, $k-1) $k) [3]]]

```

```

Define[bs_i = Ri,1 ~ B1 ~ aS1 ~ B1 ~ Pi,1,
  bS_i = Ri,1 ~ B1 ~ aS1 ~ B1 ~ Pi,1,
  aD_{i -> j, k} = (R_{1,j} R_{2,k}) // bm_{1,2 -> 3} // P_{3,i},
  bD_{i -> j, k} = (R_{j,1} R_{k,2}) // am_{1,2 -> 3} // P_{i,3}

```



The Drinfel'd double:

```

Define[
  dm_{i,j -> k} =
  ((sY_{i -> 4, 4, 1, 1} // aD_{1 -> 1, 2} // aD_{2 -> 2, 3} // aS_3)
  (sY_{j -> -1, -1, -4, -4} // bD_{-1 -> -1, -2} // bD_{-2 -> -2, -3}) //
  (P_{-1, 3} P_{-3, 1} am_{2, -4 -> k} bm_{4, -2 -> k})

```

```

Define[d\sigma_{i -> j} = a\sigma_{i -> j} b\sigma_{i -> j},
  d\epsilon_i = s\epsilon_i, d\eta_i = s\eta_i,
  dS_i = sY_{i -> 1, 1, 2, 2} // (bS_i aS_2) // dm_{2, 1 -> i},
  dS_i = sY_{i -> 1, 1, 2, 2} // (bS_i aS_2) // dm_{2, 1 -> i},
  dD_{i -> j, k} = (bD_{i -> 3, 1} aD_{i -> 2, 4}) // (dm_{3, 4 -> k} dm_{1, 2 -> j})

```

```

Define[C_i = E_{i -> {i}} [0, 0, B_i^{1/2} e^{-\hbar e a_i / 2}] $k,
  C_i = E_{i -> {i}} [0, 0, B_i^{-1/2} e^{\hbar e a_i / 2}] $k,
  Kink_i = (R_{1,3} C_2) // dm_{1, 2 -> 1} // dm_{1, 3 -> i},
  Kink_i = (R_{1,3} C_2) // dm_{1, 2 -> 1} // dm_{1, 3 -> i}

```

Note.  $t = \epsilon a - \gamma b$  and  $b = -t / \gamma + \epsilon a / \gamma$ .

```

Define[
  b2t_i = E_{i -> {i}} [\alpha_i a_i - \beta_i t_i / \gamma, \xi_i x_i + \eta_i y_i, e^{\beta_i a_i / \gamma}] $k,
  t2b_i = E_{i -> {i}} [\alpha_i a_i - \tau_i \gamma b_i, \xi_i x_i + \eta_i y_i, e^{\tau_i a_i}] $k

```

## The CU Definitions

```

Define[cm_{i,j -> k} = CF@E_{i,j -> {k}} [
  a_k (\alpha_i + \alpha_j) + b_k (\beta_i + \beta_j),
  y_k (\eta_i + \frac{\eta_j}{\mathcal{A}_i}) + \gamma b_k \eta_j \xi_i + x_k (\frac{\xi_i}{\mathcal{A}_j} + \xi_j),
  e^{\gamma_k \eta_j (\frac{e^{-\epsilon \beta_i}}{\mathcal{A}_i + \gamma e \mathcal{A}_i \eta_j \xi_i} - \frac{1}{\mathcal{A}_i}) + \xi_i (x_k (\frac{e^{-\epsilon \beta_j}}{\mathcal{A}_j + \gamma e \mathcal{A}_j \eta_j \xi_i} - \frac{1}{\mathcal{A}_j}) - \gamma b_k \eta_j)}
  (1 + \gamma e \eta_j \xi_i) \frac{a_k, b_k}{\gamma, e} $k]

```

```

Define [cσi→j = sσi,j /. τi → 0,
       cεi = sεi, cηi = sηi,
       cΔi→j,k = sΔi→j,k,
       cSi = sSi // sYi→1,2,3,4 // cm4,3→i // cmi,2→i // cmi,1→i];

```

### The Knot Tensors

