



Monday, August 24, 2015 3:10 AM

$\mathcal{AV} = \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \text{diagram with crossings} \\ j \quad k \end{array} \right\rangle / \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{crossing} = 0 \\ \text{crossing} = 0 \end{array} \right)$ (Also IHX) (Jacobi)

$\mathcal{PAV} / (\text{crossing} = 0) = \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \text{diagrams} \\ j \quad k \end{array} \right\rangle$ Jacobi
 $\mathcal{PAV} = \mathcal{PAV} / \text{co}$

So
 $\mathcal{PAV}(\uparrow_s) / (\text{crossing} = 0) = \hat{R}_s \oplus M_{s \times s}(\hat{R}_s)$

and the rest is (hard!) calculations, which lead to a simple **rational function** result.

$\mathcal{PAV} / (\text{crossing} = 0) =$

$\left\langle \begin{array}{c} \text{diagrams with circles and crossings} \\ 0-co \quad 1-co \end{array} \right\rangle$

So with $b_i := \text{circle with } i \text{ strands}$, $c_j := \text{circle with } j \text{ strands}$, $\delta_s := \text{circle with } s \text{ strands}$

$(\mathcal{PAV} / 2co) / 2D \subset$

$\hat{R}_s \oplus M_{s \times s}(\hat{R}_s) \oplus \hat{R}_s \otimes \hat{R}_s \oplus \delta \hat{R}_s \oplus \hat{R}_s \otimes \delta \hat{R}_s \oplus \delta \hat{R}_s$

$= V_s + V_s^{\otimes 2} + V_s + V_s^{\otimes 2} + V_s^{\otimes 3} + (S^2(V_s))^{\otimes 2}$

[The product law is awful, but experience shows that things simplify....]

Stitching is clearly possible, but I still don't have explicit formulas.

Proposition The element R_{ij} given below solves the YB equation

$R_{12}R_{13}R_{23} = R_{23}R_{13}R_{12}$

in $\mathcal{AV} / 2co / 2D$:

$R_{jk} = e^{j-k} e^{\rho}$, with

$\rho = -\phi_2(b_j) \left| \begin{array}{c} j \quad k \\ c \rightarrow \end{array} \right.$

$+ \frac{\phi_2(b_j)}{b_j} \left| \begin{array}{c} j \quad k \\ c \rightarrow \end{array} \right.$

$+ \frac{\phi_1(b_j)\phi_2(b_k)}{b_k \phi_1(b_k)} \left| \begin{array}{c} j \quad k \\ c \rightarrow \end{array} \right.$

$- \frac{\phi_2(b_j)}{b_j^2} \rho \left| \begin{array}{c} j \quad k \\ \rightarrow \rightarrow \end{array} \right.$

$- \frac{\phi_1(b_j)\phi_2(b_k)}{b_j b_k \phi_1(b_k)} \rho \left| \begin{array}{c} j \quad k \\ \rightarrow \rightarrow \end{array} \right.$

where $\phi_1(x) = e^{-x} - 1$

and $\phi_2(x) = \frac{(x+2)e^{-x} - 2 + x}{2x}$