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My talk yesterday:

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Dror Bar-Natan: Talks: Toronto-1912 [oeβ:=http://drorbn.net/to19/](http://drorbn.net/to19/)

**Geography vs. Identity**  
Thanks for inviting me to the *Topology* session!

**Abstract.** Which is better, an emphasis on where things happen or on who are the participants? I can't tell; there are advantages and disadvantages either way. Yet much of quantum topology seems to be heavily and unfairly biased in favour of geography.

**Geographers** care for placement; for them, braids and tangles have ends at some distinguished points, hence they form categories whose objects are the placements of these points. For them, the basic operation is a binary "stacking of tangles". They are lead to monoidal categories, braided monoidal categories, representation theory, and much or most of we call "quantum topology".

**Identifiers** believe that strand identity persists even if one crosses or is being crossed. The key operation is a unary stitching operation  $m_c^{ab}$ , and one is lead to study meta-monoids, meta-Hopf-algebras, etc. See [oeβ/leg](http://oeβ/leg), [oeβ/kbh](http://oeβ/kbh).

**Braids.**

Geography:  $GB := \langle \gamma_i \rangle \left( \begin{matrix} \gamma_i \gamma_k = \gamma_k \gamma_i & \text{when } |i-k| > 1 \\ \gamma_i \gamma_{i+1} \gamma_i = \gamma_{i+1} \gamma_i \gamma_{i+1} \end{matrix} \right) = B$ . (captures quantum algebra!)

Identity:  $IB := \langle \sigma_{ij} \rangle \left( \begin{matrix} \sigma_{ij} \sigma_{kl} = \sigma_{kl} \sigma_{ij} & \text{when } \{|i, j, k, l\} = 4 \\ \sigma_{ij} \sigma_{jk} \sigma_{ik} = \sigma_{jk} \sigma_{ij} \sigma_{ik} & \text{when } \{|i, j, k\} = 3 \end{matrix} \right) = PB$ .

**Theorem.** Let  $S = \langle \tau \rangle$  be the symmetric group. Then  $\mathfrak{B}$  is both  $PB \rtimes S \cong B * S \left( \begin{matrix} \gamma_i \tau = \tau \gamma_i & \text{when } \tau i = j, \tau(i+1) = (j+1) \end{matrix} \right)$  (and so  $PB$  is "bigger" than  $B$ , and hence quantum algebra doesn't see topology very well).

**Proof.** Going left,  $\gamma_i \mapsto \sigma_{i,i+1}(i+1)$ . Going right, if  $i < j$  map  $\sigma_{ij} \mapsto (j-1 \ j-2 \ \dots \ i) \gamma_{j-1}(i+1 \ \dots \ j)$  and if  $i > j$  use  $\sigma_{ij} \mapsto (j \ j+1 \ \dots \ i) \gamma_j(i-1 \ \dots \ j+1)$ .

$\mathfrak{B}$  views of  $\sigma_{ij}$ :

**The Burau Representation** of  $PB_n$  acts on  $\mathbb{R}^n := \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}]^n = R(v_1, \dots, v_n)$  by  $\sigma_{ij} v_k = v_k + \delta_{kj}(t-1)(v_j - v_i)$ .

$\delta := \delta_{i,j} := \mathbf{1f}[i=j, 1, 0]$  [oeβ/code](http://oeβ/code)  
 $\mathfrak{B}_{i,j}[\mathcal{L}] := \mathcal{L} / v_i \mapsto v_i + \delta_{ij}(t-1)(v_j - v_i)$  // Expand  
 $(\text{bas3} = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}) // \mathfrak{B}_{1,2}$   
 $\{v_1, v_1 - t v_1 + t v_2, v_3\}$   
 $\text{bas3} // \mathfrak{B}_{1,2} // \mathfrak{B}_{1,3} // \mathfrak{B}_{2,3}$   
 $\{v_1, v_1 - t v_1 + t v_2, v_1 - t v_1 + t v_2 - t^2 v_2 + t^2 v_3\}$   
 $\text{bas3} // \mathfrak{B}_{2,3} // \mathfrak{B}_{1,3} // \mathfrak{B}_{1,2}$   
 $\{v_1, v_1 - t v_1 + t v_2, v_1 - t v_1 + t v_2 - t^2 v_2 + t^2 v_3\}$

$S_n$  acts on  $\mathbb{R}^n$  by permuting the  $v_i$ , so the Burau representation extends to  $\mathfrak{B}_n$  and restricts to  $B_n$ . With this,  $\gamma_i$  maps  $v_i \mapsto v_{i+1}, v_{i+1} \mapsto \gamma_i(1-t)v_{i+1}$ , and otherwise  $v_k \mapsto v_k$ .

**Geography view:**  
 $\gamma_1 = \times \quad \gamma_2 = | \quad \gamma_3 = | \quad \dots$   
so  $x$  is  $\gamma_2$ .