```

Define [kRi,j = Ri,j // (b2ti b2tj) /. ti|j → t,
       kR̄i,j = R̄i,j // (b2ti b2tj) /. {ti|j → t, Ti|j → T},
       kmi,j→k = (t2bi t2bj) // dmi,j→k //
       b2tk /. {tk → t, Tk → T, τi|j → 0},
       kCi = Ci // b2ti /. Ti → T,
       kC̄i = C̄i // b2ti /. Ti → T,
       kKinki = Kinki // b2ti /. {ti → t, Ti → T},
       kKink̄i = Kink̄i // b2ti /. {ti → t, Ti → T}];

```

### A Quantum Algebra Example.

ωεβ/qa

**Proto-Theorem**<sup>†0</sup> (with Jesse Frohlich and Roland van der Veen). Let  $H$  be a finite dimensional Hopf algebra and let  $U = H^{*cop} \otimes H$  be its Drinfel'd double, with  $R$ -matrix  $R \in H^* \otimes H \subset U \otimes U$ . Write  $R^{\dagger 1} = \sum \rho_a \otimes r_a$ , and let  $\langle \cdot | \cdot \rangle : H^* \otimes H \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$  be the duality pairing. Then the functional  $\int \in U^*$  defined by

$$\int \phi \otimes x := \sum \langle \phi \rho_a^{\dagger 2} | x r_a^{\dagger 3} \rangle$$

is a right<sup>†4</sup> integral in  $U^*$ . (Meaning  $\Delta_{jk}^i // \int_j = \int_i // \epsilon_k$  in  $\text{Hom}(U^{\otimes \{i\}} \rightarrow U^{\otimes \{k\}})$ ).

†0 A “proto-theorem” is something that will become a theorem once you figure out the correct statement. †1 Or did we want it to be  $R // S_1^2$ ? Or  $R // S_2^2$ ? †2 Or is it  $\rho_a \phi$ ? †3 Or is it  $r_a x$ ? †4 Or maybe “left”?

PP := Identity; \$k = 1; ħ = γ = 1;

inp = E({}→{1}) [3 a<sub>1</sub> b<sub>1</sub>, 5 x<sub>1</sub> y<sub>1</sub>, 1] // dm<sub>i,1→i</sub>;

Table [

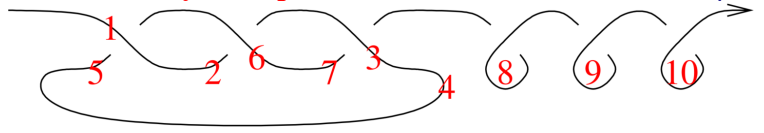
```

HL@TrueQ[
  (inp // (sYi→1,1,2,2 RR) // BM // AM // P1,2) dεj ≡
  (inp // ΔΔ // (sYi→1,1,2,2 RR) // BM // AM // P1,2),
  {ΔΔ, {dΔi→i,j, dΔi→j,i}}, {AM, {dm2,4→2, dm4,2→2}},
  {BM, {dm1,3→1, dm3,1→1}},
  {RR, {R3,4, R3,4 // dS3 // dS3, R3,4 // dS4 // dS4}]}
] // MatrixForm
( (False False False) (False False True) )
( (False False False) (False False False) )
( (False False False) (False False False) )
( (False False True) (False False False) )

```

### A Knot Theory Example.

ωεβ/kt



\$k = 2;

Simplify [

