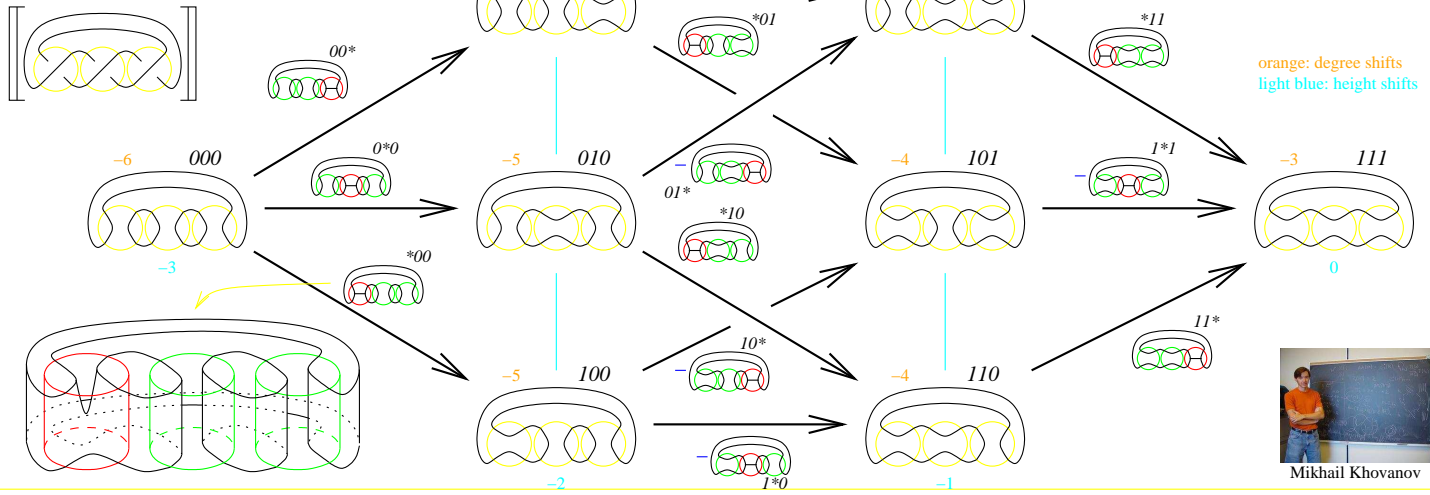


Local Khovanov Homology (1)

(an outdated overview)

The Jones polynomial: $\hat{J} : \text{crossing} \mapsto q(-q^2 \smile), \hat{J} : \text{crossing} \mapsto -q^{-2} \smile + q^{-1} \smile,$ $\hat{J} : \text{cup} \mapsto -q^{-1} \smile + \smile + \smile - q \smile$ **R2**
 $= -q^{-1} \smile + \smile + (q + q^{-1}) \smile - q \smile = \smile.$



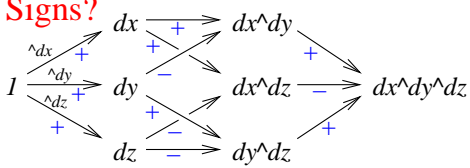
What is it?

A cube for each knot/link projection;

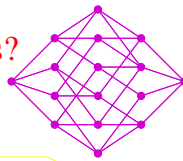
Vertices: All fillings of with or with .

Edges: All fillings of $I \times \text{cup}$ with $I \times \text{cup with dot}$ or with $I \times \text{cup with bar}$ and precisely one .

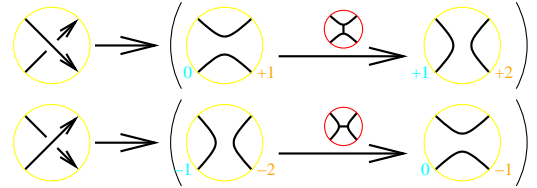
Signs?



More crossings?



General Crossings



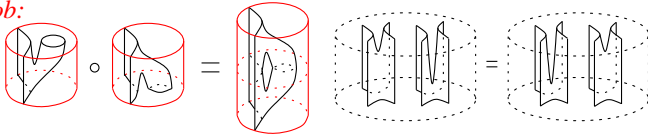
Where does it live?

In $Kom(Mat(\langle Cob \rangle / \{S, T, G, NC\})) / \text{homotopy}$

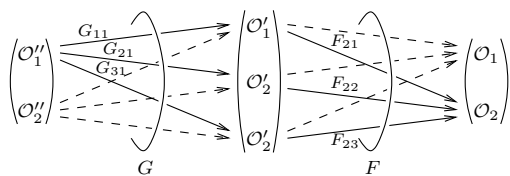
Kom: Complexes *Mat*: Matrices

Cob: Cobordisms $\langle \dots \rangle$: Formal lin. comb.

