
M. Khovanov

Local Differentials and Matrix Factorizations

L. Rozansky


Dror Bar–Natan at UIUC, March 11, 2004, http://www.math.toronto.edu/~drorbn/Talks/UIUC–050311/

Quantum algebra:

Claim. If $ba=qab$ then

$$(a+b)^n=\sum_{k=0}^{n}\binom{n}{k}_q a^k b^{n-k}$$

where

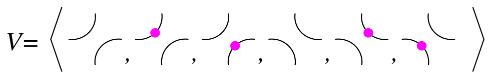
$$(n)_q := 1+q+\ldots+q^{n-1},$$
$$(n)!_q := (1)_q(2)_q\cdots(n)_q,$$
$$\binom{n}{k}_q := \frac{(n)!_q}{(k)!_q(n-k)!_q}.$$

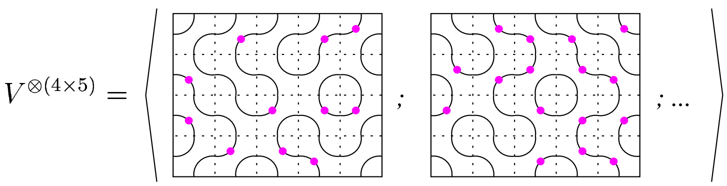
Conjecture: (I. Frenkel, though he may disown this version)

1. Every object in mathematics is the Euler characteristic of a complex.
2. Every operation in mathematics lifts to an operation between complexes.
3. Every identity in mathematics is true up to homotopy at complex–level.

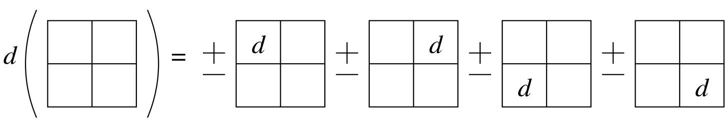

I. Frenkel

Local state spaces:

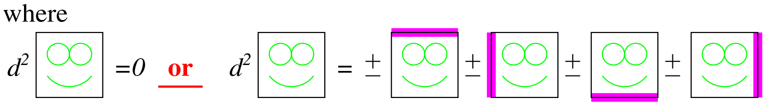




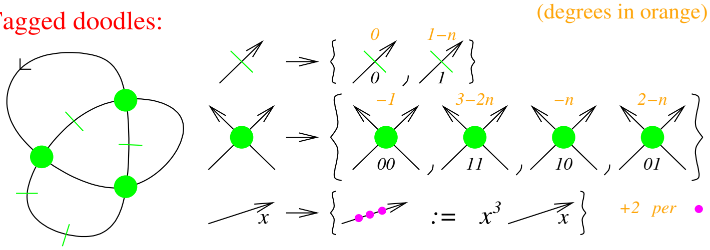
Local differentials:

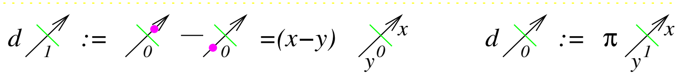


where

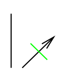


Tagged doodles: (degrees in orange)






```
In[1]:= n = 2; π_{i_,j_} := Cancel[(x_i^{n+1} - x_j^{n+1})/(x_i - x_j)]; π_{1,2}
Out[1]= x1^2 + x1 x2 + x2^2
In[2]:= L = ( 0      x1 - x2
              π_{1,2}  0     );
        Expand[L.L] // MatrixForm
Out[3]//MatrixForm=
  ( x1^3 - x2^3        0
         0       x1^3 - x2^3 )
```

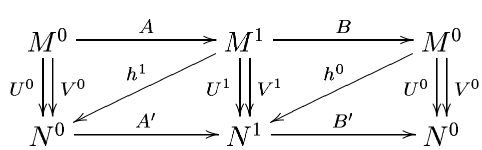
} Set $L=d$ 

(deg $d = n+1$)

Matrix factorizations:

$$D=\begin{pmatrix}0 & A\\ B & 0\end{pmatrix}$$

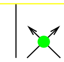
$$AB=BA=\omega I$$

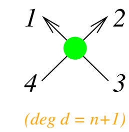


A category, with "complexes", morphisms, homotopies, direct sums and tensor products.

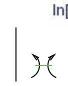

D. Eisenbud

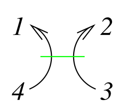
See Khovanov and Rozansky, arXiv:math.QA/0401268

Likewise, set $Q=d$  with:



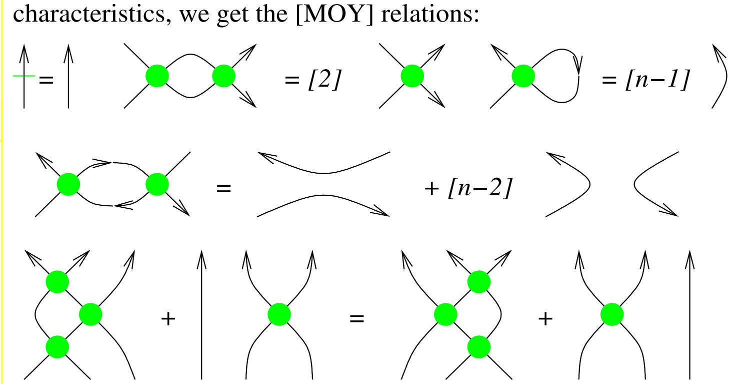

```
In[4]:= Q := ( 0   0   v1   v2
               0   0   u2  -u1
               u1  v2  0    0
               u2 -v1  0    0  );
{v1, v2} = {x1 + x2 - x3 - x4, x1 x2 - x3 x4};

In[6]:= g[s_, p_] :=
   s^(n+1) + (n + 1) Sum[(-1)^i/i Binomial[n - i, i - 1] s^(n+1-2 i) p^i, {i, 1, (n+1)/2}];
   g[x + y, x y] // Expand
Out[6]= x^3 + y^3

In[7]:= {u1, u2} =
   Cancel[{(g[x1 + x2, x1 x2] - g[x3 + x4, x1 x2])/v1,
     (g[x3 + x4, x1 x2] - g[x3 + x4, x3 x4])/v2}]
Out[7]= {x1^2 - x1 x2 + x2^2 + x1 x3 + x2 x3 + x3^2 + x1 x4 + x2 x4 + 2 x3 x4 + x4^2,
   -3 (x3 + x4)}

In[8]:= ω = u1 v1 + u2 v2 // Expand
Out[8]= x1^3 + x2^3 - x3^3 - x4^3

In[9]:= Simplify[Q.Q == ω IdentityMatrix[4]]
Out[9]= True
```

Example: Set $P=d$ 




```
In[10]:=
P = ( 0        0        x1 - x4   x2 - x3
      0        0        π_{2,3}  -π_{1,4}
      π_{1,4}  x2 - x3  0         0
      π_{2,3}  x4 - x1  0         0       );
In[11]:=
  Simplify[P.P == ω IdentityMatrix[4]]
Out[11]=
  True
```

Theorem: (Kh–Ro) Taking homology and then the graded Euler characteristics, we get the [MOY] relations:



[MOY] := Murakami, Ohtsuki, Yamada, Enseignement Math. 44 (1998)

$$[k] := \frac{q^k-q^{-k}}{q-q^{-1}}$$

More at http://www.math.toronto.edu/~drorbn/Talks/UIUC-050311/