```

R1,5 R6,2 R3,7 C4 Kink8 Kink9 Kink10 // dm1,2→1 // dm1,3→1 //
dm1,4→1 // dm1,5→1 // dm1,6→1 // dm1,7→1 // dm1,8→1 //
dm1,9→1 // dm1,10→1] /. v-1 → v

```

E({}→{1}) [0, 0,  $\frac{B}{1-B+B^2}$  +

$$\frac{B(-B+2B^2+2B^4+a(-1+B-B^3+B^4)-2xy-B^3(3+2xy))}{(1-B+B^2)^3} \epsilon +$$

$$\frac{1}{2(1-B+B^2)^5}$$

$$B(4B^8+a^2(1-B+B^2)^2(1+B-6B^2+B^3+B^4)+6B^5x^2y^2+2xy(-2+3xy)-B^7(11+4xy)-2B^2(1+6x^2y^2)-2B^4(1-2xy+6x^2y^2)+B(1+8xy+6x^2y^2)+B^6(6+8xy+6x^2y^2)+B^3(4+4xy+30x^2y^2)+2a(1-B+B^2)(2B^6+2xy+8B^3(1+xy)-5B^2(1+2xy)-2B^5(1+2xy)-B^4(7+2xy)+B(2+4xy))) \epsilon^2 + 0[\epsilon]^3]$$

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**KiW 43 Abstract** ( $\omega\epsilon\beta$ /kiw). Whether or not you like the formulas on this page, they describe the strongest truly computable knot invariant we know.

**Observations.** • Separates the Rolfsen table; does better than

Khovanov plus HOMFLY-PT on knots with up to 12 crossings (not tested beyond). • The degrees are bounded by the genus! •  $\rho_1$  vanishes for amphichiral knots. • Has a chance of detecting non-ribbonness ( $\omega\epsilon\beta$ /ind)!

knot diag	$n'_k$ $(\rho'_1)^+$	Alexander's $\omega^+$ $(\rho'_2)^+$	genus / ribbon unknotting # / amphi?	knot diag	$n'_k$ $(\rho'_1)^+$	Alexander's $\omega^+$ $(\rho'_2)^+$	genus / ribbon unknotting # / amphi?	knot diag	$n'_k$ $(\rho'_1)^+$	Alexander's $\omega^+$ $(\rho'_2)^+$	genus / ribbon unknotting # / amphi?
	$0_1^a$ 0	1	0 / ✓ 0 / ✓		$3_1^a$ $t$	$t - 1$	1 / ✗ 1 / ✗		$4_1^a$ 0	$3 - t$	1 / ✗ 1 / ✓
	$5_1^a$ $2t^3 + 3t$	$t^2 - t + 1$	2 / ✗ 2 / ✗		$5_2^a$ $5t - 4$	$2t - 3$	1 / ✗ 1 / ✗		$6_1^a$ $t - 4$	$5 - 2t$	1 / ✓ 1 / ✗
	$6_2^a$ $t^3 - 4t^2 + 4t - 4$	$-t^2 + 3t - 3$	2 / ✗ 1 / ✗		$6_3^a$ 0	$t^2 - 3t + 5$	2 / ✗ 1 / ✓		$7_1^a$ $3t^5 + 5t^3 + 6t$	$t^3 - t^2 + t - 1$	3 / ✗ 3 / ✗
	$7_2^a$ $14t - 16$	$3t - 5$	1 / ✗ 1 / ✗		$7_3^a$ $-9t^3 + 8t^2 - 16t + 12$	$2t^2 - 3t + 3$	2 / ✗ 2 / ✗		$7_4^a$ $32 - 24t$	$4t - 7$	1 / ✗ 2 / ✗
	$7_5^a$ $9t^3 - 16t^2 + 29t - 28$	$2t^2 - 4t + 5$	2 / ✗ 2 / ✗		$7_6^a$ $t^3 - 8t^2 + 19t - 20$	$-t^2 + 5t - 7$	2 / ✗ 1 / ✗		$7_7^a$ $8 - 3t$	$t^3 - t^2 + 5t + 9$	2 / ✗ 1 / ✗
	$8_1^a$ $5t - 16$	$7 - 3t$	1 / ✗ 1 / ✗		$8_2^a$ $2t^5 - 8t^4 + 10t^3 - 12t^2 + 13t - 12$	$-t^3 + 3t^2 - 3t + 3$	3 / ✗ 2 / ✗		$8_3^a$ 0	$9 - 4t$	1 / ✗ 2 / ✓
	$8_4^a$ $3t^3 - 8t^2 + 6t - 4$	$-2t^2 + 5t - 5$	2 / ✗ 2 / ✗		$8_5^a$ $-2t^5 + 8t^4 - 13t^3 + 20t^2 - 22t + 24$	$-t^3 + 3t^2 - 4t + 5$	3 / ✗ 2 / ✗		$8_6^a$ $5t^3 - 20t^2 + 28t - 32$	$-2t^2 + 6t - 7$	2 / ✗ 2 / ✗
