The Dogma is Wrong

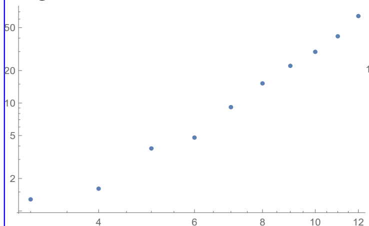
Follows Rozansky [Ro1, Ro2, Ro3] and Overbay [Ov], joint with van der Veen. More at ωεβ/talks.

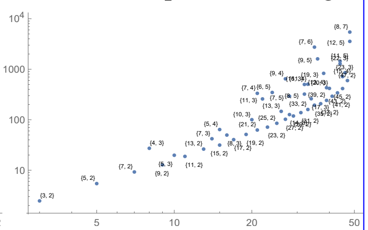
Thanks for the invitation! ωεβ:=http://drorbn.net/Toulouse-1705/

Abstract. It has long been known that there are knot invariants associated to semi-simple Lie algebras, and there has long been a dogma as for how to extract them: "quantize and use representation theory". We present an alternative and better procedure: "centrally extend, approximate by solvable, and learn how to re-order exponentials in a universal enveloping algebra". While equivalent to the old invariants via a complicated process, our invariants are in practice stronger, faster to compute (poly-time vs. exp-time), and clearly carry topological information.

KiW 43 Abstract (ωεβ/kiw). Whether or not you like the formulas on this page, they describe the strongest truly computable knot invariant we know.

Experimental Analysis (ωεβ/Exp). Log-log plots of computation time (sec) vs. crossing number, for all knots with up to 12 crossings (mean times) and for all torus knots with up to 48 crossings:

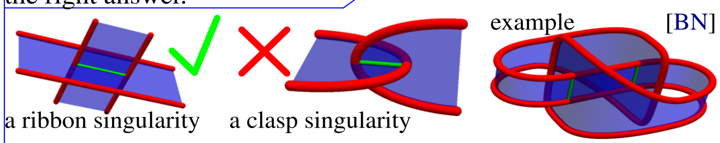




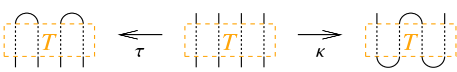
Power. On the 250 knots with at most 10 crossings, the pair (ω, ρ_1) attains 250 distinct values, while (Khovanov, HOMFLY-PT) attains only 249 distinct values. To 11 crossings the numbers are (802, 788, 772) and to 12 they are (2978, 2883, 2786).

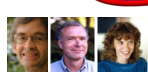
Genus. Up to 12 xings, always ρ_1 is symmetric under $t \leftrightarrow t^{-1}$. With ρ_1^+ denoting the positive-degree part of ρ_1, always $\deg \rho_1^+ \leq 2g-1$, where g is the 3-genus of K (equality for 2530 knots). This gives a lower bound on g in terms of ρ_1 (conjectural, but undoubtedly true). This bound is often weaker than the Alexander bound, yet for 10 of the 12-xing Alexander failures it does give the right answer.

Ribbon Knots.

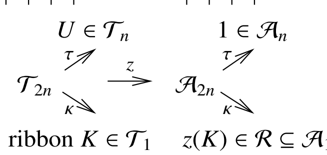


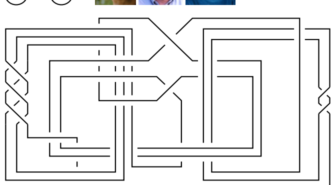
a ribbon singularity — a clasp singularity — example [BN]





Gompf, Scharlemann, Thompson [GST]





[Vo]: Works for Alexander!  with $\mathcal{R} := \kappa(\tau^{-1}(1))$

$A^+ = -t^8 + 2t^7 - t^6 - 2t^4 + 5t^3 - 2t^2 - 7t + 13$

$\rho_1^+ = 5t^{15} - 18t^{14} + 33t^{13} - 32t^{12} + 2t^{11} + 42t^{10} - 62t^9 - 8t^8 + 166t^7 - 242t^6 + 108t^5 + 132t^4 - 226t^3 + 148t^2 - 11t - 36$

Faster is better, leaner is meaner!

dog·ma (dôg'mə, dŏg'-) — The Free Dictionary, ωεβ/TFD

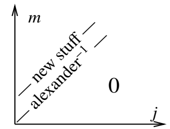
n. pl. **dog·mas** or **dog·ma·ta** (-mə-tə)

1. A doctrine or a corpus of doctrines relating to matters such as morality and faith, set forth in an authoritative manner by a religion.
2. A principle or statement of ideas, or a group of such principles or statements, especially when considered to be authoritative or accepted uncritically: *"Much education consists in the instilling of unfounded dogmas in place of a spirit of inquiry" (Bertrand Russell).*

Theorem ([BNG], conjectured [MM], elucidated [Ro1]).  Melvin, Morton, Garoufalidis. Let $J_d(K)$ be the coloured Jones polynomial of K, in the d-dimensional representation of sl_2. Writing

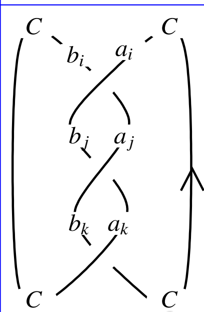
$$\left.\frac{(q^{1/2}-q^{-1/2})J_d(K)}{q^{d/2}-q^{-d/2}}\right|_{q=e^\hbar} = \sum_{j,m\geq 0} a_{jm}(K) d^j \hbar^m,$$

"below diagonal" coefficients vanish, $a_{jm}(K) = 0$ if $j > m$, and "on diagonal" coefficients give the inverse of the Alexander polynomial: $\left(\sum_{m=0}^\infty a_{mm}(K)\hbar^m\right) \cdot \omega(K)(e^\hbar) = 1$.



