The Strongest Genuinely Computable Knot Invariant in 2024

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.


van der Veen

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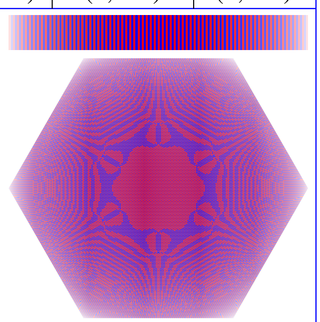
Strongest. Testing $\Theta = (\Delta, \theta)$ on prime knots up to mirrors and reversals, counting the number of distinct values (with deficits in parenthesis): (ρ_1: [Ro1, Ro2, Ro3, Ov, BV1])

	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)

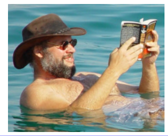
Genuinely Computable. Here's Θ on a random 300 crossing knot (from [DHOEBL]). For almost every other invariant, that's science fiction.



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?

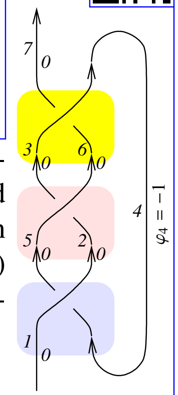
Meaningful. Θ gives a genus bound (unproven yet with confidence). We hope (with reason) it says something about ribbon knots.

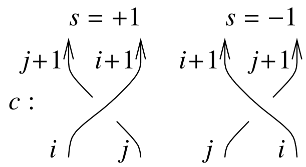
The Bad(?). Θ art is more glass blowing than pottery.



Jones:
Formulas stay;
stories change with time.

Formulas. Draw an n-crossing knot K 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. Let A be the $(2n+1)\times(2n+1)$ matrix constructed by starting with the identity matrix I, and adding a 2×2 block for each crossing:





$\longrightarrow$

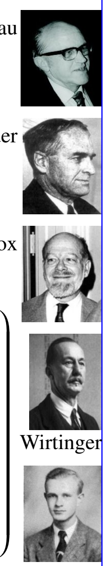
A	col $i+1$	col $j+1$
row i	$-T^s$	T^s-1
row j	0	-1

Let $G = (g_{\alpha\beta}) = A^{-1}$. For the trefoil example, it is:

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

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

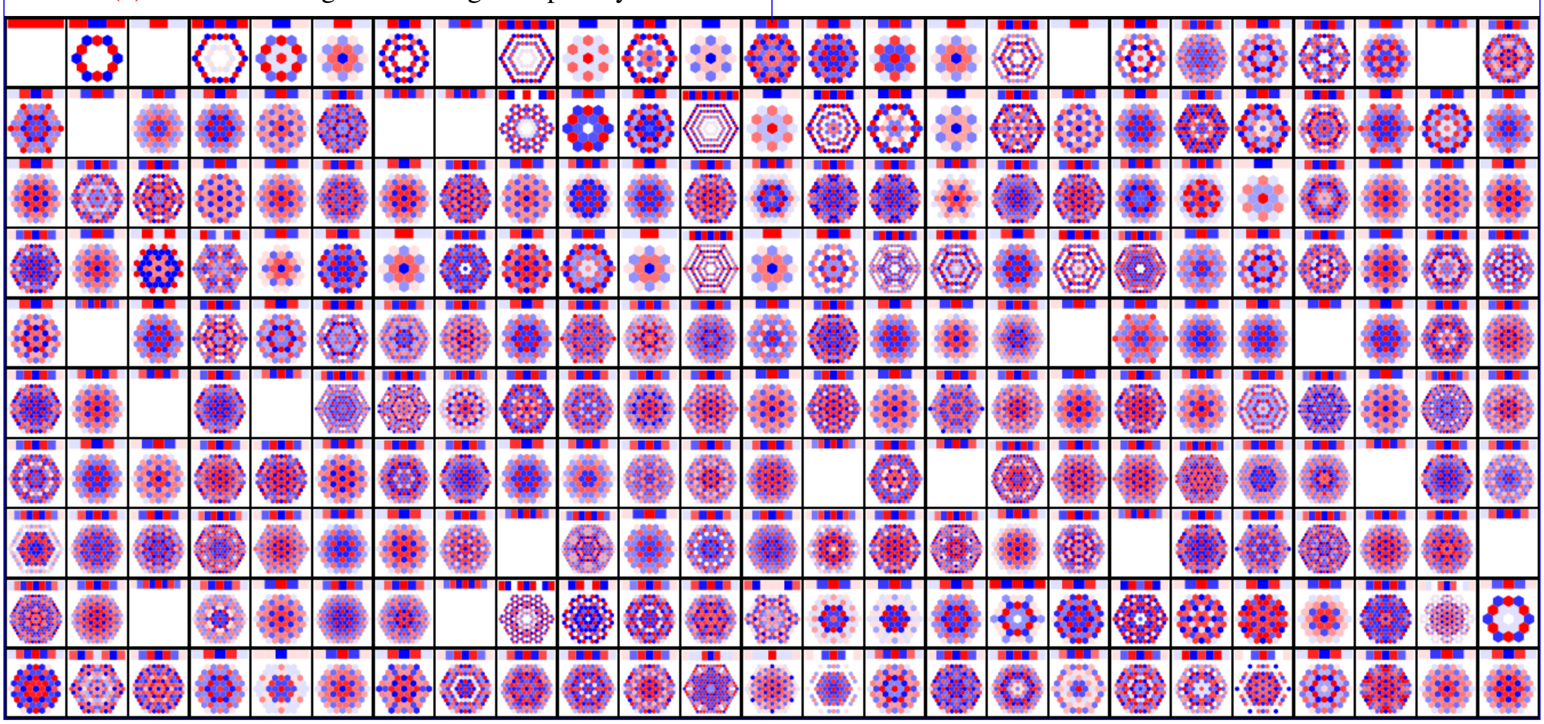
"The Green Function"