	$8_7^a$ $-t^5 + 4t^4 - 10t^3 + 12t^2 - 13t + 12$	$t^3 - 3t^2 + 5t - 5$	3 / ✗ 1 / ✗		$8_8^a$ $-t^3 + 4t^2 - 12t + 16$	$2t^2 - 6t + 9$	2 / ✓ 2 / ✗		$8_9^a$ 0	$-t^3 + 3t^2 - 5t + 7$	3 / ✓ 1 / ✓
	$8_{10}^a$ $-t^5 + 4t^4 - 11t^3 + 16t^2 - 21t + 20$	$t^3 - 3t^2 + 6t - 7$	3 / ✗ 2 / ✗		$8_{11}^a$ $5t^3 - 24t^2 + 39t - 44$	$-2t^2 + 7t - 9$	2 / ✗ 1 / ✗		$8_{12}^a$ 0	$t^2 - 7t + 13$	2 / ✗ 2 / ✓
	$8_{13}^a$ $-t^3 + 4t^2 - 14t + 20$	$2t^2 - 7t + 11$	2 / ✗ 1 / ✗		$8_{14}^a$ $5t^3 - 28t^2 + 57t - 68$	$-2t^2 + 8t - 11$	2 / ✗ 1 / ✗		$8_{15}^a$ $21t^3 - 64t^2 + 120t - 140$	$3t^2 - 8t + 11$	2 / ✗ 2 / ✗
	$8_{16}^a$ $t^5 - 6t^4 + 17t^3 - 28t^2 + 35t - 36$	$t^3 - 4t^2 + 8t - 9$	3 / ✗ 2 / ✗		$8_{17}^a$ 0	$-t^3 + 4t^2 - 8t + 11$	3 / ✗ 1 / ✓		$8_{18}^a$ 0	$-t^3 + 5t^2 - 10t + 13$	3 / ✗ 2 / ✓
	$8_{19}^a$ $-3t^5 - 4t^2 - 3t$	$t^3 - t^2 + 1$	3 / ✗ 3 / ✗		$8_{20}^a$ $4t - 4$	$t^2 - 2t + 3$	2 / ✓ 1 / ✗		$8_{21}^a$ $t^3 - 8t^2 + 16t - 20$	$-t^2 + 4t - 5$	2 / ✗ 1 / ✗

knot diag	$n'_k$ $(\rho'_1)^+$	Alexander's $\omega^+$ $(\rho'_2)^+$	genus / ribbon unknotting # / amphi?	knot diag	$n'_k$ $(\rho'_1)^+$	Alexander's $\omega^+$ $(\rho'_2)^+$	genus / ribbon unknotting # / amphi?
	$9_1^a$ $4t^7 + 7t^5 + 9t^3 + 10t$	$t^4 - t^3 + t^2 - t + 1$	4 / ✗ 4 / ✗		$9_2^a$ $30t - 40$	$4t - 7$	1 / ✗ 1 / ✗
	$9_3^a$ $-13t^5 + 12t^4 - 25t^3 + 20t^2 - 32t + 24$	$2t^3 - 3t^2 + 3t - 3$	3 / ✗ 3 / ✗		$9_4^a$ $23t^3 - 28t^2 + 46t - 44$	$3t^2 - 5t + 5$	2 / ✗ 2 / ✗
	$9_5^a$ $100 - 65t$	$6t - 11$	1 / ✗ 2 / ✗		$9_6^a$ $13t^5 - 24t^4 + 45t^3 - 52t^2 + 68t - 64$	$2t^3 - 4t^2 + 5t - 5$	3 / ✗ 3 / ✗



knot diag	$n'_k$ Alexander's $\omega^+$ ( $\rho'_1$ ) <sup>+</sup>	genus / ribbon unknotting # / amphi?	knot diag	$n'_k$ Alexander's $\omega^+$ ( $\rho'_1$ ) <sup>+</sup>	genus / ribbon unknotting # / amphi?
	$9_{43}^n$ $-t^3 + 3t^2 - 2t + 1$ $-2t^5 + 8t^4 - 7t^3 + 2t^2 - 5t + 4$	3 / ✗ 2 / ✗		$9_{44}^n$ $t^2 - 4t + 7$ $-2t^2 + 9t - 12$	2 / ✗ 1 / ✗
	$9_{45}^n$ $-t^2 + 6t - 9$ $t^3 - 14t^2 + 47t - 60$	2 / ✗ 1 / ✗		$9_{46}^n$ $5 - 2t$ $3t - 12$	1 / ✓ 2 / ✗
	$9_{47}^n$ $t^3 - 4t^2 + 6t - 5$ $-t^5 + 6t^4 - 15t^3 + 16t^2 - 10t + 12$	3 / ✗ 2 / ✗		$9_{48}^n$ $-t^2 + 7t - 11$ $-t^3 + 12t^2 - 42t + 52$	2 / ✗ 2 / ✗
	$9_{49}^n$ $3t^2 - 6t + 7$ $-21t^3 + 38t^2 - 61t + 60$	2 / ✗ 3 / ✗		$10_1^a$ $9 - 4t$ $14t - 40$	1 / ✗ 1 / ✗
	$10_2^a$ $-t^4 + 3t^3 - 3t^2 + 3t - 3$ $3t^7 - 12t^6 + 16t^5 - 20t^4 + 24t^3 - 24t^2 + 27t - 24$	4 / ✗ 3 / ✗		$10_3^a$ $13 - 6t$ $11t - 28$	1 / ✓ 2 / ✗
