

Cosmic Coincidences and Several Other Stories, 2

Dror Bar-Natan at the University of Tennessee
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"Low Algebra" and universal formulae in Lie algebras.

$$\begin{array}{c} x \quad y \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ [x,y] = xy - yx \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} x \quad y \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ [x,y], z = [x,[y,z]] - [y,[x,z]] \end{array}$$



More precisely, let $\mathfrak{g} = \langle X_a \rangle$ be a Lie algebra with an orthonormal basis, and let $R = \langle v_\alpha \rangle$ be a representation. Set

$$f_{abc} := \langle [X_a, X_c], X_b \rangle \quad X_a v_\beta = \sum_\gamma r_{a\gamma}^\beta v_\gamma$$

and then

$$W_{\mathfrak{g}, R} : \begin{array}{c} \gamma \quad \beta \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ b \quad a \quad c \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \alpha \end{array} \longrightarrow \sum_{abc\alpha\beta\gamma} f_{abc} r_{a\gamma}^\beta r_{b\alpha}^\gamma r_{c\beta}^\alpha$$

$W_{\mathfrak{g}, R} \circ Z$ is often interesting:

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}(2) \longrightarrow$$



The Jones polynomial

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}(N) \longrightarrow$$



The HOMFLYPT polynomial

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{so}(N) \longrightarrow$$



The Kauffman polynomial

Chern-Simons-Witten theory and Feynman diagrams.

$$\int_{\mathfrak{g}\text{-connections}} \mathcal{D}A \exp \left[\frac{ik}{4\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \text{tr} \left(A \wedge dA + \frac{2}{3} A \wedge A \wedge A \right) \right]$$



Witten

$$\longrightarrow \sum_{D: \text{Feynman diagram}} W_{\mathfrak{g}}(D) \mathcal{Z} \mathcal{E}(D) \longrightarrow \sum_{D: \text{Feynman diagram}} D \mathcal{Z} \mathcal{E}(D)$$



Feynman

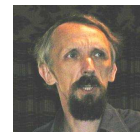
Definition. V is finite type (Vassiliev, Goussarov) if it vanishes on sufficiently large alternations as on the right

Theorem. All knot polynomials (Conway, Jones, etc.) are of finite type.

Conjecture. (Taylor's theorem) Finite type invariants separate knots.

Theorem. $Z(K)$ is a universal finite type invariant!

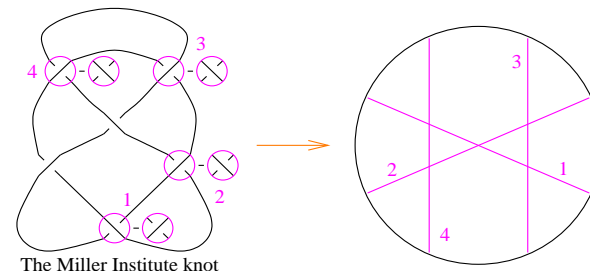
(sketch: to dance in many parties, you need many feet).



Vassiliev



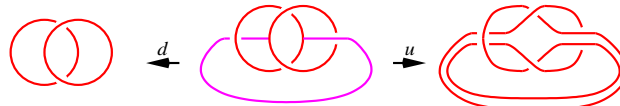
Goussarov



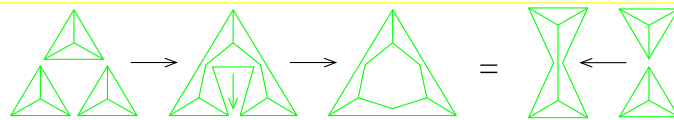
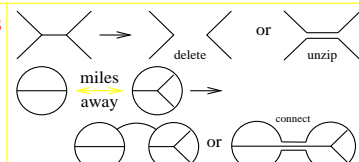
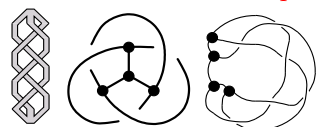
The Miller Institute knot

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

Algebraic
Knot
Theory



Knotted Trivalent Graphs



Theorem (\sim , "High Algebra"). A homomorphic Z is the same as a "Drinfel'd Associator".



Drinfel'd

The $u \rightarrow v \rightarrow w$ & p Stories

explained

sketched

could explain

could explain, gaps remain

more gaps than explains

mystery

	Topology	Combinatorics	Low Algebra	High Algebra	Counting Coincidences Conf. Space Integrals	Quantum Field Theory	Graph Homology
u -Knots	The usual Knotted Objects (KOs) in 3D — braids, knots, links, tangles, knotted graphs, etc.	Chord diagrams and Jacobi diagrams, modulo $4T$, STU , IHX , etc.	Finite dimensional metrized Lie algebras, representations, and associated spaces.	The Drinfel'd theory of associators.	Today's work. Not beautifully written, and some detour-forcing cracks remain.	Perturbative Chern-Simons-Witten theory.	The "original" graph homology.
v -Knots	Virtual KOs — "algebraic", "not embedded"; KOs drawn on a surface, mod stabilization.	Arrow diagrams and v -Jacobi diagrams, modulo $6T$ and various "directed" $STUs$ and $IHXs$, etc.	Finite dimensional Lie bi-algebras, representations, and associated spaces.	Likely, quantum groups and the Etingof-Kazhdan theory of quantization of Lie bi-algebras.	No clue.	No clue.	No clue.
w -Knots	Ribbon 2D KOs in 4D; "flying rings". Like v , but also with "overcrossings commute".	Like v , but also with "tails commute". Only "two in one out" internal vertices.	Finite dimensional co-commutative Lie bi-algebras ($\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}^*$), representations, and associated spaces.	The Kashiwara-Vergne-Alekseev-Torossian theory of convolutions on Lie groups / algebras.	No clue.	Probably related to 4D BF theory.	Studied.
p -Objects	No clue.	"Acrobat towers" with 2-in many-out vertices.	Poisson structures.	Deformation quantization of poisson manifolds.	Configuration space integrals are key, but they don't reduce to counting.	Work of Cattaneo.	Studied. Hyperbolic geometry ?

Video and more at <http://www.math.toronto.edu/~drorbn/Talks/Tennessee-1103/> and at <http://www.math.toronto.edu/~drorbn/Talks/Caen-1206/#Colloquium>