Note. The Alexander polynomial Δ is given by

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

Classical Topologists: This is boring. Yawn.



New Stuff. Now let T_1 and T_2 be indeterminates and let $T_3 = T_1T_2$. For $\nu = 1,2,3$ let Δ_ν and $G_\nu = (g_{\nu\alpha\beta})$ be Δ and G subject to the substitution $T \to T_\nu$. Define

$$\theta(K) := \Delta_1\Delta_2\Delta_3\left(\sum_c R_1(c) + \sum_{c_0,c_1}\theta(c_0,c_1) + \sum_k \Gamma_1(\varphi_k,k)\right),$$

where the first summation is over crossings $c = (s,i,j)$, the second is over pairs of crossings $(c_0 = (s_0,i_0,j_0), c_1 = (s_1,i_1,j_1))$, and the third is over edges k, and where

$$\begin{aligned}R_1(c) := s\Big[&1/2 - g_{3ii} + T_2^s g_{1ii}g_{2ji} - T_2^s g_{3jj}g_{2ji} - (T_2^s-1)g_{3ii}g_{2ji}\\ &+(T_3^s-1)g_{2ji}g_{3ji} - g_{1ii}g_{2jj} + 2g_{3ii}g_{2jj} + g_{1ii}g_{3jj} - g_{2ii}g_{3jj}\Big]\\ &+\frac{s}{T_2^s-1}\Big[(T_1^s-1)T_2^s\left(g_{3jj}g_{1ji} - g_{2jj}g_{1ji} + T_2^s g_{1ji}g_{2ji}\right)\\ &+(T_3^s-1)\left(g_{3ji} - T_2^s g_{1ii}g_{3ji} + g_{2ij}g_{3ji} + (T_2^s-2)g_{2jj}g_{3ji}\right)\\ &-(T_1^s-1)(T_2^s+1)(T_3^s-1)g_{1ji}g_{3ji}\Big]\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\theta(c_0,c_1) := &\frac{s_1(T_1^{s_0}-1)(T_3^{s_1}-1)g_{1j_1i_0}g_{3j_0i_1}}{T_2^{s_1}-1}\\ &\cdot\left(T_2^{s_0}g_{2i_1i_0} + g_{2j_1j_0} - T_2^{s_0}g_{2j_1i_0} - g_{2i_1j_0}\right)\end{aligned}$$

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

Theorem. θ and hence Θ are knot invariants.

Preliminaries

This is Theta.nb of http://drorbn.net/ubc24/ap.