	$10_4^a$ $-3t^2 + 7t - 7$ $4t^3 - 8t^2 + t + 8$	2 / ✗ 2 / ✗		$10_5^a$ $t^4 - 3t^3 + 5t^2 - 5t + 5$ $-2t^7 + 8t^6 - 20t^5 + 28t^4 - 36t^3 + 36t^2 - 39t + 36$	4 / ✗ 2 / ✗
	$10_6^a$ $-2t^3 + 6t^2 - 7t + 7$ $9t^5 - 36t^4 + 56t^3 - 72t^2 + 81t - 84$	3 / ✗ 3 / ✗		$10_7^a$ $-3t^2 + 11t - 15$ $14t^3 - 72t^2 + 135t - 160$	2 / ✗ 1 / ✗
	$10_8^a$ $-2t^3 + 5t^2 - 5t + 5$ $7t^5 - 20t^4 + 23t^3 - 28t^2 + 26t - 24$	3 / ✗ 2 / ✗		$10_9^a$ $-t^4 + 3t^3 - 5t^2 + 7t - 7$ $-t^7 + 4t^6 - 10t^5 + 20t^4 - 25t^3 + 28t^2 - 28t + 28$	4 / ✗ 1 / ✗
	$10_{10}^a$ $3t^2 - 11t + 17$ $-5t^3 + 24t^2 - 71t + 100$	2 / ✗ 1 / ✗		$10_{11}^a$ $-4t^2 + 11t - 13$ $16t^3 - 52t^2 + 68t - 72$	2 / ✗ 2, 3 / ✗
	$10_{12}^a$ $2t^3 - 6t^2 + 10t - 11$ $-5t^5 + 20t^4 - 50t^3 + 72t^2 - 89t + 92$	3 / ✗ 2 / ✗		$10_{13}^a$ $2t^2 - 13t + 23$ $t^3 - 12t^2 + 51t - 84$	2 / ✗ 2 / ✗
	$10_{14}^a$ $-2t^3 + 8t^2 - 12t + 13$ $9t^5 - 52t^4 + 119t^3 - 180t^2 + 225t - 236$	3 / ✗ 2 / ✗		$10_{15}^a$ $2t^3 - 6t^2 + 9t - 9$ $-3t^5 + 12t^4 - 24t^3 + 24t^2 - 17t + 12$	3 / ✗ 2 / ✗
	$10_{16}^a$ $-4t^2 + 12t - 15$ $-16t^3 + 56t^2 - 76t + 80$	2 / ✗ 2 / ✗		$10_{17}^a$ $t^4 - 3t^3 + 5t^2 - 7t + 9$ 0	4 / ✗ 1 / ✓
	$10_{18}^a$ $-4t^2 + 14t - 19$ $16t^3 - 68t^2 + 121t - 140$	2 / ✗ 1 / ✗		$10_{19}^a$ $2t^3 - 7t^2 + 11t - 11$ $3t^5 - 16t^4 + 35t^3 - 40t^2 + 30t - 24$	3 / ✗ 2 / ✗
	$10_{20}^a$ $-3t^2 + 9t - 11$ $14t^3 - 56t^2 + 88t - 104$	2 / ✗ 2 / ✗		$10_{21}^a$ $-2t^3 + 7t^2 - 9t + 9$ $9t^5 - 44t^4 + 80t^3 - 104t^2 + 121t - 124$	3 / ✗ 2 / ✗
	$10_{22}^a$ $-2t^3 + 6t^2 - 10t + 13$ $-t^5 + 4t^4 - 10t^3 + 24t^2 - 37t + 44$	3 / ✓ 2 / ✗		$10_{23}^a$ $2t^3 - 7t^2 + 13t - 15$ $-5t^5 + 24t^4 - 67t^3 + 108t^2 - 137t + 144$	3 / ✗ 1 / ✗
	$10_{24}^a$ $-4t^2 + 14t - 19$ $24t^3 - 116t^2 + 221t - 268$	2 / ✗ 2 / ✗		$10_{25}^a$ $-2t^3 + 8t^2 - 14t + 17$ $9t^5 - 52t^4 + 131t^3 - 232t^2 + 314t - 344$	3 / ✗ 2 / ✗
	$10_{26}^a$ $-2t^3 + 7t^2 - 13t + 17$ $-t^5 + 4t^4 - 10t^3 + 28t^2 - 49t + 60$	3 / ✗ 1 / ✗		$10_{27}^a$ $2t^3 - 8t^2 + 16t - 19$ $5t^5 - 28t^4 + 87t^3 - 164t^2 + 229t - 252$	3 / ✗ 1 / ✗
	$10_{28}^a$ $4t^2 - 13t + 19$ $-8t^3 + 36t^2 - 100t + 136$	2 / ✗ 2 / ✗		$10_{29}^a$ $t^3 - 7t^2 + 15t - 17$ $t^5 - 12t^4 + 52t^3 - 104t^2 + 124t - 128$	3 / ✗ 2 / ✗







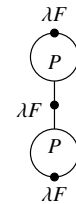
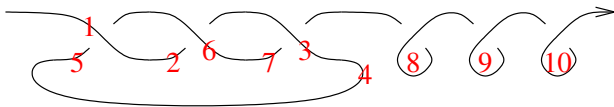
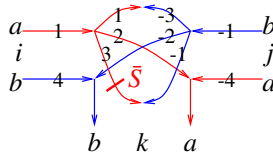


knot diag	$n_k^+$ Alexander's $\omega^+$ ( $\rho_1^+$ ) <sup>+</sup>	genus / ribbon unknotting # / amphi?	knot diag	$n_k^+$ Alexander's $\omega^+$ ( $\rho_1^+$ ) <sup>+</sup>	genus / ribbon unknotting # / amphi?
