The Strongest Genuinely Computable Knot Invariant in 2024


van der Veen

Abstract. "Genuinely computable" means we have computed it for random knots with over 300 crossings. "Strongest" means it separates prime knots with up to 15 crossings better than the less-computable HOMFLY-PT and Khovanov homology taken together. And hey, it's also meaningful and fun.
Continues Rozansky, Garoufalidis, Kricker, and Ohtsuki, joint with van der Veen.

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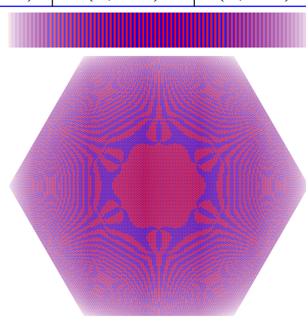
Strongest. Testing $\Theta = (\Delta, \theta)$ on prime knots up to mirrors and reversals, counting the number of distinct values (with deficits in parenthesis): (ρ_1: [Ro1, Ro2, Ro3, Ov, BV1])

	knots	(H, Kh)	(Δ, ρ_1)	$\Theta = (\Delta, \theta)$	together
reign		2005-22	2022-24	2024-	
xing ≤ 10	249	248 (1)	249 (0)	249 (0)	249 (0)
xing ≤ 11	801	771 (30)	787 (14)	798 (3)	798 (3)
xing ≤ 12	2,977	(214)	(95)	(19)	(18)
xing ≤ 13	12,965	(1,771)	(959)	(194)	(185)
xing ≤ 14	59,937	(10,788)	(6,253)	(1,118)	(1,062)
xing ≤ 15	313,230	(70,245)	(42,914)	(6,758)	(6,555)

Genuinely Computable. Here's Θ on a random 300 crossing knot (from [DHOEBL]). For almost every other invariant, that's science fiction.

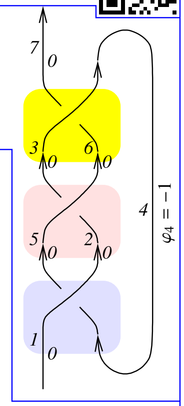


Fun. There's so much more to see in 2D pictures than in 1D ones! Yet almost nothing of the patterns you see we know how to prove. We'll have fun with that over the next few years. Would you join?

Meaningful. θ gives a genus bound (unproven yet with confidence). We hope (with reason) it says something about ribbon knots.

Conventions. T, T_1, and T_2 are indeterminates and $T_3 := T_1 T_2$.

Preparation. Draw an n-crossing knot K as a diagram D as on the right: all crossings face up, and the edges are marked with a running index $k \in \{1, \ldots, 2n+1\}$ and with rotation numbers φ_k.



Model T Traffic Rules. Cars always drive forward. When a car crosses over a sign-s bridge it goes through with (algebraic) probability $T^s \sim 1$, but falls off with probability $1 - T^s \sim 0$. At the very end, cars fall off and disappear. On various edges *traffic counters* are placed. See also [Jo, LTW].

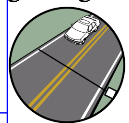


image credits: diamondtraffic.com


$p = 1 - T^s$

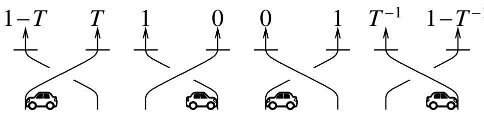
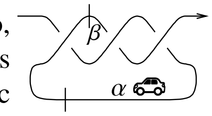


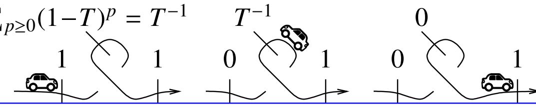

image credits: Dall-E

Definition. The *traffic function* $G = (g_{\alpha\beta})$ (also, the *Green function* or the *two-point function*) is the reading of a traffic counter at β, if car traffic is injected at α (if $\alpha = \beta$, the counter is *after* the injection point). There are also model-T_ν traffic functions $G_\nu = (g_{\nu\alpha\beta})$ for $\nu = 1, 2, 3$.



