

**Kontsevich in a Pole Dance Studio.** (w/o poles? See [Ko, BN])

$$Z = \left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi i)^m} \sum_{\substack{t_1 < \dots < t_m \\ P = \{(z_i, z'_i)\}}} (-1)^{\#P_{\downarrow}} D_P \bigwedge_{i=1}^m \frac{dz_i - dz'_i}{z_i - z'_i} \right) \in \mathcal{A}$$

graded by the number of chords  
filtered by the number of ss chords

### Comments on the Kontsevich Integral.

1. In the tangle case, the endpoints are fixed at top and bottom.
2. The  $(\dots)^\sim$  means “a correction is needed near the caps and the cups” (for the framed version, see [LM2, Da]).
3. There are never  $pp$  chords, and no  $4T_{pps}$  and  $4T_{ppp}$  relations.
4.  $Z$  is an “expansion”.
5.  $Z$  respects the  $ss$  filtration and so descends to  $Z^{\leq s}: \mathcal{K}^{\leq s} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^{\leq s}$ .

**Comments on  $\mathcal{A}$ .** In  $\mathcal{A}^{\leq 1}$  legs on poles commute, so  $\mathcal{A}^{\leq 1}(\bigcirc) = |A|!$

In  $\mathcal{A}_H^{\leq 2}$  we have:

$\hbar^{-1} \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{pole with legs and chord} \end{array} \right) = \hbar \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{pole with legs and chord} \end{array} \right) = |xyxyxy|$

**Example 1<sup>a</sup>.**  $\eta_1^a(|xyxy|, |xyx|) =$

$\hbar^{-1} \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{pole with legs and chord} \end{array} \right) = \hbar^{-1} \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{pole with legs and chord} \end{array} \right) + \dots$

$= \begin{array}{c} \text{pole with legs and chord} \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \text{pole with legs and chord} \end{array} + \dots = x \begin{array}{c} \text{pole with legs and chord} \end{array} - x \begin{array}{c} \text{pole with legs and chord} \end{array} + \dots = |xyxyxy| - |xyxyxy| + \dots$

**Example 3<sup>a</sup>.** Ignoring complications,  $\eta_3^a(xxyxyx) =$

$\hbar^{-1} \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{pole with legs and chord} \end{array} \right) = \hbar^{-1} \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{pole with legs and chord} \end{array} \right) + \dots = \hbar^{-1} \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{pole with legs and chord} \end{array} \right) + \dots$

$= \begin{array}{c} \text{pole with legs and chord} \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \text{pole with legs and chord} \end{array} + \dots = xxx \otimes |yx| - xxyx \otimes |y| + \dots$

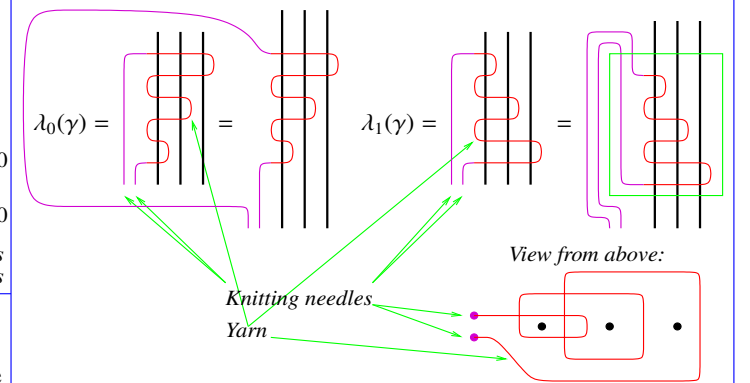
**Proof of Lemma 1.** We partially prove Theorem 2 instead:

**Theorem 2.**  $\text{gr}^\bullet \mathcal{K}_H \cong \mathbb{F}[[\hbar]] \otimes (\mathcal{K}^{\leq 1})_0$ .

**Proof mod  $\hbar^2$ .** The map  $\leftarrow$  is obvious. To go  $\rightarrow$ , map  $\mathcal{K}_H \rightarrow \mathbb{F}[[\hbar]] \otimes \mathcal{K}^{\leq 1}$  using  $\nearrow \mapsto \nwarrow + \frac{\hbar}{2} \searrow$  and  $\nwarrow \mapsto \nearrow - \frac{\hbar}{2} \searrow$  and apply the functor  $\text{gr}^\bullet$ .

**Ignoring the Complications.** We need  $\lambda_0$  and  $\lambda_1$  such that:

1.  $\lambda_1(\gamma)$  is obtained from  $\lambda_0(\gamma)$  by flipping all self-intersections from ascending to descending.
2. Up to conjugation,  $\lambda_1(\gamma)$  is obtained from  $\lambda_0(\gamma)$  by a global flip.
3.  $Z(\lambda_i(\gamma))$  is computable from  $W(\gamma)$  and  $Z^{\leq 1}(\lambda_i(\gamma)) = W(\gamma)$ .



1. Is there more than Examples 1–4?
2. Derive the bialgebra axioms from this perspective.
3. What more do we get if we don't mod out by HOMFLY-PT?
4. What more do we get if we allow more than one strand-strand interaction?
5. In this language, recover Kashiwara-Vergne [AKKN1, AKKN2].
6. How is all this related to w-knots?
7. Do the same with associators. Use that to derive formulas for solutions of Kashiwara-Vergne.
8. What's the relationship with the Habiro-Massuyeau invariants of links in handlebodies [HM] (different filtration!).
9. Pole dance on other surfaces!
10. Explore the action of the mapping class group.

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