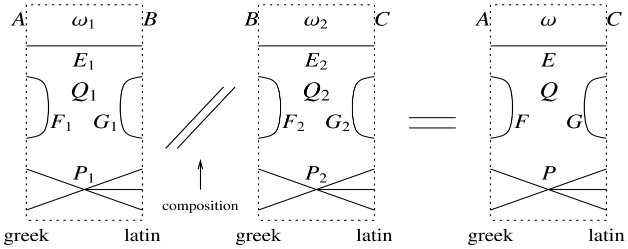
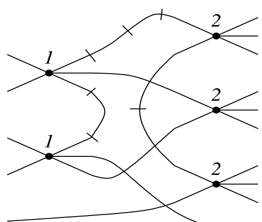
So What? If V is a representation, then $V^{\otimes n}$ explodes as a function of n, while in **DoPeGDO** up to a fixed power of ϵ, the ranks of mor$(A \to B)$ grow polynomially as a function of $|A|$ and $|B|$.

Compositions. In mor$(A \to B)$,

$$Q = \sum_{i\in A, j\in B} E_{ij}\zeta_i z_j + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i,j\in A} F_{ij}\zeta_i\zeta_j + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i,j\in B} G_{ij} z_i z_j,$$

and so





where • $E = E_1(I - F_2G_1)^{-1}E_2$.
• $F = F_1 + E_1F_2(I - G_1F_2)^{-1}E_1^T$.
• $G = G_2 + E_2^TG_1(I - F_2G_1)^{-1}E_2$.
• $\omega = \omega_1\omega_2 \det(I - F_2G_1)^{-1}$.
• P is computed as the solution of a messy PDE or using "connected Feynman diagrams" (yet we're still in pure algebra!). Docility is preserved.

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

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

†2. Really, a power series in the weight-0 variables[†5].

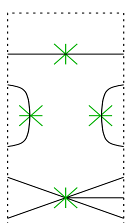
†3. The weight of Q must be 2, so it decomposes as $Q = Q_{20}+Q_{11}$. The coefficients of Q_{20} are rational numbers while the coefficients of Q_{11} may be weight-0 power series[†5].

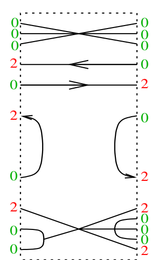
†4. Setting wt $\epsilon = -2$, the weight of P is ≤ 2 (so the powers of the weight-0 variables are not constrained)[†5].

†5. In the knot-theoretic case, all weight-0 power series are rational functions of bounded degree in the exponentials of the weight-0 variables.

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

Full DoPeGDO. Compute compositions in two phases:
• A 1-1 phase over the ring of power series in the weight-0 variables, in which the weight-2 variables are spectators.
• A (slightly modified) 2-0 phase over $\mathbb{Q}$, in which the weight-1 variables are spectators.



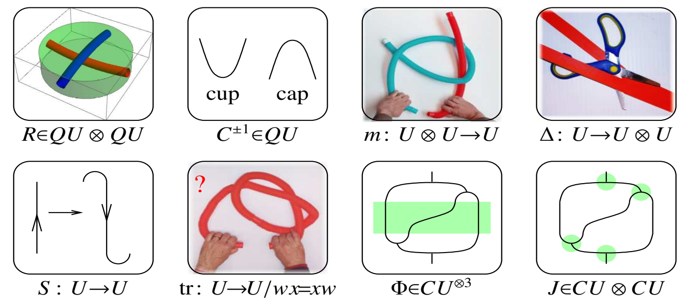


Analog. Solve $Ax = a$, $B(x)y = b$

Questions. • Are there QFT precedents for "two-step Gaussian integration"?
• In QFT, one saves even more by considering "one-particle-irreducible" diagrams and "effective actions". Does this mean anything here?
• Understanding Hom$(\mathbb{Q}[z_A] \to \mathbb{Q}[z_B])$ seems like a good cause. Can you find other applications for the technology here?