Example.

$\sum_{p\geq 0}(1-T)^p = T^{-1}$



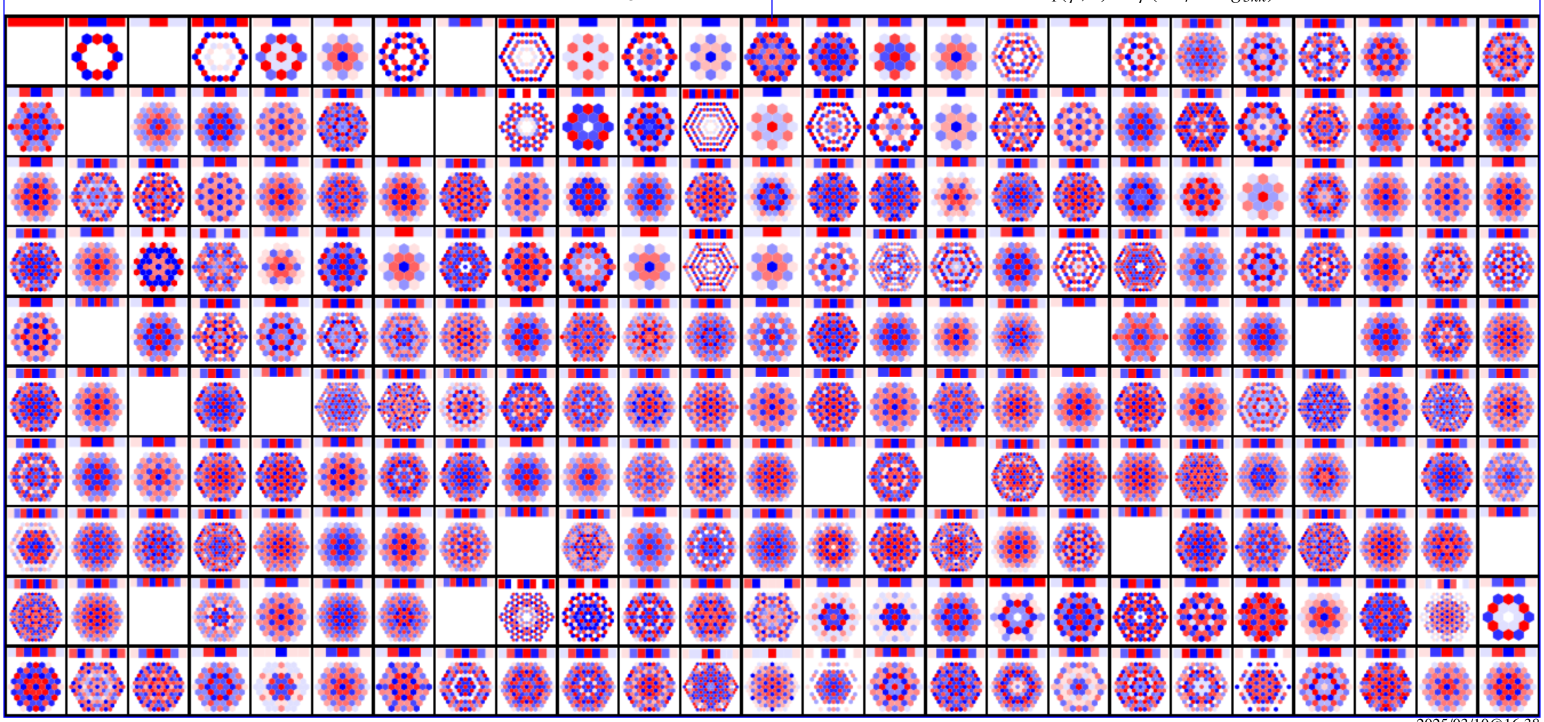
$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & T^{-1} & 1 \\ 0 & T^{-1} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Don't Look.

