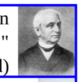
(u, v, and w knots) x (topology, combinatorics, low algebra, and high algebra)

Dror Bar−Natan, Kansas State April 7 2009, http://www.math.toronto.edu/~drorbn/Talks/KSU−090407

"God created the knots, all else in topology is the work of mortals."
Leopold Kronecker (modified)

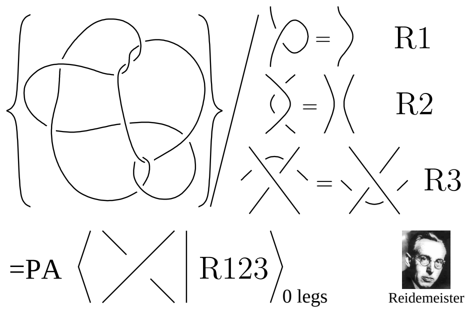


1  Witten, Chern−Simons — **u−knots** —1−1→ **v−knots** —onto→ **w−knots** — Cattaneo, BF Theory 

topology

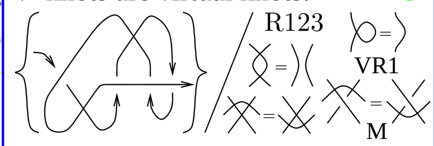
DBN, data by Brian Gilbert, http://www.math.utoronto.ca/~drorbn/Gallery/KnottedObjects/Candies/

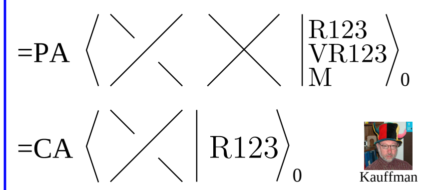
2 u−knots are usual knots:



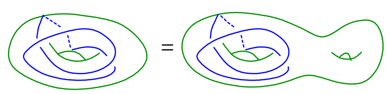
"Knots in $\mathbb{R}^3$"

3 v−knots are virtual knots:





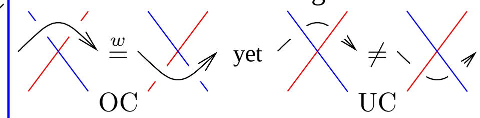
= Knots on surfaces, modulo stabilazation:

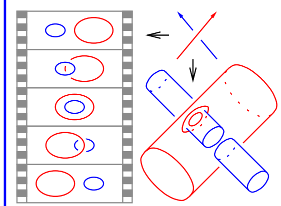


w is for welded, weakly v, and warmup:

4 {w−knots}={v−knots}/(OC)

where OC is Overcrossings Commute:





Related to "movies of flying rings" to knotted tubes in 4−space, and to "basis conjugating automorphisms of free groups".

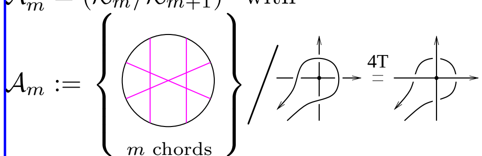
McCool, Goldsmith, Fenn, Rimanyi, Rourke, Satoh, Brendle, Hatcher

combinatorics

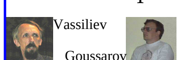
Extend any V : {u-knots} $\to A$ to "singular u-knots" using $V(\otimes) := V(\times) - V(\times)$, and think "differentiation".

Declare "V is of type m" iff $V^{(m+1)} \equiv 0$, think "polynomial of degree m".

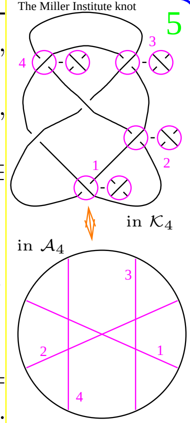
$W = V^{(m)}$ roughly determines V; $W \in \mathcal{A}_m^\star = (\mathcal{K}_m/\mathcal{K}_{m+1})^\star$ with



Need an expansion Z : {u-knots} $\to \mathcal{A} = \bigoplus \mathcal{A}_m$.