	$10_{136}^n$ $-t^2 + 4t - 5$ $-t^3 + 4t^2 - 2t - 4$	2 / ✗ 1 / ✗		$10_{137}^n$ $t^2 - 6t + 11$ $-4t^2 + 24t - 44$	2 / ✓ 1 / ✗
	$3t^8 - 36t^7 + 189t^6 - 512t^5 + 347t^4 + 2660t^3 - 11142t^2 + 22668t - 28354$			$4t^8 - 74t^7 + 512t^6 - 1420t^5 - 1160t^4 + 21074t^3 - 72904t^2 + 140922t - 173900$	
	$10_{138}^n$ $t^3 - 5t^2 + 8t - 7$ $-t^5 + 8t^4 - 22t^3 + 24t^2 - 11t + 8$	3 / ✗ 2 / ✗		$10_{139}^n$ $t^3 - t^3 + 2t - 3$ $-4t^7 - 12t^4 + 5t^3 - 4t^2 - 16t + 12$	4 / ✗ 4 / ✗
	$8t^{12} - 125t^{11} + 855t^{10} - 3374t^9 + 8458t^8 - 13328t^7 + 8173t^6 + 25863t^5 - 114602t^4 + 277037t^3 - 497313t^2 + 702260t - 787812$			$9t^{15} - 25t^{14} - 3t^{13} + 172t^{12} - 425t^{11} + 290t^{10} + 924t^9 - 3099t^8 + 4327t^7 - 1756t^6 - 5200t^5 + 12117t^4 - 11846t^3 + 1547t^2 + 12451t - 19002$	
	$10_{140}^n$ $t^2 - 2t + 3$ $8t - 8$	2 / ✓ 2 / ✗		$10_{141}^n$ $-t^3 + 3t^2 - 4t + 5$ $t^3 - 8t^2 + 16t - 20$	3 / ✗ 1 / ✗
	$4t^8 - 22t^7 + 90t^6 - 292t^5 + 424t^4 + 430t^3 - 3056t^2 + 6470t - 8104$			$9t^{12} - 87t^{11} + 396t^{10} - 1150t^9 + 2382t^8 - 3516t^7 + 2746t^6 + 3397t^5 - 19148t^4 + 46359t^3 - 80476t^2 + 109936t - 121692$	
	$10_{142}^n$ $2t^3 - 3t^2 + 2t - 1$ $-13t^5 + 12t^4 - 13t^3 + 4t^2 - 17t + 12$	3 / ✗ 3 / ✗		$10_{143}^n$ $t^3 - t^3 + 2t - 7$ $t^5 - 4t^4 + 15t^3 - 28t^2 + 45t - 48$	3 / ✗ 1 / ✗
	$-26t^{12} + 296t^{11} - 1155t^{10} + 2582t^9 - 4276t^8 + 6812t^7 - 11749t^6 + 19392t^5 - 27878t^4 + 36798t^3 - 48891t^2 + 62932t - 69706$			$8t^{12} - 75t^{11} + 362t^{10} - 1106t^9 + 2070t^8 - 1092t^7 - 7698t^6 + 3384t^5 - 86216t^4 + 164927t^3 - 254838t^2 + 327896t - 356170$	
	$10_{144}^n$ $-3t^2 + 10t - 13$ $10t^3 - 44t^2 + 80t - 96$	2 / ✗ 2 / ✗		$10_{145}^n$ $t^2 + t - 3$ $2t^3 + 8t^2 + 6t - 8$	2 / ✗ 2 / ✗
	$222t^8 - 1642t^7 + 3140t^6 + 12252t^5 - 94326t^4 + 307146t^3 - 651636t^2 + 998418t - 1147140$			$-5t^7 + 7t^6 + 113t^5 - 141t^4 - 465t^3 + 730t^2 + 850t - 2198$	
	$10_{146}^n$ $2t^2 - 8t + 13$ $t^3 - 8t^2 + 21t - 28$	2 / ✗ 1 / ✗		$10_{147}^n$ $-2t^2 + 7t - 9$ $-3t^3 + 12t^2 - 15t + 12$	2 / ✗ 1 / ✗
	$62t^8 - 664t^7 + 2844t^6 - 4544t^5 - 9663t^4 + 71376t^3 - 197106t^2 + 340392t - 405394$			$54t^8 - 488t^7 + 1697t^6 - 1694t^5 - 8312t^4 + 42905t^3 - 107222t^2 + 177492t - 208860$	
	$10_{148}^n$ $t^3 - 3t^2 + 7t - 9$ $t^5 - 4t^4 + 18t^3 - 36t^2 + 62t - 68$	3 / ✗ 2 / ✗		$10_{149}^n$ $-t^3 + 5t^2 - 9t + 11$ $2t^5 - 18t^4 + 55t^3 - 104t^2 + 149t - 164$	3 / ✗ 2 / ✗
