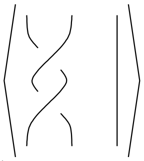
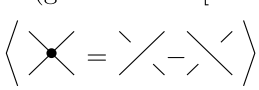
The Pure Virtual Braid Group is Quadratic, II

Examples and Interpretations

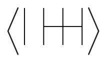
Dror Bar−Natan and Peter Lee in Oregon, August 2011
http://www.math.toronto.edu/~drorbn/Talks/Oregon-1108/

Example. (goes back to [Koh])

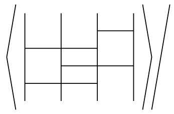
T. Kohno

$K =$  $I =$ 

$(K/I^{p+1})^\star =$ (invariants of type p) $=: \mathcal{V}_p$

$(I^p/I^{p+1})^\star = \mathcal{V}_p/\mathcal{V}_{p-1} \quad V = \langle t^{ij} | t^{ij} = t^{ji} \rangle =$ 

$\ker \bar\mu_2 = \langle [t^{ij}, t^{kl}] = 0 = [t^{ij}, t^{ik} + t^{jk}] \rangle = \langle$4T relations$\rangle$

$A = q(K) =$ (horizontal chord diagrams mod 4T) $=$ 

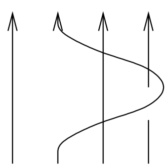
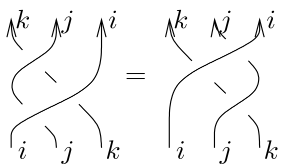
Z: universal finite type invariant, the Kontsevich integral.

PvB_n is the group

$$\langle \sigma_{ij} : 1 \leq i \neq j \leq n \rangle \Big/ \begin{matrix} \sigma_{ij}\sigma_{ik}\sigma_{jk} = \sigma_{jk}\sigma_{ik}\sigma_{ij} \\ \sigma_{ij}\sigma_{kl} = \sigma_{kl}\sigma_{ij} \end{matrix}$$

L. Kauffman [Kau, KL]

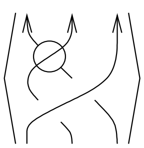
of "pure virtual braids" ("braids when you look", "blunder braids"):

$\sigma_{24} =$  R3: 

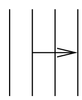
The Main Theorem [Lee]. PvB_n is quadratic.

$A_n = q(PvB_n)$. [GPV]

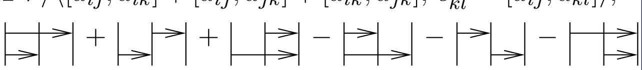
Goussarov-Polyak-Viro

$I =$  with $\tilde\sigma_{ij} = \sigma_{ij} - 1$, the "semi-virtual crossing".

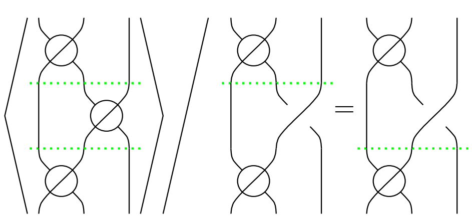
$V = I/I^2 = \langle$ v-braids with one semi-virtual crossing $\rangle$ / (relation) $= \langle a_{ij} \rangle_{1\leq i\neq j\leq n}$

$a_{24} =$ 

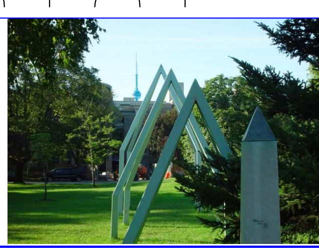
$A_n = TV/\langle [a_{ij}, a_{ik}] + [a_{ij}, a_{jk}] + [a_{ik}, a_{jk}],\ c^{ij}_{kl} = [a_{ij}, a_{kl}] \rangle$,