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

```
C:\drorbn\AcademicPensieve\Projects\KnotTheory\KnotTheory

Loading KnotTheory` version
  of September 27, 2024, 13:23:33.5336.
Read more at http://katlas.org/wiki/KnotTheory.

Loading Rot.m from http://drorbn.net/ubc24/ap
  to compute rotation numbers.

Loading PolyPlot.m from http://drorbn.net/ubc24/ap
  to plot 2-variable polynomials.
```

The Program

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

```
T3 = T1 T2;
```

```
R1[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))];
```

```
θ[{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;
```

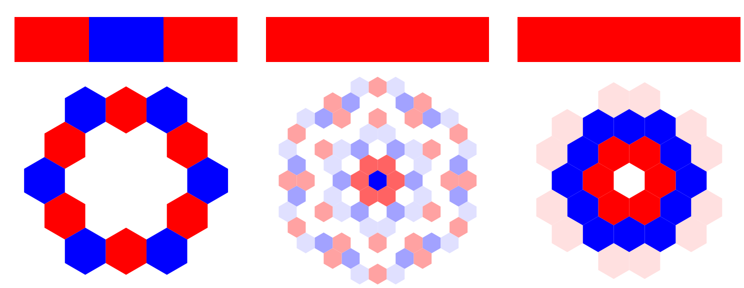
```
Θ[K_] :=
  Module[{Cs, φ, n, A, s, i, j, k, Δ, G, ν, α,
    β, gEval, c, z},
   {Cs, φ} = Rot[K]; n = Length[Cs];
   A = IdentityMatrix[2 n + 1];
   Cases[Cs, {s_, i_, j_} :>
     (A[[{i, j}, {i + 1, j + 1}]] += {{-T^s, T^s - 1}, {0, -1}})];
   Δ = T^((-Total[φ] - Total[Cs[[All, 1]]])/2) Det[A];
   G = Inverse[A];
   gEval[ℰ_] :=
    Factor[ℰ /. g_ν_,α_,β_ :> (G[[α, β]] /. T → T_ν)];
   z = gEval[Sum_{k1=1}^n Sum_{k2=1}^n θ[Cs[[k1]], Cs[[k2]]]];
   z += gEval[Sum_{k=1}^n R1 @@ Cs[[k]]];
   z += gEval[Sum_{k=1}^{2 n} Γ1[φ[[k]], k]];
   {Δ, (Δ /. T → T1) (Δ /. T → T2) (Δ /. T → T3) z} //
    Factor];
```

The Trefoil, Conway, and Kinoshita-Terasaka

```
Θ[Knot[3, 1]] // Expand
```

$$\left\{-1+\frac{1}{T}+T,\ -\frac{1}{T_1^2}-T_1^2-\frac{1}{T_2^2}-\frac{1}{T_1^2T_2^2}+\frac{1}{T_1T_2^2}+\frac{1}{T_1^2T_2}+\frac{T_1}{T_2}+\frac{T_2}{T_1}+T_1^2T_2-T_2^2+T_1T_2^2-T_1^2T_2^2\right\}$$

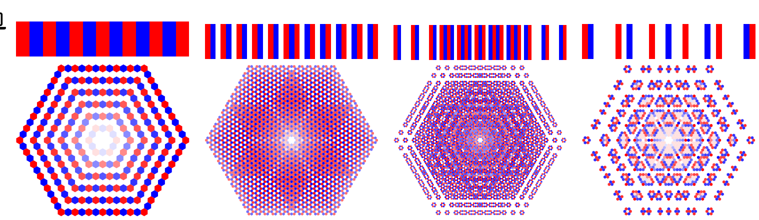
```
GraphicsRow[PolyPlot[Θ[Knot[#]]] & /@
  {"3_1", "K11n34", "K11n42"}]
```



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

Some Torus Knots

```
GraphicsRow[PolyPlot[Θ[TorusKnot @@ #]] &
  /@ {{13, 2}, {17, 3}, {13, 5}, {7, 6}},
 Spacings → Scaled@0.05]
```



Cars, Interchanges, and Traffic Counters. Cars always drive forward. When a car crosses over a 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. See also [Jo, LTW].