"Above diagonal" we have Rozansky's Theorem [Ro3, (1.2)]:

$$J_d(K)(q) = \frac{q^d - q^{-d}}{(q-q^{-1})\omega(K)(q^d)}\left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^\infty \frac{(q-1)^k \rho_k(K)(q^d)}{\omega^{2k}(K)(q^d)}\right).$$



The Yang-Baxter Technique. Given an algebra A (typically $\hat{\mathcal{U}}(\mathfrak{g})$ or $\hat{\mathcal{U}}_q(\mathfrak{g})$) and elements

$$R = \sum a_i \otimes b_i \in A \otimes A \quad \text{and} \quad C \in A,$$

form

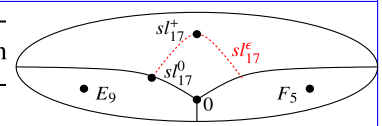
$$Z = \sum_{i,j,k} C a_i b_j a_k C^2 b_i a_j b_k C.$$

Problem. Extract information from Z.
The Dogma. Use representation theory. In principle finite, but *slow*.

The Loyal Opposition. For certain algebras, work in a homomorphic poly-dimensional "space of formulas".

$$m_k^{ij} \circlearrowright \{\mathcal{F}_S\} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{E}} \{A^{\otimes S}\} \circlearrowleft m_k^{ij}$$

The (fake) moduli of Lie algebras on V, a quadratic variety in $(V^*)^{\otimes 2} \otimes V$ is on the right. We care about $sl_{17}^k := sl_{17}^\epsilon/(\epsilon^{k+1}=0)$.



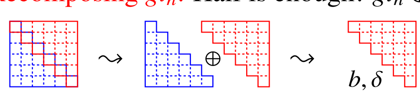
Why are "solvable algebras" any good? Contrary to common beliefs, computations in semi-simple Lie algebras are just awful:

```
In[1]:= MatrixExp[( a b
                    c d )] // FullSimplify // MatrixForm     Enter
```

Yet in solvable algebras, exponentiation is fine and even BCH, $z = \log(e^x e^y)$, is bearable:

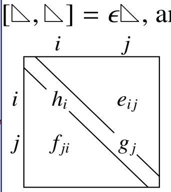
```
In[2]:= MatrixExp[( a b
                    0 c )] // MatrixForm

Out[2]//MatrixForm=
( e^a   b(e^a - e^c)/(a - c)
  0     e^c )

In[3]:= MatrixExp[( a1 b1
                    0  c1 )].MatrixExp[( a2 b2
                                         0  c2 )] //
   MatrixLog // PowerExpand // Simplify //
  MatrixForm                                               Enter
```

Recomposing gl_n. Half is enough! $gl_n \oplus \mathfrak{a}_n = \mathcal{D}(\nabla, b, \delta)$:



$b(\nabla) = b\colon \nabla \otimes \nabla \to \nabla$
$b(\Delta) \rightsquigarrow \delta\colon \nabla \to \nabla \otimes \nabla$

Now define $gl_n^\epsilon := \mathcal{D}(\nabla, b, \epsilon\delta)$. Schematically, this is $[\nabla, \nabla] = \nabla$, $[\Delta, \Delta] = \epsilon\Delta$, and $[\nabla, \Delta] = \Delta + \epsilon\nabla$. In detail, it is



$[e_{ij}, e_{kl}] = \delta_{jk}e_{il} - \delta_{li}e_{kj}$ $\quad [f_{ij}, f_{kl}] = \epsilon\delta_{jk}f_{il} - \epsilon\delta_{li}f_{kj}$
$[e_{ij}, f_{kl}] = \delta_{jk}(\epsilon\delta_{j<k}e_{il} + \delta_{il}(h_i + \epsilon g_i)/2 + \delta_{i>l}f_{il})$
$\quad -\delta_{li}(\epsilon\delta_{k<j}e_{kj} + \delta_{kj}(h_j + \epsilon g_j)/2 + \delta_{k>j}f_{kj})$
$[g_i, e_{jk}] = (\delta_{ij} - \delta_{ik})e_{jk}$ $\quad [h_i, e_{jk}] = \epsilon(\delta_{ij} - \delta_{ik})e_{jk}$
$[g_i, f_{jk}] = (\delta_{ij} - \delta_{ik})f_{jk}$ $\quad [h_i, f_{jk}] = \epsilon(\delta_{ij} - \delta_{ik})f_{jk}$

Video and more at http://www.math.toronto.edu/~drorbn/Talks/Toulouse-1705/