

Shifted Partial Quadratics, their Pushwards, and Signature Invariants for Tangles

<http://drorbn.net/icerm23>



Abstract. Following a general discussion of the computation of zombians of unfinished columbaria (with examples), I will tell you about my recent joint work w/ Jessica Liu on what we feel is the “textbook” extension of knot signatures to tangles, which for unknown reasons, is not in any of the textbooks that we know.



Jessica Liu

A **quadratic form** on a v.s. V over \mathbb{C} is a quadratic $Q: V \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, or a sesquilinear Hermitian $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ on $V \times V$ (so $\langle x, y \rangle = \langle y, x \rangle$ and $Q(y) = \langle y, y \rangle$), or given a basis η_i of V^* , a matrix $A = (a_{ij})$ with $A = \bar{A}^T$ and $Q = \sum a_{ij} \eta_i \eta_j$. The **signature** σ of Q is $\sigma_+ - \sigma_-$, where for some $P, \bar{P}^T A P = \text{diag}(1, \dots, 1, -1, \dots, -1, 0, \dots)$.



Columbaria in an East Sydney Cemetery



Jacobian, Hamiltonian, Zombian

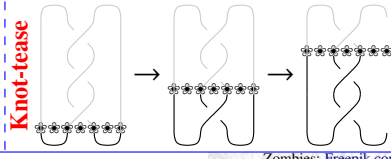
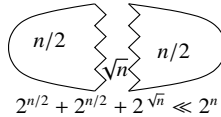
A **Partial Quadratic (PQ)** on V is a quadratic Q defined only on a subspace $\mathcal{D}_Q \subset V$. We add PQs with $\mathcal{D}_{Q_1+Q_2} := \mathcal{D}_{Q_1} \cap \mathcal{D}_{Q_2}$. Given a linear $\psi: V \rightarrow W$ and a PQ Q on W , there is an obvious **pullback** ψ^*Q , a PQ on V .

Theorem 1. Given a linear $\phi: V \rightarrow W$ and a PQ Q on V , there is a unique **pushforward** PQ ϕ_*Q on W such that for every PQ U on W , $\sigma_V(Q + \phi^*U) = \sigma_{\ker \phi}(Q|_{\ker \phi}) + \sigma_W(U + \phi_*Q)$. (If you must, $\mathcal{D}(\phi_*Q) = \phi(\text{ann}_Q(\mathcal{D}(Q) \cap \ker \phi))$ and $(\phi_*Q)(w) = Q(v)$, where v is s.t. $\phi(v) = w$ and $Q(v, \text{rad } Q|_{\ker \phi}) = 0$.)

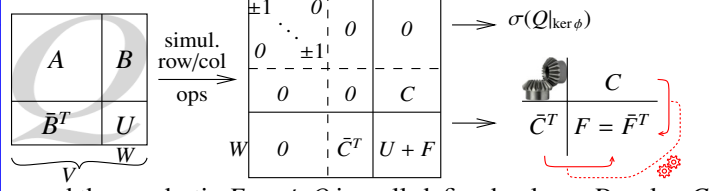
Prior Art on signatures for tangles / braids. Gambaudo and Ghys [GG], Cimasoni and Conway [CC], Conway [Co], Merz [Me]. All define signatures of tangles / braids by first closing them to links and then work hard to derive composition properties.

Why Tangles? • Faster!

- Conceptually clearer proofs of invariance (and of skein relations).
- Often fun and consequential:
 - The Jones Polynomial \rightsquigarrow The Temperley-Lieb Algebra.
 - Khovanov Homology \rightsquigarrow “Unfinished complexes”, complexes in a category.
 - The Kontsevich Integral \rightsquigarrow Associators.
 - HFK \rightsquigarrow OMG, type D , type $A, \mathcal{A}_\infty, \dots$

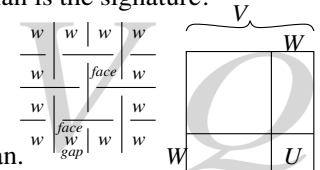


Gist of the Proof.



... and the quadratic $F := \phi_*Q$ is well-defined only on $D := \ker C$.

Exactly what we want, if the Zombian is the signature!
 V : The full space of faces.
 W : The boundary, made of gaps.
 Q : The known parts.
 U : The part yet unknown.



Computing Zombians of Unfinished Columbaria.