5 The Miller Institute knot



6 All the same, except

$V(\otimes) := V(\times) - V(\times)$

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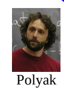
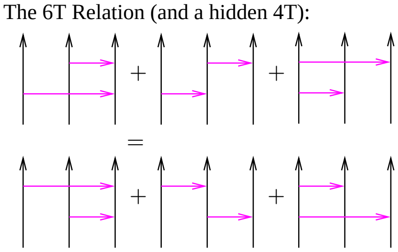
$\mathcal{A}^v :=$ {"arrow diagrams"}/6T

Need a Z : {v-knots} $\to \mathcal{A}^v$.



The 6T Relation (and a hidden 4T):

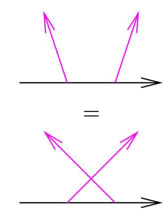


7 All the same, except

$\mathcal{A}^w := \mathcal{A}^v/TC$

Need a Z : {w-knots} $\to \mathcal{A}^w$.

"Tails Commute (TC)":



low algebra

10 Similar

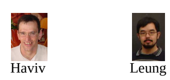
with metrized Lie algebras replacing arbitrary Lie algebras

So Far: Invariants for any $(\mathfrak{g}, R)$:

$\{\text{knots}\} \xrightarrow[\text{high}]{Z} \mathcal{A} \xrightarrow[\text{low}]{T_\mathfrak{g}} \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}) \xrightarrow{\text{Tr}_R} \mathbb{C}$

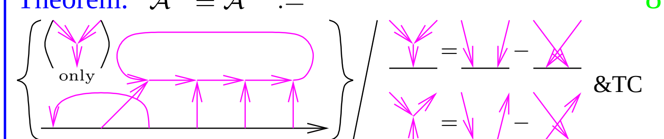
9 Similar

with Lie bi−algebras replacing arbitrary Lie algebras



m	1	2	3	4
$\dim \mathcal{A}_m^v$	2	7	27	139
$\dim \mathcal{L}ie_m$	2	7	27	≥ 122

8 Theorem. $\mathcal{A}^w \cong \mathcal{A}^{wt} :=$

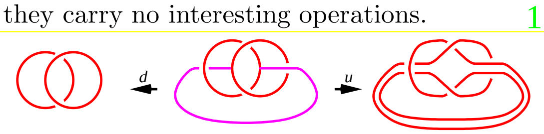


This screams, if you speak the language, LIE ALGEBRAS. And indeed we have

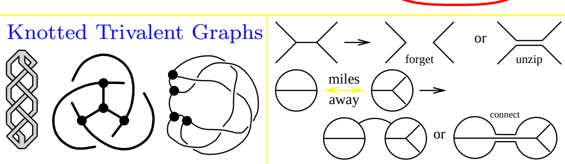
Theorem. Given a finite dimensional Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}$, there is $T : \mathcal{A}^w \to \mathcal{U}(I\mathfrak{g}) := \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g} \ltimes \mathfrak{g}_{ab}^\star)$.

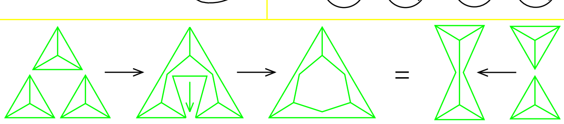
high algebra

11 Knots are the wrong objects to study in knot theory! They are not finitely generated and they carry no interesting operations.



Knotted Trivalent Graphs





Theorem (∼). A homomorphic Z is the same as a "Drinfel'd Associator".

13 Z is a Quantum Group?

More precisely, a homomorphic Z ought to be equivalent to the Etingof-Kazhdan theory of deformation quantization of Lie bialgebras.

Dror's Dream: Straighten and fatten this column.

An Idle Question.
Is there physics in this column?

12 Switch to w-knotted trivalent tangles,

wKTT $:= CA\langle \times, \times, Y \rangle$.

Theorem (∼). A homomorphic Z is equivalent to proving the Kashiwara-Vergne statement.

Statement (∼, KV, 1978) (proven Alekseev-Meinrenken, 2006). Convolutions of invariant functions on a group match with convolutions of invariant functions on its Lie algebra: for any finite dim. Lie group G with Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}$,

$$(\text{Fun}(G)^{\text{Ad}\,G}, \star) \cong (\text{Fun}(\mathfrak{g})^{\text{Ad}\,G}, \star).$$

(Closely related to the "orbit method" of representation theory).