	$8t^{12} - 75t^{11} + 377t^{10} - 1209t^9 + 2330t^8 - 864t^7 - 11900t^6 + 51677t^5 - 135261t^4 + 266207t^3 - 420746t^2 + 549160t - 599424$			$5t^{12} - 61t^{11} + 226t^{10} + 339t^9 - 7195t^8 + 38874t^7 - 135727t^6 + 357173t^5 - 753890t^4 + 1318245t^3 - 1945105t^2 + 2447584t - 2640944$	
	$10_{150}^n$ $-t^3 + 4t^2 - 6t + 7$ $-2t^5 + 12t^4 - 26t^3 + 38t^2 - 45t + 44$	3 / ✗ 2 / ✗		$10_{151}^n$ $t^3 - 4t^2 + 10t - 13$ $-t^5 + 6t^4 - 21t^3 + 42t^2 - 66t + 72$	3 / ✗ 2 / ✗
	$5t^{12} - 52t^{11} + 216t^{10} - 355t^9 - 719t^8 + 6578t^7 - 24361t^6 + 64526t^5 - 137117t^4 + 243126t^3 - 364723t^2 + 464942t - 504136$			$8t^{12} - 100t^{11} + 632t^{10} - 2529t^9 + 6645t^8 - 9606t^7 - 5854t^6 + 80466t^5 - 270269t^4 + 605378t^3 - 1033839t^2 + 1408362t - 1558600$	
	$10_{152}^n$ $t^4 - t^3 - t^2 + 4t - 5$ $4t^7 - 7t^5 + 18t^4 - 7t^3 - 12t^2 + 45t - 52$	4 / ✗ 4 / ✗		$10_{153}^n$ $t^3 - t^2 - t + 3$ $t^5 - 2t^4 + t^3 + 2t^2 - t$	3 / ✓ 2 / ✗
	$9t^{15} - 14t^{14} - 92t^{13} + 396t^{12} - 419t^{11} - 1212t^{10} + 5444t^9 - 9692t^8 + 6412t^7 + 11488t^6 - 39344t^5 + 55244t^4 - 33234t^3 - 30168t^2 + 102115t - 133894$			$8t^{12} - 17t^{11} - 46t^{10} + 231t^9 - 381t^8 + 364t^7 - 367t^6 + 157t^5 + 1142t^4 - 2815t^3 + 1874t^2 + 2128t - 4572$	
	$10_{154}^n$ $t^3 - 4t + 7$ $-3t^5 - 6t^4 + 13t^3 - 47t + 68$	3 / ✗ 3 / ✗		$10_{155}^n$ $-t^3 + 3t^2 - 5t + 7$ $-2t^3 + 12t^2 - 22t + 28$	3 / ✓ 2 / ✗
	$48t^{10} - 93t^9 - 546t^8 + 2396t^7 - 1956t^6 - 8376t^5 + 25906t^4 - 23802t^3 - 25690t^2 + 102540t - 140874$			$9t^{12} - 87t^{11} + 417t^{10} - 1321t^9 + 3014t^8 - 4806t^7 + 3646t^6 + 6917t^5 - 34773t^4 + 82963t^3 - 142781t^2 + 193836t - 214060$	
	$10_{156}^n$ $t^3 - 4t^2 + 8t - 9$ $t^5 - 6t^4 + 19t^3 - 30t^2 + 33t - 32$	3 / ✗ 1 / ✗		$10_{157}^n$ $-t^3 + 6t^2 - 11t + 13$ $-2t^5 + 22t^4 - 78t^3 + 148t^2 - 218t + 240$	3 / ✗ 2 / ✗
	$8t^{12} - 100t^{11} + 594t^{10} - 2165t^9 + 5120t^8 - 6852t^7 - 2208t^6 + 41208t^5 - 134214t^4 + 293026t^3 - 493422t^2 + 668112t - 738218$			$5t^{12} - 74t^{11} + 340t^{10} + 321t^9 - 11314t^8 + 67637t^7 - 250977t^6 + 688036t^5 - 1493487t^4 + 2661131t^3 - 3974091t^2 + 5034465t - 5444000$	
	$10_{158}^n$ $-t^3 + 4t^2 - 10t + 15$ $2t^2 - 7t + 12$	3 / ✗ 2 / ✗		$10_{159}^n$ $t^3 - 4t^2 + 9t - 11$ $t^5 - 6t^4 + 26t^3 - 60t^2 + 98t - 112$	3 / ✗ 1 / ✗
	$9t^{12} - 116t^{11} + 764t^{10} - 3275t^9 + 9743t^8 - 19422t^7 + 18439t^6 + 32898t^5 - 196271t^4 + 513374t^3 - 940025t^2 + 1323614t - 1479452$			$8t^{12} - 100t^{11} + 609t^{10} - 2267t^9 + 5047t^8 - 3237t^7 - 23513t^6 + 115362t^5 - 318739t^4 + 648093t^3 - 1045247t^2 + 1379659t - 1511358$	