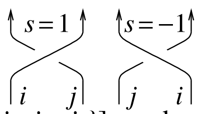
$$R_{11}(c) = s\Big[1/2 - g_{3ii} + T_2^s g_{1ii} g_{2ji} - T_2^s g_{3jj} g_{2ji} - (T_2^s - 1) g_{3ii} g_{2ji} + (T_3^s - 1) g_{2ji} g_{3ji} - g_{1ii} g_{2jj} + 2 g_{3ii} g_{2jj} + g_{1ii} g_{3jj} - g_{2ii} g_{3jj}\Big] + \frac{s}{T_2^s - 1}\Big[(T_1^s - 1) T_2^s \left(g_{3jj} g_{1ji} - g_{2jj} g_{1ji} + T_2^s g_{1ji} g_{2ji}\right) + (T_3^s - 1)\left(g_{3ji} - T_2^s g_{1ii} g_{3ji} + g_{2ij} g_{3ji} + (T_2^s - 2) g_{2jj} g_{3ji}\right) - (T_1^s - 1)(T_2^s + 1)(T_3^s - 1) g_{1ji} g_{3ji}\Big]$$

$$R_{12}(c_0, c_1) = \frac{s_1 (T_1^{s_0} - 1)(T_3^{s_1} - 1) g_{1 j_1 i_0} g_{3 j_0 i_1}}{T_2^{s_1} - 1}\left(T_2^{s_0} g_{2 i_1 i_0} + g_{2 j_1 j_0} - T_2^{s_0} g_{2 j_1 i_0} - g_{2 i_1 j_0}\right)$$

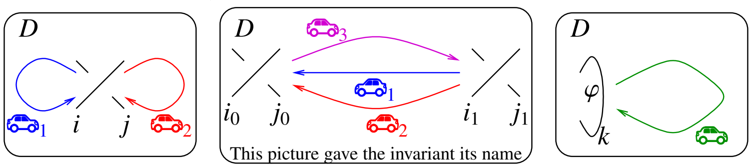
$$\Gamma_1(\varphi, k) = \varphi(-1/2 + g_{3kk})$$



Theorem. With $c = (s, i, j)$, $c_0 = (s_0, i_0, j_0)$, and $c_1 = (s_1, i_1, j_1)$ denoting crossings, there is a quadratic $R_{11}(c) \in \mathbb{Q}(T_\nu)[g_{\nu\alpha\beta} : \alpha, \beta \in \{i, j\}]$, a cubic $R_{12}(c_0, c_1) \in \mathbb{Q}(T_\nu)[g_{\nu\alpha\beta} : \alpha, \beta \in \{i_0, j_0, i_1, j_1\}]$, and a linear $\Gamma_1(\varphi, k)$ such that the following is a knot invariant:



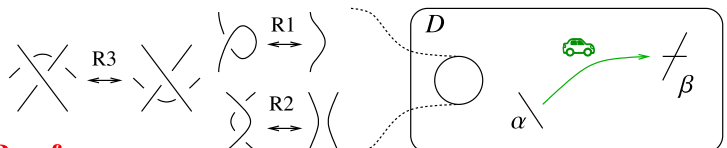
$$\theta(D) := \underbrace{\Delta_1\Delta_2\Delta_3}_{\text{normalization, see later}} \left(\sum_c R_{11}(c) + \sum_{c_0, c_1} R_{12}(c_0, c_1) + \sum_k \Gamma_1(\varphi_k, k) \right),$$



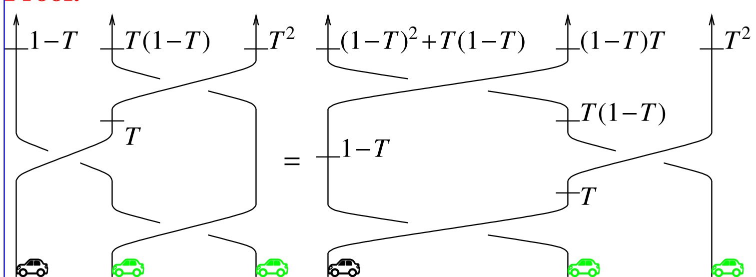
This picture gave the invariant its name

If these pictures remind you of Feynman diagrams, it's because they are Feynman diagrams [BN2].

