

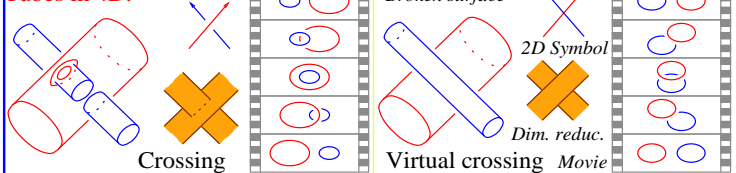
w-Knots from Z to A

Dror Bar-Natan, Luminy, April 2010

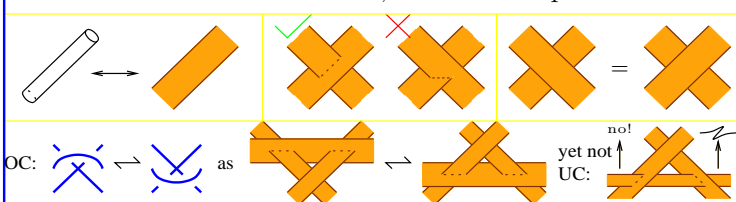
<http://www.math.toronto.edu/~drorbn/Talks/Luminy-1004/>

Abstract I will define w-knots, a class of knots wider than ordinary knots but weaker than virtual knots, and show that it is quite easy to construct a universal finite invariant Z of w-knots. In order to study Z we will introduce the "Euler Operator" and the "Infinitesimal Alexander Module", at the end finding a simple determinant formula for Z . With no doubt that formula computes the Alexander polynomial A , except I don't have a proof yet.

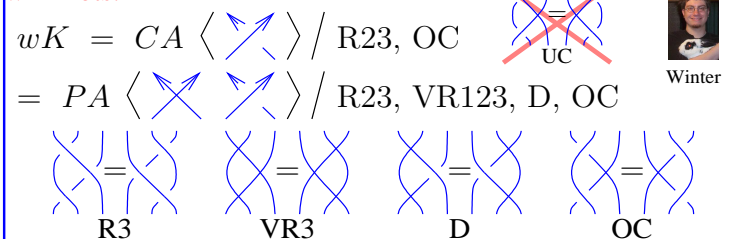
Tubes in 4D.



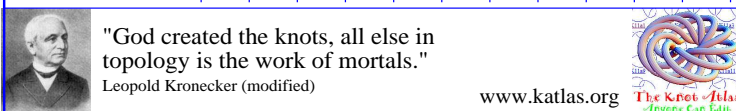
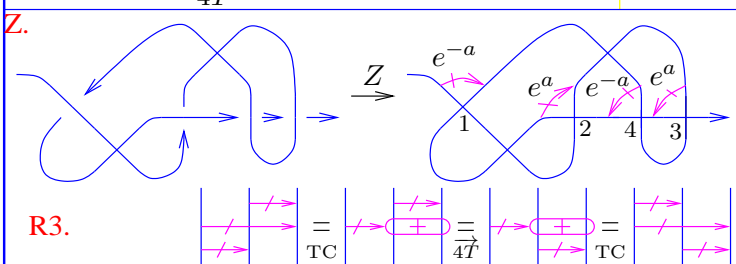
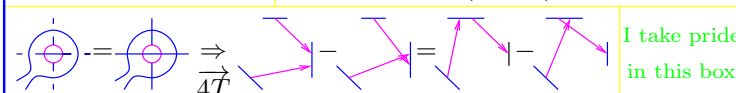
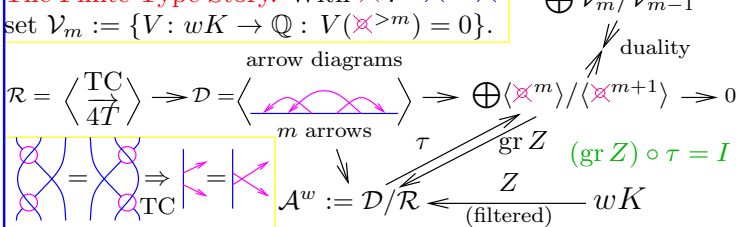
A **Ribbon 2-Knot** is a surface S embedded in \mathbb{R}^4 that bounds an immersed handlebody B , with only "ribbon singularities"; a ribbon singularity is a disk D of transverse double points, whose preimages in B are a disk D_1 in the interior of B and a disk D_2 with $D_2 \cap \partial B = \partial D_2$, modulo isotopies of S alone.



w-Knots.



The Finite Type Story.



