Dror Bar-Natan: Classes: 2003-04: Math 1350F - Knot Theory:

## Homework Assignment 6: Deframing

Assigned Thursday October 23; due Thursday October 30 in class.

**Required reading.** Sections 2 and 3 of my paper On the Vassiliev Knot Invariants.

Let  $\Theta : \mathcal{A} \to \mathcal{A}$  be the multiplication operator by the chord diagram  $\theta$ , and let  $\partial_{\theta} = \frac{d}{d\theta}$ be the adjoint of multiplication by  $W_{\theta}$  on  $\mathcal{A}^*$ , where  $W_{\theta}$  is the obvious dual of  $\theta$  in  $\mathcal{A}^*$ . Let  $P : \mathcal{A} \to \mathcal{A}$  be defined by

$$P = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-\Theta)^n}{n!} \partial_{\theta}^n.$$

The following assertions can be verified:

- 1.  $[\partial_{\theta}, \Theta] = 1$ , where  $1 : \mathcal{A} \to \mathcal{A}$  is the identity map and where [A, B] := AB BA for any two operators.
- 2. P is a degree 0 operator; that is, deg  $Pa = \deg a$  for all  $a \in \mathcal{A}$ .
- 3.  $\partial_{\theta}$  satisfies Leibnitz' law:  $\partial_{\theta}(ab) = (\partial_{\theta}a)b + a(\partial_{\theta}b)$  for any  $a, b \in \mathcal{A}$ .
- 4. P is an algebra morphism: P1 = 1 and P(ab) = (Pa)(Pb).
- 5.  $\Theta$  satisfies the co-Leibnitz law:  $\Box \circ \Theta = (\Theta \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \Theta) \circ \Box$  (why does this deserve the name "the co-Leibnitz law"?).
- 6. *P* is a co-algebra morphism:  $\eta \circ P = \eta$  (where  $\eta$  is the co-unit of  $\mathcal{A}$ ) and  $\Box \circ P = (P \otimes P) \circ \Box$ .
- 7.  $P\theta = 0$  and hence  $P\langle\theta\rangle = 0$ , where  $\langle\theta\rangle$  is the ideal generated by  $\theta$  in the algebra  $\mathcal{A}$ .
- 8. If  $Q: \mathcal{A} \to \mathcal{A}$  is defined by

$$Q = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-\Theta)^n}{(n+1)!} \partial_{\theta}^{(n+1)}$$

then  $a = \theta Q a + P a$  for all  $a \in \mathcal{A}$ .

- 9. ker  $P = \langle \theta \rangle$ .
- 10. *P* descends to a Hopf algebra morphism  $\mathcal{A}^r \to \mathcal{A}$ , and if  $\pi : \mathcal{A} \to \mathcal{A}^r$  is the obvious projection, then  $\pi \circ P$  is the identity of  $\mathcal{A}^r$ . (Recall that  $\mathcal{A}^r = \mathcal{A}/\langle \theta \rangle$ .)

11. 
$$P^2 = P$$
.

To be handed in. Verify assertions 4, 5, 7 and 11 above.

**Recommended for extra practice.** Verify all the other assertions above.

Idea for a good deed. Prepare a beautiful T<sub>E</sub>X writeup (including the motivation and all the details) of the solution of this assignment for publication on the web. For all I know this information in this form is not available elsewhere.