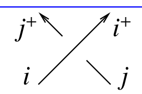
Lemma 1. The traffic function $g_{\alpha\beta}$ is a "relative invariant":



Proof.



Lemma 2. With $k^+ := k + 1$, the "g-rules" hold near a crossing $c = (s, i, j)$:



$g_{j\beta} = g_{j^+\beta} + \delta_{j\beta}$ $\quad g_{i\beta} = T^s g_{i^+\beta} + (1 - T^s) g_{j^+\beta} + \delta_{i\beta}$ $\quad g_{2n^+,\beta} = \delta_{2n^+,\beta}$

$g_{\alpha i^+} = T^s g_{\alpha i} + \delta_{\alpha i^+}$ $\quad g_{\alpha j^+} = g_{\alpha j} + (1 - T^s) g_{\alpha i} + \delta_{\alpha j^+}$ $\quad g_{\alpha,1} = \delta_{\alpha,1}$

Corollary 1. G is easily computable, for $AG = I$ $(= GA)$, with A the $(2n+1)\times(2n+1)$ identity matrix with additional contributions:

$c = (s, i, j) \mapsto$

A	col i^+	col j^+
row i	$-T^s$	$T^s - 1$
row j	0	-1

For the trefoil example, we have:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -T & 0 & 0 & T-1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -T & 0 & 0 & T-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & T-1 & 0 & 1 & -T & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & T & 1 & T & 1 & T & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{T^2-T+1} & \frac{T}{T^2-T+1} & \frac{T}{T^2-T+1} & \frac{T^2}{T^2-T+1} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{T^2-T+1} & \frac{T}{T^2-T+1} & \frac{T}{T^2-T+1} & \frac{T^2}{T^2-T+1} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1-T}{T^2-T+1} & \frac{1}{T^2-T+1} & \frac{1}{T^2-T+1} & \frac{T}{T^2-T+1} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1-T}{T^2-T+1} & -\frac{(T-1)T}{T^2-T+1} & \frac{1}{T^2-T+1} & \frac{T}{T^2-T+1} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Note. The Alexander polynomial Δ is given by

$$\Delta = T^{(-\varphi-w)/2}\det(A), \qquad \text{with } \varphi = \textstyle\sum_k \varphi_k,\ w = \sum_c s.$$

We also set $\Delta_\nu := \Delta(T_\nu)$ for $\nu = 1, 2, 3$.

Questions, Conjectures, Expectations, Dreams.

Question 1. What's the relationship between Θ and the Garoufalidis-Kashaev invariants [GK, GL]?

Conjecture 2. On classical (non-virtual) knots, θ always has hexagonal (D_6) symmetry.

Conjecture 3. θ is the ϵ^1 contribution to the "solvable approximation" of the sl_3 universal invariant, obtained by running the quantization machinery on the double $\mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{b}, b, \epsilon\delta)$, where $\mathfrak{b}$ is the Borel subalgebra of sl_3, b is the bracket of $\mathfrak{b}$, and δ the cobracket. See [BV2, BN1, Sch]

Conjecture 4. θ is equal to the "two-loop contribution to the Kontsevich Integral", as studied by Garoufalidis, Rozansky, Kricker, and in great detail by Ohtsuki [GR, Ro1, Ro2, Ro3, Kr, Oh].

Fact 5. θ has a perturbed Gaussian integral formula, with integration carried out over over a space $6E$, consisting of 6 copies of the space of edges of a knot diagram D. See [BN2].

Conjecture 6. For any knot K, its genus $g(K)$ is bounded by the T_1-degree of θ: $2g(K) \geq \deg_{T_1} \theta(K)$.

Conjecture 7. $\theta(K)$ has another perturbed Gaussian integral formula, with integration carried out over over the space $6H_1$, consisting of 6 copies of $H_1(\Sigma)$, where Σ is a Seifert surface for K.

Expectation 8. There are many further invariants like θ, given by Green function formulas and/or Gaussian integration formulas. One or two of them may be stronger than θ and as computable.