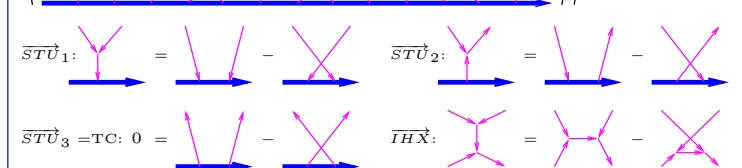
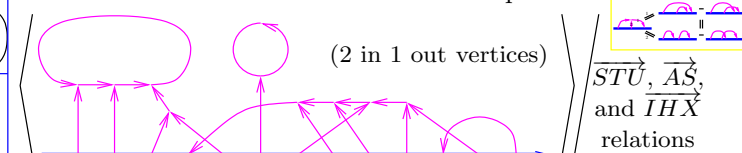
"God created the knots, all else in topology is the work of mortals." Leopold Kronecker (modified)

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The Knot Atlas

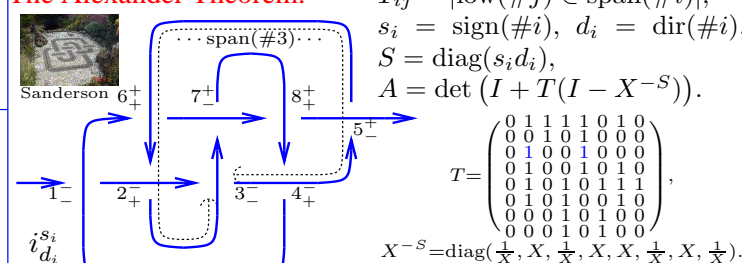
Also see <http://www.math.toronto.edu/~drorbn/papers/WKO/>

The Bracket-Rise Theorem.



Corollaries. (1) Related to Lie algebras! (2) Only wheels and isolated arrows persist. Habiro - can you do better?

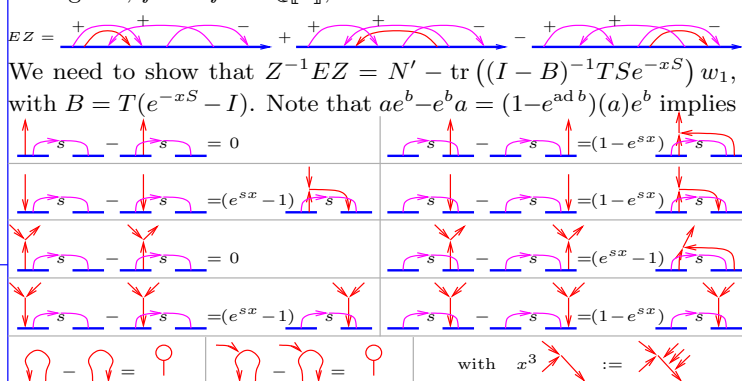
The Alexander Theorem.



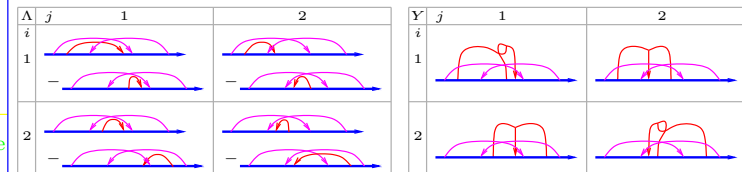
Conjecture. For u-knots, A is the Alexander polynomial.

Theorem. With $w : x^k \mapsto w_k = (\text{the } k\text{-wheel})$, $Z = N \exp_{\mathcal{A}^w} \left(-w \left(\log_{\mathbb{Q}[[x]]} A(e^x) \right) \right) \pmod{w_k w_l = w_{k+l}, Z = N \cdot A^{-1}(e^x)}$

Proof Sketch. Let E be the Euler operator, "multiply anything by its degree", $f \mapsto x f'$ in $\mathbb{Q}[[x]]$, so $E e^x = x e^x$ and



so with the matrices Λ and Y defined as



we have $EZ - N'' = \text{tr}(SA)$, $\Lambda = -BY - Te^{-xS}w_1$, and $Y = BY + Te^{-xS}w_1$. The theorem follows.

So What? • Habiro-Shima did this already, but not quite. (HS: *Finite Type Invariants of Ribbon 2-Knots, II*, Top. and its Appl. **111** (2001).)

• New (?) formula for Alexander, new (?) "Infinitesimal Alexander Module". Related to Lescop's arXiv:1001.4474?

• An "ultimate Alexander invariant": local, composes well, behaves under cabling. Ought to also generalize the multi-variable Alexander polynomial and the theory of Milnor linking numbers.

• Tip of the Alekseev-Torossian-Kashiwara-Vergne iceberg (AT: *The Kashiwara-Vergne conjecture and Drinfeld's associators*, arXiv:0802.4300).

• Tip of the v-knots iceberg. May lead to other polynomial-time polynomial invariants. "A polynomial's worth a thousand exponentials".

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