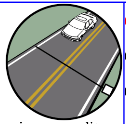


image credits: diamondtraffic.com

$p = 1 - T^s$

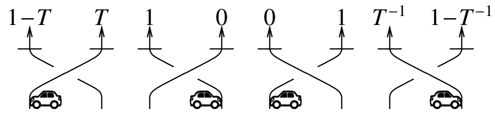
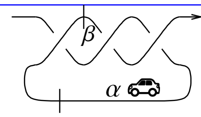


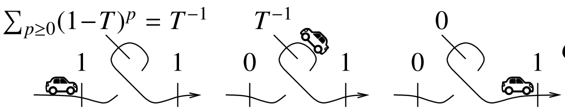
image credits: Dall-E

* In algebra $x \sim 0$ if for every y in the ideal generated by x, $1 - y$ is invertible.

Theorem. The Green function $g_{\alpha\beta}$ 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).

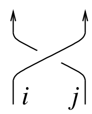


Example.



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

Proof. Near a crossing c with sign s, incoming upper edge i and incoming lower edge j, both sides satisfy the g-*rules*:



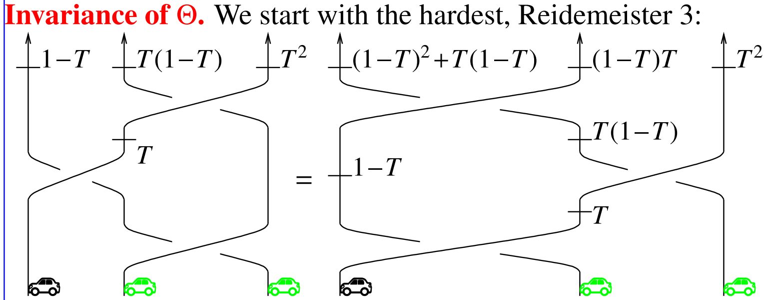
$$g_{i\beta} = \delta_{i\beta} + T^s g_{i+1,\beta} + (1 - T^s) g_{j+1,\beta}, \qquad g_{j\beta} = \delta_{j\beta} + g_{j+1,\beta},$$

and always, $g_{\alpha,2n+1} = 1$: use common sense and $AG = I\ (= GA)$.

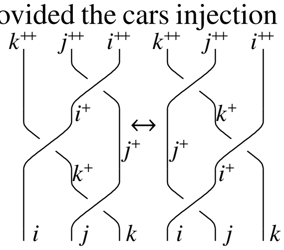
Bonus. Near c, both sides satisfy the further g-*rules*:

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

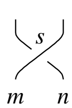
Invariance of Θ. We start with the hardest, Reidemeister 3:



⇒ Overall traffic patterns are unaffected by Reid3!
⇒ Green's $g_{\alpha\beta}$ is unchanged by Reid3, provided the cars injection site α and the traffic counters β are away.
⇒ Only the contribution from the R_1 and θ terms within the Reid3 move matters, and using g-rules the relevant $g_{\alpha\beta}$'s can be pushed outside of the Reid3 area:




```
δ_{i_,j_} := If[i === j, 1, 0];
gR_{s_,i_,j_} := {g_{ν_ iβ_} :→ δ_{iβ} + T_ν^s g_{ν i⁺ β} + (1 − T_ν^s) g_{ν j⁺ β},
   g_{ν_ jβ_} :→ δ_{jβ} + g_{ν j⁺ β}, g_{ν_ α_ i} :→ T_ν^{−s} (g_{ν α i⁺} − δ_{α i⁺}),
   g_{ν_ α_ j} :→ g_{ν α j⁺} − (1 − T_ν^s) g_{ν α i} − δ_{α j⁺}}
```




```
DSum[Cs___] := Sum[R₁ @@ c, {c, {Cs}}] +
  Sum[θ[c0, c1], {c0, {Cs}}, {c1, {Cs}}]
lhs = DSum[{1, j, k}, {1, i, k⁺}, {1, i⁺, j⁺},
    {s, m, n}] //. gR_{1,j,k} ⋃ gR_{1,i,k⁺} ⋃ gR_{1,i⁺,j⁺};
rhs = DSum[{1, i, j}, {1, i⁺, k}, {1, j⁺, k⁺},
    {s, m, n}] //. gR_{1,i,j} ⋃ gR_{1,i⁺,k} ⋃ gR_{1,j⁺,k⁺};
Simplify[lhs == rhs]
```

```
True
```

The other Reidemeister moves are treated in a similar manner. □

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: $g(K) < \lceil \deg_{T_1} \theta(K) \rceil$.