Dream 9. These invariants can be explained by something less foreign than semisimple Lie algebras.

Dream 10. θ will have something to say about ribbon knots.

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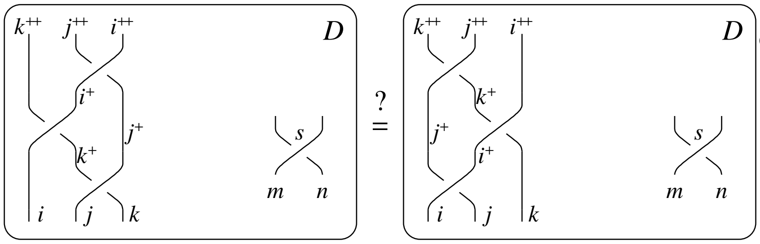
Corollary 2. Proving invariance is easy:



Invariance under R3

This is Theta.nb of http://drorbn.net/to24/ap.

```
Once[<< KnotTheory`; << Rot.m; << PolyPlot.m];
```

```
T3 = T1 T2;
```

```
CF[ℰ_] :=
  Module[{vs = Union@Cases[ℰ, g__, ∞], ps, c},
   Total[CoefficientRules[Expand[ℰ], vs] /.
     (ps_ → c_) ⧴ Factor[c] (Times @@ vs^ps)]];
```

```
R11[{s_, i_, j_}] =
  CF[
   s (1/2 - g3ii + T2^s g1ii g2ji - g1ii g2jj -
       (T2^s - 1) g2ji g3ii + 2 g2jj g3ii - (1 - T3^s) g2ji g3ji -
       g2ii g3jj - T2^s g2ji g3jj + g1ii g3jj +
       ((T1^s - 1) g1ji (T2^(2 s) g2ji - T2^s g2jj + T2^s g3jj) +
          (T3^s - 1) g3ji
           (1 - T2^s g1ii - (T1^s - 1) (T2^s + 1) g1ji +
              (T2^s - 2) g2jj + g2ij)) / (T2^s - 1))];
```

```
R12[{s0_, i0_, j0_}, {s1_, i1_, j1_}] :=
  CF[s1 (T1^s0 - 1) (T2^s1 - 1)^-1 (T3^s1 - 1) g1,j1,i0 g3,j0,i1
     ((T2^s0 g2,i1,i0 - g2,i1,j0) - (T2^s0 g2,j1,i0 - g2,j1,j0))]
```

```
Γ1[φ_, k_] = -φ/2 + φ g3kk;
```

```
δi_,j_ := If[i === j, 1, 0];
gRs_,i_,j_ := {
   gν_jβ_ ⧴ gνj⁺β + δjβ,
   gν_iβ_ ⧴ Tν^s gνi⁺β + (1 - Tν^s) gνj⁺β + δiβ,
   gν_α_i⁺ ⧴ Tν^s gναi + δαi⁺,
   gν_α_j⁺ ⧴ gναj + (1 - Tν^s) gναi + δαj⁺
  }
```

```
DSum[Cs___] := Sum[R11[c], {c, {Cs}}] +
  Sum[R12[c0, c1], {c0, {Cs}}, {c1, {Cs}}]
lhs = DSum[{1, j, k}, {1, i, k⁺}, {1, i⁺, j⁺},
    {s, m, n}] //. gR1,j,k ⋃ gR1,i,k⁺ ⋃ gR1,i⁺,j⁺;
rhs = DSum[{1, i, j}, {1, i⁺, k}, {1, j⁺, k⁺},
    {s, m, n}] //. gR1,i,j ⋃ gR1,i⁺,k ⋃ gR1,j⁺,k⁺;
Simplify[lhs == rhs]
```