- Must be no slower than for finished ones.
- Future zombies must be able to complete the computation.
- Future zombies must not even know the size of the task that today’s zombies were facing.
- We must be able to extend to ZPUCs, Zombie Processed Unfinished Columbaria!



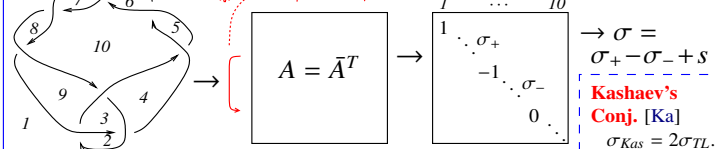
Columbarium near Assen

Example / Exercise. Compute the determinant of a $1,000 \times 1,000$ matrix in which 50 entries are not yet given.

Homework / Research Projects.

• What with ZPUCs? • Use this to get an Alexander tangle invariant.

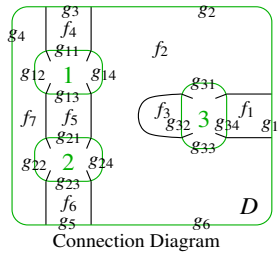
Reminders.



Theorem 2. ψ^* and ϕ_* are functorial. Also, if $\alpha // \beta = \gamma // \delta$, α is surjective, β is injective, and $\text{im } \gamma \supset \ker \delta$, then $\gamma^* // \alpha_* = \delta_* // \beta^*$. Finally, ψ^* is additive but ϕ_* isn’t.

Definition. $\mathcal{S} \left(\begin{matrix} g_2 & \\ g_3 & g_1 \end{matrix} \right) := \left\{ \text{SPQ } S \right\}$ on $\langle g_i \rangle$.

Theorem 3. $\{\mathcal{S}(\text{cyclic sets})\}$ is a planar algebra, with compositions $\mathcal{S}(D)((S_i)) := \phi_*^D(\psi_D^*(\bigoplus_i S_i))$, where $\psi_D: \langle f_i \rangle \rightarrow \langle g_{ai} \rangle$ maps every face of D to the sum of the input gaps adjacent to it and $\phi^D: \langle f_i \rangle \rightarrow \langle g_i \rangle$ maps every face of the output gaps adjacent to it. So for our D , ψ_D is $f_1 \mapsto g_{34}$, $f_2 \mapsto g_{31} + g_{14} + g_{24} + g_{33}$, $f_3 \mapsto g_{32}$, $f_4 \mapsto g_{11}$, $f_5 \mapsto g_{13} + g_{21}$, $f_6 \mapsto g_{23}$, $f_7 \mapsto g_{12} + g_{22}$ and ϕ^D is $f_1 \mapsto g_1$, $f_2 \mapsto g_2 + g_6$, $f_3 \mapsto 0$, $f_4 \mapsto g_3$, $f_5 \mapsto 0$, $f_6 \mapsto g_5$, $f_7 \mapsto g_4$.



Tristram-Levine (TL) Kashaev (Kas)

$A += \begin{pmatrix} -r & -t & 2t & \bar{t} \\ -\bar{t} & 0 & \bar{t} & 0 \\ 2\bar{t} & t & -r & -\bar{t} \\ t & 0 & -t & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} i \\ j \\ k \\ l \end{matrix}$ $A += \begin{pmatrix} v & u & 1 & u \\ u & 1 & u & 1 \\ 1 & u & v & u \\ u & 1 & u & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} i \\ j \\ k \\ l \end{matrix}$

$s = 0$ $s = -1$

$\bar{X}_{-i,j,k,-l}$ $X_{-i,j,k,-l}$

$A += \begin{pmatrix} r & -t & -2\bar{t} & \bar{t} \\ -\bar{t} & 0 & \bar{t} & 0 \\ -2t & t & r & -\bar{t} \\ t & 0 & -t & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} i \\ j \\ k \\ l \end{matrix}$ $A -= \begin{pmatrix} v & u & 1 & u \\ u & 1 & u & 1 \\ 1 & u & v & u \\ u & 1 & u & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} i \\ j \\ k \\ l \end{matrix}$

$s = 0$ $s = +1$

where $|\omega| = 1, t = 1 - \omega, r = t + \bar{t}, v = \text{Re}(\omega),$ and $u = \text{Re}(\omega^{1/2})$.

Theorem 4. TL and Kas, defined on X and \bar{X} as before, extend to planar algebra morphisms $\{\text{tangles}\} \rightarrow \{\mathcal{S}\}$.