Cob:



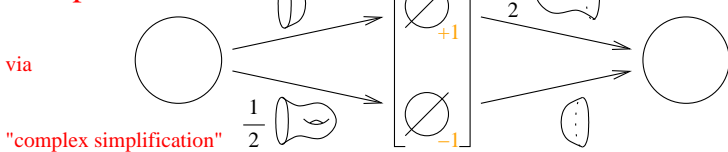
Mat(C):



S: = 0 *T*: = 2 *G*: = 0

NC: $2 \times \text{cylinder with dot} = \text{cylinder with bar} + \text{cylinder with dot} + \text{cylinder with bar}$

Computable!



"complex simplification"

Complexes:

$$\Omega = (\Omega^{-n} \longrightarrow \Omega^{-n+1} \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow \Omega^0 \longrightarrow \Omega^1 \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow \Omega^r)$$

Morphisms:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \dots & \longrightarrow & \Omega_0^{r-1} & \xrightarrow{d^{r-1}} & \Omega_0^r & \xrightarrow{d^r} & \Omega_0^{r+1} & \longrightarrow & \dots \\ & & \downarrow F^{r-1} & & \downarrow F^r & & \downarrow F^{r+1} & & \\ \dots & \longrightarrow & \Omega_1^{r-1} & \xrightarrow{d^{r-1}} & \Omega_1^r & \xrightarrow{d^r} & \Omega_1^{r+1} & \longrightarrow & \dots \end{array}$$

Homotopies:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \Omega_0^{r-1} & \xrightarrow{d^{r-1}} & \Omega_0^r & \xrightarrow{d^r} & \Omega_0^{r+1} \\ \downarrow F^{r-1} & \swarrow G^{r-1} & \downarrow F^r & \swarrow G^r & \downarrow F^{r+1} \\ \Omega_1^{r-1} & \xrightarrow{d^{r-1}} & \Omega_1^r & \xrightarrow{d^r} & \Omega_1^{r+1} \end{array}$$

$$F^r - G^r = h^{r+1}d^r + d^{r-1}h^r$$

The Main Point. "The cube", $Kh(L)$, is an up-to-homotopy invariant of knots and links. It's Euler characteristic is the Jones polynomial, yet it is strictly stronger than the Jones polynomial. It is functorial (in the appropriate sense) and practically computable.

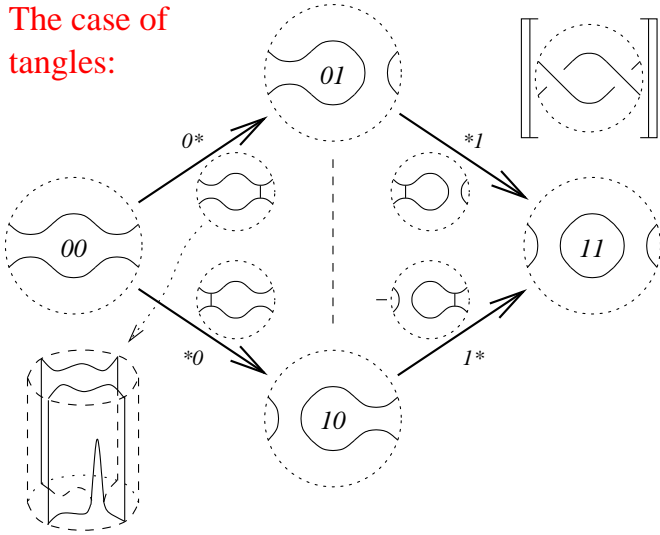
The Categorification Speculative Paradigm. • Every object in math is the Euler characteristic of a complex.

- Every operation lifts to an operation between complexes.
- Every identity remains true, up to homotopy.

All arrows in an arbitrary additive category!

