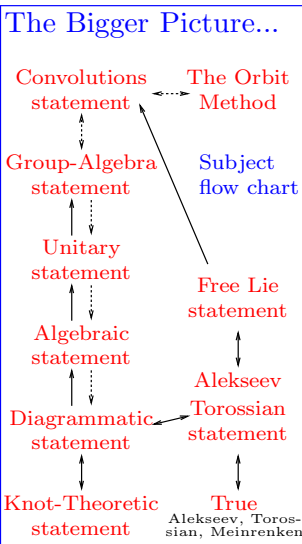




The Bigger Picture...



What are w-Trivalent Tangles?

(PA := Planar Algebra)

{knots & links} = PA { crossings, R123, R23, R4 } 0 legs

{trivalent tangles} = PA { crossings, R23, R4 }

wTT = {trivalent w-tangles} = PA { w-generators, w-relations, unary w-operations }

The w-generators.

Broken surface, 2D Symbol, Dim. reduc., Virtual crossing, Movie

Cap, Wen, Vertices, smooth, singular

www.math.toronto.edu/~drorbn/Talks/KSU-090407

Kashiwara, Vergne, Alekseev, Torossian

Homomorphic expansions for a filtered algebraic structure \mathcal{K} :

ops \hookleftarrow $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}_0 \supset \mathcal{K}_1 \supset \mathcal{K}_2 \supset \mathcal{K}_3 \supset \dots$

ops \hookleftarrow gr $\mathcal{K} := \mathcal{K}_0/\mathcal{K}_1 \oplus \mathcal{K}_1/\mathcal{K}_2 \oplus \mathcal{K}_2/\mathcal{K}_3 \oplus \mathcal{K}_3/\mathcal{K}_4 \oplus \dots$

An expansion is a filtration respecting $Z : \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \text{gr } \mathcal{K}$ that "covers" the identity on gr \mathcal{K} . A homomorphic expansion is an expansion that respects all relevant "extra" operations.

A Ribbon 2-Knot is a surface S embedded in \mathbb{R}^4 that bounds an immersed handlebody B , with only "ribbon singularities"; a ribbon singularity is a disk D of transverse double points, whose preimages in B are a disk D_1 in the interior of B and a disk D_2 with $D_2 \cap \partial B = \partial D_2$, modulo isotopies of S alone.

Filtered algebraic structures are cheap and plenty.

In any \mathcal{K} , allow formal linear combinations, let \mathcal{K}_1 be the ideal generated by differences (the "augmentation ideal"), and let $\mathcal{K}_m := \langle (\mathcal{K}_1)^m \rangle$ (using all available "products").

The w-relations include R234, VR1234, M, Overcrossings Commute (OC) but not UC, $W^2 = 1$, and funny interactions between the wen and the cap and over- and under-crossings:

OC:

no! UC:

Challenge. Do the Reidemeister!

Reidemeister Winter

"An Algebraic Structure"

$\mathcal{O} =$

{objects of kind 3} = \mathcal{O}_3

- Has kinds, objects, operations, and maybe constants.
- Perhaps subject to some axioms.
- We always allow formal linear combinations.

The unary w-operations

Unzip along an annulus, Unzip along a disk

Example: Pure Braids. PB_n is generated by x_{ij} , "strand i goes around strand j once", modulo "Reidemeister moves". $A_n := \text{gr } PB_n$ is generated by $t_{ij} := x_{ij} - 1$, modulo the 4T relations $[t_{ij}, t_{ik} + t_{jk}] = 0$ (and some lesser ones too). Much happens in A_n , including the Drinfel'd theory of associators.

Just for fun.

$\mathcal{K} =$ = (The set of all b/w 2D projections of reality)

$\mathcal{K}/\mathcal{K}_1 \leftarrow \mathcal{K}/\mathcal{K}_2 \leftarrow \mathcal{K}/\mathcal{K}_3 \leftarrow \mathcal{K}/\mathcal{K}_4 \leftarrow \dots$

Our case(s).

$\mathcal{K} \xrightarrow{Z: \text{high algebra}} \mathcal{A} := \text{gr } \mathcal{K} \xrightarrow{\text{given a "Lie" algebra } \mathfrak{g}} \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$

solving finitely many equations in finitely many unknowns

low algebra: pictures represent formulas

An expansion Z is a choice of a "progressive scan" algorithm.

$\mathcal{K}/\mathcal{K}_1 \oplus \mathcal{K}_1/\mathcal{K}_2 \oplus \mathcal{K}_2/\mathcal{K}_3 \oplus \mathcal{K}_3/\mathcal{K}_4 \oplus \mathcal{K}_4/\mathcal{K}_5 \oplus \mathcal{K}_5/\mathcal{K}_6 \oplus \dots$

$\mathbb{R} \parallel \ker(\mathcal{K}/\mathcal{K}_4 \rightarrow \mathcal{K}/\mathcal{K}_3)$

\mathcal{K} is knot theory or topology; gr \mathcal{K} is finite combinatorics: bounded-complexity diagrams modulo simple relations.

[1] <http://qlink.queensu.ca/~4lb11/interesting.html> 29/5/10, 8:42am

Also see <http://www.math.toronto.edu/~drorbn/papers/WKO/>