True

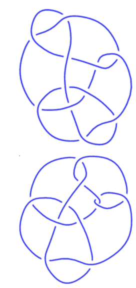
The Main Program

```
Θ[K_] := Module[{Cs, φ, n, A, Δ, G, ev, θ},
   {Cs, φ} = Rot[K]; n = Length[Cs];
   A = IdentityMatrix[2 n + 1];
   Cases[Cs, {s_, i_, j_} ⧴
     (A[[{i, j}, {i + 1, j + 1}]] += ( -T^s  T^s - 1
                                        0     -1   ))];
   Δ = T^((-Total[φ]-Total[Cs[[All,1]]])/2) Det[A];
   G = Inverse[A];
   ev[ℰ_] :=
    Factor[ℰ /. gν_,α_,β_ ⧴ (G[[α, β]] /. T → Tν)];
   θ = ev[Σ_{k1=1}^n Σ_{k2=1}^n R12[Cs[[k1]], Cs[[k2]]]];
   θ += ev[Σ_{k=1}^n R11[Cs[[k]]]];
   θ += ev[Σ_{k=1}^{2 n} Γ1[φ[[k]], k]];
   Factor@
    {Δ, (Δ /. T → T1) (Δ /. T → T2) (Δ /. T → T3) θ}];
```

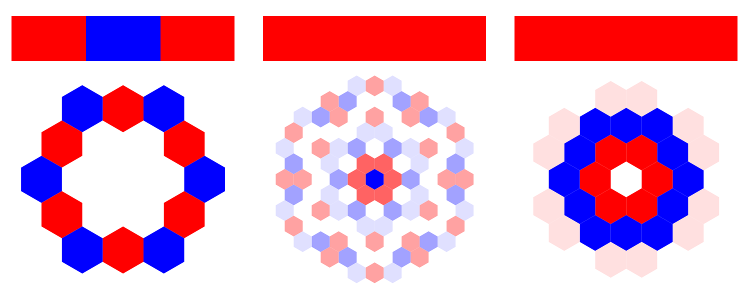
The Trefoil, Conway, and Kinoshita-Terasaka

```
Θ[Knot[3, 1]] // Expand
```

$$\left\{-1+\frac{1}{T}+T,\ -\frac{1}{T_1^2}-T_1^2-\frac{1}{T_2^2}-\frac{1}{T_1^2 T_2^2}+\frac{1}{T_1 T_2^2}+\frac{1}{T_1^2 T_2}+\frac{T_1}{T_2}+\frac{T_2}{T_1}+T_1^2 T_2-T_2^2+T_1 T_2^2-T_1^2 T_2^2\right\}$$



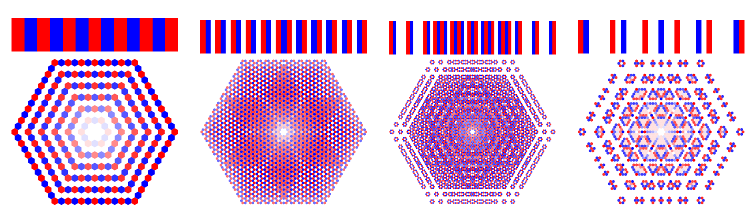
```
GraphicsRow[PolyPlot[Θ[Knot[#]]] & /@
  {"3_1", "K11n34", "K11n42"}]
```

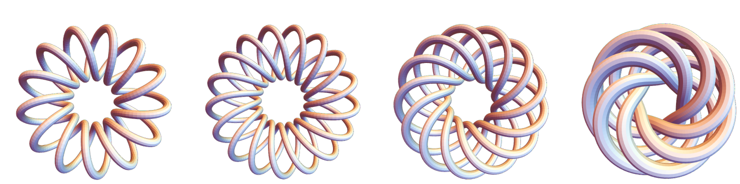


(Note that the genus of the Conway knot appears to be bigger than the genus of Kinoshita-Terasaka)