	$10_{160}^n$ $-t^3 + 4t^2 - 4t + 3$ $-2t^5 + 12t^4 - 20t^3 + 14t^2 - 16t + 12$	3 / ✗ 2 / ✗		$10_{161}^n$ $t^3 - 2t + 3$ $3t^5 + 6t^4 - 3t^3 + 4t^2 + 14t - 12$	3 / ✗ 3 / ✗
	$5t^{12} - 52t^{11} + 198t^{10} - 255t^9 - 522t^8 + 3092t^7 - 8443t^6 + 18756t^5 - 37588t^4 + 67858t^3 - 108568t^2 + 148444t - 165862$			$30t^{10} - 53t^9 - 145t^8 + 630t^7 - 674t^6 - 870t^5 + 3591t^4 - 4450t^3 + 581t^2 + 616t - 9640$	
	$10_{162}^n$ $-3t^2 + 9t - 11$ $10t^3 - 38t^2 + 58t - 68$	2 / ✗ 2 / ✗		$10_{163}^n$ $t^3 - 5t^2 + 12t - 15$ $-t^5 + 8t^4 - 30t^3 + 62t^2 - 89t + 96$	3 / ✗ 1, 2 / ✗
	$222t^8 - 1473t^7 + 2609t^6 + 8829t^5 - 65543t^4 + 206079t^3 - 427536t^2 + 647498t - 741358$			$8t^{12} - 125t^{11} + 923t^{10} - 4154t^9 + 12040t^8 - 19732t^7 - 4345t^6 + 14057t^5 - 506052t^4 + 1171653t^3 - 2040193t^2 + 2809224t - 3119648$	
	$10_{164}^n$ $3t^2 - 11t + 17$ $t^3 - 10t^2 + 29t - 40$	2 / ✗ 1 / ✗		$10_{165}^n$ $-2t^2 + 10t - 15$ $-5t^3 + 50t^2 - 146t + 196$	2 / ✗ 2 / ✗
	$321t^8 - 3179t^7 + 12782t^6 - 20103t^5 - 32876t^4 + 254013t^3 - 688337t^2 + 1170838t - 1386922$			$38t^8 - 344t^7 - 848t^6 + 23020t^5 - 137555t^4 + 465256t^3 - 1047705t^2 + 1673914t - 1951560$	

# Hidden, Scaffolding, Recycling

## Talk Plan.

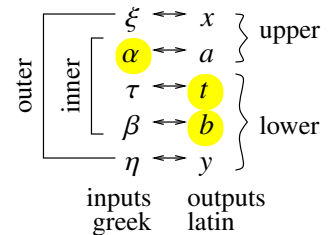
1. Headers and abstract.
2. Ops grid.
3.  $sl_{2+}^{\epsilon}$  and 4D Lie algebras, then the details of  $CU$  and  $QU$ .
4. The **DoPeGDO** box, “one abstraction level up”.
5. A glance through the **DoPeGDO** footnotes.
6. Naive **DoPeGDO** compositions.
7. The “debts” box, and then go through the debts as follows.
8. A quantum algebra example.
9. A knot theory example, followed by the knot table noting affinities with topology.



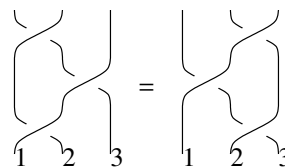
## Variable Taxonomy

light

$t = \epsilon a - \gamma b$  is “central”



**Categories are overrated (1)!** • Tangles are artificially made to have a “top” and a “bottom”. • Tangles are accessed by their ends and not by their strands; crossings are named by their position and not by the strands involved:

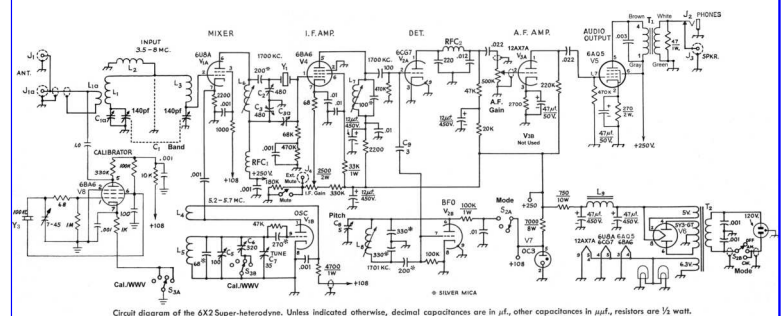


Is this  $\sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_1 = \sigma_2\sigma_1\sigma_2$   
or  $\sigma_{12}\sigma_{13}\sigma_{23} = \sigma_{23}\sigma_{13}\sigma_{12}$ ?

- Easier to talk about “skein theory”.
- Harder to talk about “universal quantum invariants”.



Series always converge!



**Representation theory is overrated!**