Local Khovanov Homology (2)

The case of tangles:



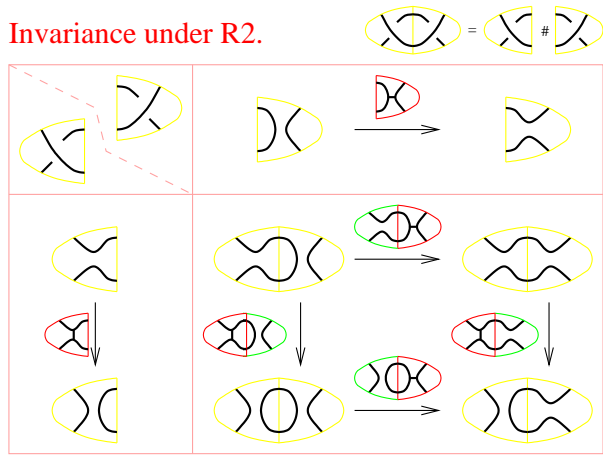
The Reduction Lemma. If ϕ is an isomorphism then the complex

$$[C] \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ D \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} \phi & \delta \\ \gamma & \epsilon \end{pmatrix}} \begin{bmatrix} b_2 \\ E \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(\mu \ \nu)} [F]$$

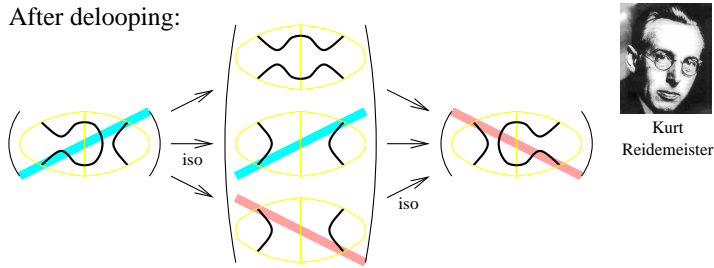
is isomorphic to the (direct sum) complex

$$[C] \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ D \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} \phi & 0 \\ 0 & \epsilon - \gamma\phi^{-1}\delta \end{pmatrix}} \begin{bmatrix} b_2 \\ E \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(0 \ \nu)} [F]$$

Invariance under R2.




After delooping:



Kurt Reidemeister

$Kh(T(7,6))$.

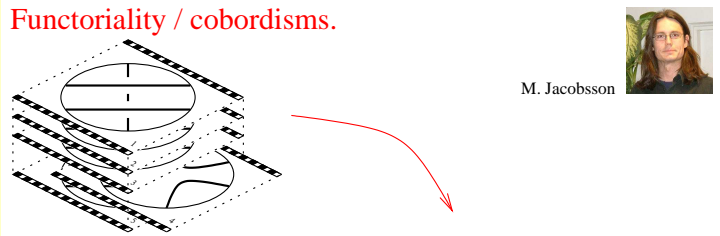
In 1 day  says $\dim_j H_r$ is given by:



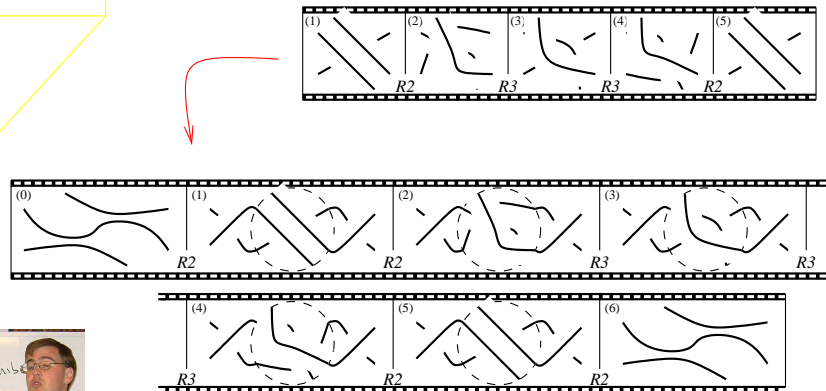
Old techniques:
~1,000 years,
~1GGB RAM.

| $j \setminus r$ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| 57 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| 55 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| 53 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 |
| 51 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 1 |
| 49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | | | 1 | |
| 47 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | | | 1 | |
| 45 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | 2 | |
| 43 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | |
| 41 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | |
| 39 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | |
| 37 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | |
| 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | |
| 33 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | |
| 31 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | |
| 29 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | |

Functoriality / cobordisms.



M. Jacobsson



J. Rasmussen: This leads to a no-analysis proof of Milnor's conjecture

A more general theory: Remove G and NC, add

$$4Tu: \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 \\ \text{diagram} & \text{diagram} \\ 3 & 4 \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} \text{diagram} \\ \text{diagram} \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \text{diagram} \\ \text{diagram} \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} \text{diagram} \\ \text{diagram} \end{matrix}$$

(minor further revisions are necessary)

"God created the knots,
all else in topology is the work of mortals"

Leopold Kronecker (paraphrased)



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Edit!

<http://katlas.org>