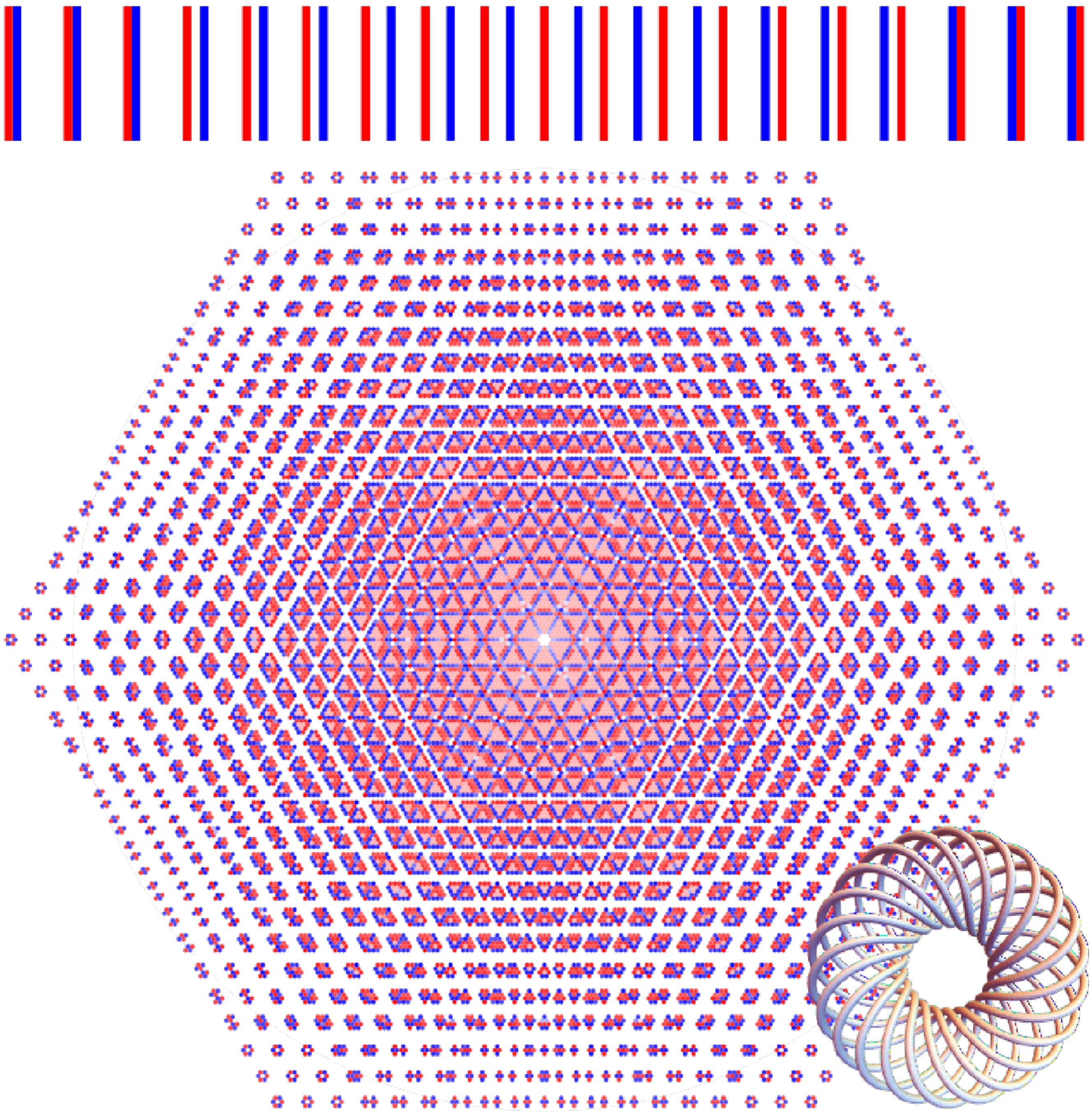
Some Torus Knots

```
TKs = {{13, 2}, {17, 3}, {13, 5}, {7, 6}};
GraphicsRow[PolyPlot[Θ[TorusKnot @@ #]] & /@ TKs]
GraphicsRow[TubePlot[TorusKnot @@ #] & /@ TKs]
```





The 132-crossing torus knot $T_{22/7}$: (many more at ωεβ/TK)



Random knots from [DHOEBL], with 50-73 crossings: (many more at ωεβ/DK)