$y_{ijk} =$ 

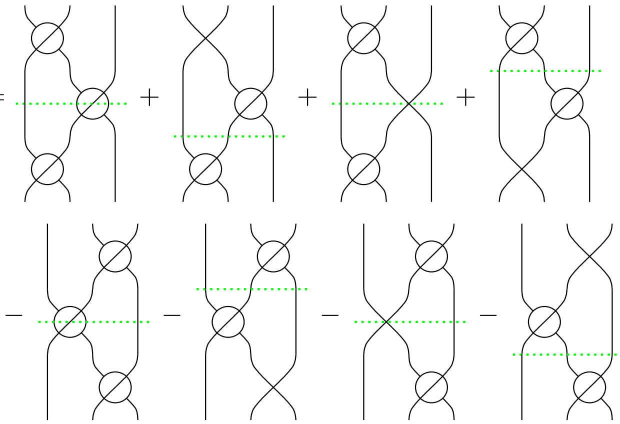
$I^{:p}$.



James Gillespie's Sightline #2 (1984) is a syzygy, and (arguably) Toronto's largest sculpture. Find it next to University of Toronto's Hart House.



$\mathfrak{R}_2(PvB_n)$ is generated as a vector space by C^{ij}_{kl} and

$Y_{ijk} :=$ 

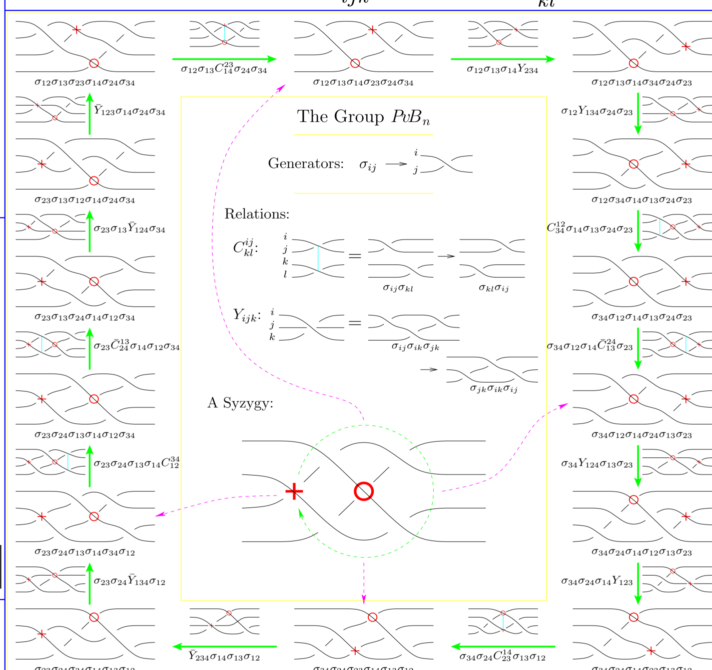
Syzygy Completeness, for PvB_n, means:

$$\mathfrak{R}_p = \bigoplus_{j=1}^{p-1} \mathfrak{R}_{p,j} \xrightarrow{\partial} I^{:p} \xrightarrow{\pi} V^{\otimes p}$$

$\{\tilde\sigma_{12} : \underline{Y_{345}} : \tilde\sigma_{67} : \dots\} \longrightarrow$

$\{\tilde\sigma_{12} : Y_{345} : \tilde\sigma_{67} : \dots\} \longrightarrow \{a_{12} y_{345} a_{67} \dots\}$

Is every relation between the y_{ijk}'s and the c^{ij}_{kl}'s also a relation between the Y_{ijk}'s and the C^{ij}_{kl}'s?



Theorem S. Let D be the free associative algebra generated by symbols a_{ij}, y_{ijk} and c^{ij}_{kl}, where $1 \leq i, j, k, l \leq n$ are distinct integers. Let D_0 be the part of D with only a_{ij} symbols and let D_1 be the span of the monomials in D having only a_{ij} symbols, with exactly one exception that may be either a y_{ijk} or a c^{ij}_{kl}. Let $\partial : D_1 \to D_0$ be the map defined by

$$y_{ijk} \mapsto [a_{ij}, a_{ik}] + [a_{ij}, a_{jk}] + [a_{ik}, a_{jk}],$$
$$c^{ij}_{kl} \mapsto [a_{ij}, a_{kl}].$$

Then $\ker \partial$ is generated by a family of elements readable from the picture above and by a few similar but lesser families.

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