$\Big($ $QU = \mathcal{U}_\hbar(sl^\epsilon_{2+}) = A\langle y,b,a,x\rangle[\![\hbar]\!]$ 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 $q = \mathbb{e}^{\hbar\epsilon}$, $A = \mathbb{e}^{-\hbar\epsilon a}$, and $B = \mathbb{e}^{-\hbar b}$. Also $\Delta(y,b,a,x) = (y_1 + B_1y_2, b_1 + b_2, a_1 + a_2, x_1 + A_1x_2)$, $S(y,b,a,x) = (-B^{-1}y, -b, -a, -A^{-1}x)$, and $R = \sum \hbar^{j+k}y^kb^j \otimes a^jx^k/j![k]_q!$. $\Big)$

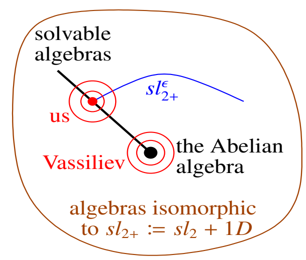
Theorem. Everything of value regrading $U = CU$ and/or its quantization $U = QU$ is **DoPeGDO**:

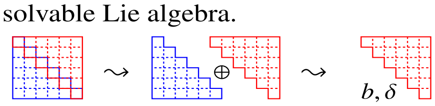


also Cartan's θ, the $\mathbb{D}$equantizator, and more, and all of their compositions.

Solvable Approximation. In sl_n, half is enough! Indeed $sl_n \oplus \mathfrak{a}_{n-1} = \mathcal{D}(◹, b, \delta)$. Now define $sl^\epsilon_{n+} := \mathcal{D}(◹, b, \epsilon\delta)$. Schematically, this is $[◹, ◹] = ◹$, $[◺, ◺] = \epsilon◺$, and $[◹, ◺] = ◺ + \epsilon◹$. The same process works for all semi-simple Lie algebras, and at $\epsilon^{k+1} = 0$ always yields a solvable Lie algebra.

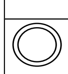
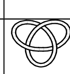
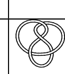
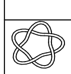
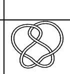
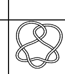
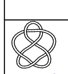
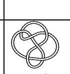
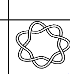
4D Metrized Lie Algebras





$b(◹) = b\colon ◹\otimes◹ \to ◹$
$b(◺) \rightsquigarrow \delta\colon ◹ \to ◹\otimes◹$

Conclusion. There are lots of poly-time-computable well-behaved near-Alexander knot invariants: • They extend to tangles with appropriate multiplicative behaviour. • They have cabling and strand reversal formulas. ωεβ/akt
The invariant for $sl^\epsilon_{2+}/(\epsilon^2 = 0)$ (prior art: ωεβ/Ov) attains 2,883 distinct values on the 2,978 prime knots with $\leq$ 12 crossings. HOMFLY-PT and Khovanov homology together attain only 2,786 distinct values.

knot diag	n^t_k Alexander's ω^+ $(\rho'_1)^+$ $(\rho'_2)^+$	genus / ribbon unknotting # / amphi?	knot diag	n^t_k Alexander's ω^+ $(\rho'_1)^+$ $(\rho'_2)^+$	genus / ribbon unknotting # / amphi?	knot diag	n^t_k Alexander's ω^+ $(\rho'_1)^+$ $(\rho'_2)^+$	genus / ribbon unknotting # / amphi?
	0^a_1 1 0 0	0 / ✔ 0 / ✔		3^a_1 $T-1$ T $3T^3-12T^2+26T-38$	1 / ✘ 1 / ✘		4^a_1 $3-T$ 0 $T^4-3T^3-15T^2+74T-110$	1 / ✘ 1 / ✔
	5^a_1 T^2-T+1 $2T^3+3T$ $5T^7-20T^6+55T^5-120T^4+217T^3-338T^2+450T-510$	2 / ✘ 2 / ✘		5^a_2 $2T-3$ $5T-4$ $-10T^4+120T^3-487T^2+1054T-1362$	1 / ✘ 1 / ✘		6^a_1 $5-2T$ $T-4$ $14T^4-16T^3-293T^2+1098T-1598$	1 / ✔ 1 / ✘
	6^a_2 $-T^2+3T-3$ T^3-4T^2+4T-4 $3T^8-21T^7+49T^6+15T^5-433T^4+1543T^3-3431T^2+5482T-6410$	2 / ✘ 1 / ✘		6^a_3 T^2-3T+5 0 $4T^8-33T^7+121T^6-203T^5-111T^4+1499T^3-4210T^2+7186T-8510$	2 / ✘ 1 / ✔		7^a_1 T^3-T^2+T-1 $3T^5+5T^3+6T$ $7T^{11}-28T^{10}+77T^9-168T^8+322T^7-560T^6+891T^5-1310T^4+1777T^3-2238T^2+2604T-2772$	3 / ✘ 3 / ✘

Video and more at http://www.math.toronto.edu/~drorbn/Talks/UCLA-191101/