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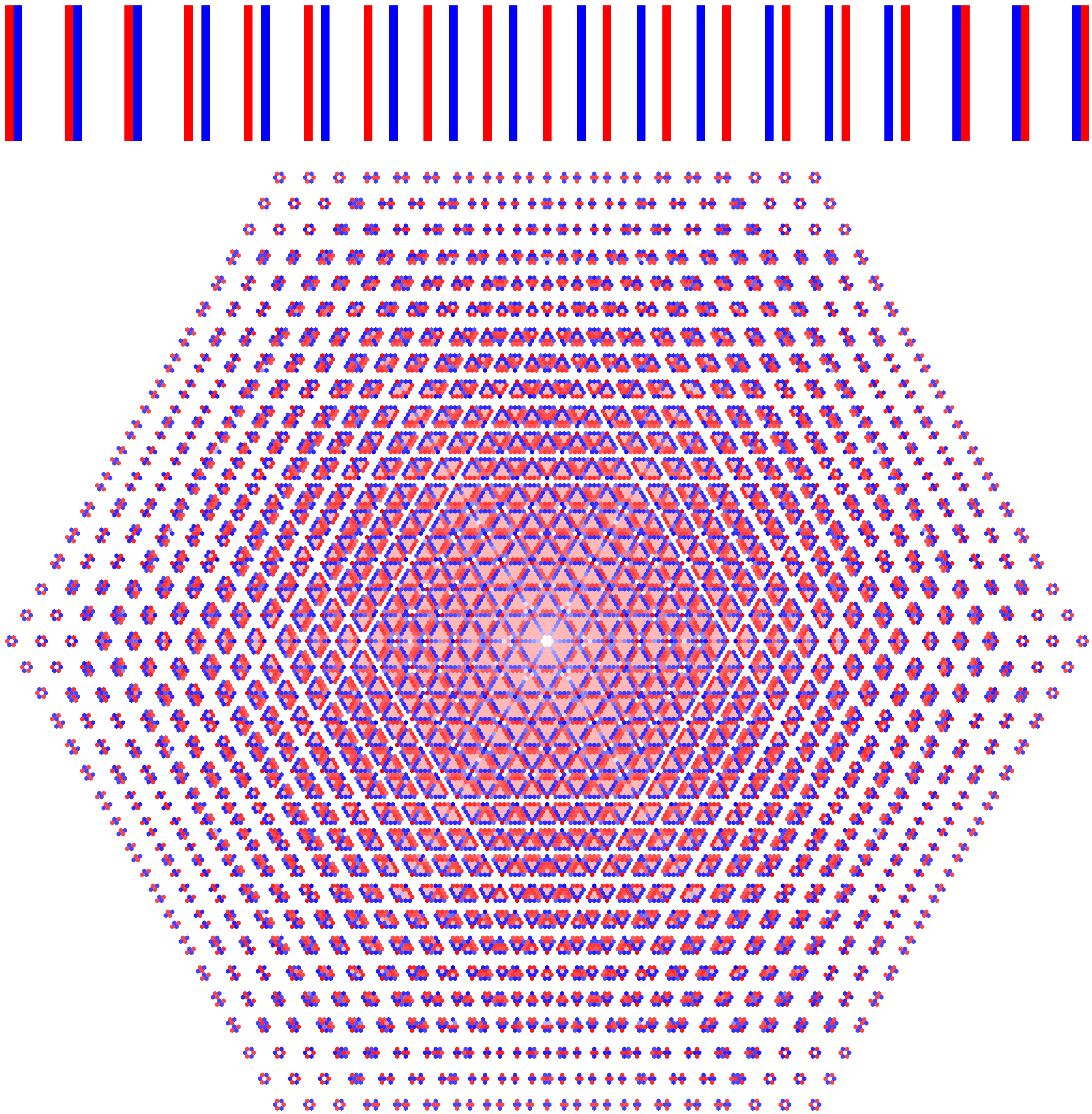
The torus knot $T_{22/7}$: (many more at ωεβ/TK)



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