**Identity view:**  
At  $x$  strand 1 crosses strand 3, so  $x$  is  $\sigma_{13}$ .

**The Gold Standard** is set by the "T-calculus" Alexander formulas ([oeβ/mac](http://oeβ/mac)). An  $S$ -component tangle  $T$  has  $\Gamma(T) \in R_S \times M_{S \times S}(R_S) = \begin{pmatrix} \omega & S \\ S & A \end{pmatrix}$  with  $R_S := \mathbb{Z}\langle T_a : a \in S \rangle$ :

$(a' \times, b' \times, a) \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ b & 0 \end{vmatrix} \frac{1 - T_a^{-1}}{T_a^{-1}} \quad T_1 \sqcup T_2 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \omega_1 \omega_2 & S_1 & S_2 \\ S_1 & A_1 & 0 \\ S_2 & 0 & A_2 \end{matrix}$

$\omega \begin{vmatrix} a & b & S \\ \alpha & \beta & \theta \\ \gamma & \delta & \epsilon \\ \phi & \psi & \Xi \end{vmatrix} \frac{m_c^{ab}}{S} \rightarrow T_c \begin{vmatrix} (1-\beta)\omega & S \\ c & \gamma + \frac{\omega\beta}{1-\beta} \epsilon + \frac{\omega\delta}{1-\beta} \Xi \end{vmatrix}$

**The Gassner Representation** of  $PB_n$  acts on  $V = \mathbb{R}^n := \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}]^n = R(v_1, \dots, v_n)$  by  $\sigma_{ij} v_k = v_k + \delta_{kj}(t-1)(v_j - v_i)$ .

$\mathfrak{G}_{i,j}[\mathcal{L}] := \mathcal{L} / v_i \mapsto v_i + \delta_{ij}(t-1)(v_j - v_i)$  // Expand  
 $(\text{bas3} // \mathfrak{G}_{1,2} // \mathfrak{G}_{1,3} // \mathfrak{G}_{2,3}) = (\text{bas3} // \mathfrak{G}_{1,2} // \mathfrak{G}_{1,3} // \mathfrak{G}_{1,2})$   
 True

$S_n$  acts on  $\mathbb{R}^n$  by permuting the  $v_i$  and the  $t_i$ , so the Gassner representation extends to  $\mathfrak{B}_n$  and then restricts to  $B_n$  as a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -linear  $\infty$ -dimensional representation. It then descends to  $PB_n$  as a finite-rank  $R$ -linear representation, with lengthy non-local formulas.

**Geographers:** Gassner is an obscure partial extension of Burau.  
**Identifiers:** Burau is a trivial silly reduction of Gassner.

**The Turbo-Gassner Representation.** With the same  $R$  and  $V$ ,  $TG$  acts on  $V \oplus (R^n \oplus V) \oplus (S^2 V \oplus V^n) = R(v_i, u_i, u_i u_j w_i)$  by  $\mathfrak{TG}_{i,j}[\mathcal{L}] := \mathcal{L} / \{$

$v_i \mapsto v_i + \delta_{ij}(t-1)(v_j - v_i) + v_{i,j} - v_{i,i} + \delta_{ij}(u_j - u_i) u_i w_i$   
 $v_{i,i} \mapsto v_{i,i} + (t-1) \times$   
 $(\delta_{i,j}(v_{i,j} - v_{i,i}) + (\delta_{i,i} - \delta_{i,j} t^2) t_j)$   
 $(u_i + \delta_{ij}(t-1)(u_j - u_i)) u_i w_i$   
 $u_i \mapsto u_i + \delta_{ij}(t-1)(u_j - u_i)$   
 $w_i \mapsto w_i + (\delta_{i,j} - \delta_{i,i}) (t^2 - 1) w_i$  // Expand  
 $\text{bas3} = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, u_1^2 w_1, u_1^2 w_2, u_1^2 w_3, u_2^2 w_1, u_2^2 w_2, u_2^2 w_3, u_3^2 w_1, u_3^2 w_2, u_3^2 w_3, u_1 u_2 w_1, u_1 u_2 w_2, u_1 u_2 w_3, u_1 u_3 w_1, u_1 u_3 w_2, u_1 u_3 w_3, u_2 u_3 w_1, u_2 u_3 w_2, u_2 u_3 w_3\}$   
 $(\text{bas3} // \mathfrak{TG}_{1,2} // \mathfrak{TG}_{1,3} // \mathfrak{TG}_{2,3}) = (\text{bas3} // \mathfrak{TG}_{2,3} // \mathfrak{TG}_{1,3} // \mathfrak{TG}_{1,2})$   
 True

Like Gassner,  $TG$  is also a representation of  $PB_n$ .  
**I have no idea where it belongs!**

My talk tomorrow, at the *chord diagrams everywhere* session: [oeβ/talks](http://oeβ/talks)

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