From Stonehenge to Witten – Some Further Details

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We the generating function of all stellar coincidences:

$$Z(K) := \lim_{N\to\infty} \sum_{3\text{-valent } D} \frac{1}{2^c c! \binom{N}{e}} \langle D, K\rangle_{\overline{\mathbb{m}}} D \cdot \left(\begin{array}{c}\text{framing-}\\ \text{dependent}\\ \text{counter-term}\end{array}\right) \in \mathcal{A}(\circlearrowleft)$$

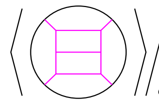
Dylan Thurston

N := # of stars

c := # of chopsticks

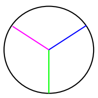
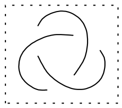
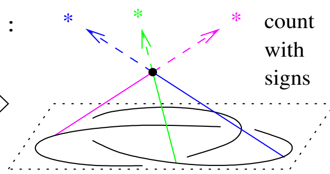
e := # of edges of D

$\mathcal{A}(\circlearrowleft)$:=Span



$$\langle D, K\rangle_{\overline{\mathbb{m}}} := \left(\begin{array}{c}\text{The signed Stonehenge}\\ \text{pairing of } D \text{ and } K\end{array}\right):$$

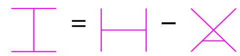
count with signs

$D=$  $K=$  $\Longrightarrow$ 

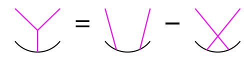
Theorem. Modulo Relations, *Z(K)* is a knot invariant!

When deforming, catastrophes occur when:

A plane moves over an intersection point – Solution: Impose IHX,

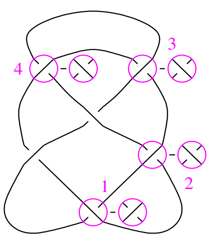


An intersection line cuts through the knot – Solution: Impose STU,

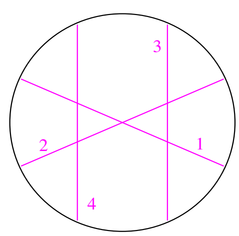


The Gauss curve slides over a star – Solution: Multiply by a framing–dependent counter–term.

$$\int_{\mathfrak{g}\text{-connections}} \mathcal{D}A\, hol_K(A) \exp\left[\frac{ik}{4\pi}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \operatorname{tr}\left(A\wedge dA + \frac{2}{3}A\wedge A\wedge A\right)\right] \longrightarrow \sum_{\substack{D:\text{ Feynman}\\ \text{diagram}}} W_{\mathfrak{g}}(D) \not\sum \mathcal{E}(D) \longrightarrow \sum_{\substack{D:\text{ Feynman}\\ \text{diagram}}} D \not\sum \mathcal{E}(D)$$



The Miller Institute knot



Definition. V is finite type (Vassiliev, Goussarov) if it vanishes on sufficiently large alternations as on the right

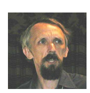
Theorem. All knot polynomials (Conway, Jones, etc.) are of finite type.

Conjecture. (Taylor's theorem) Finite type invariants separate knots.

Theorem. *Z(K)* is a universal finite type invariant!

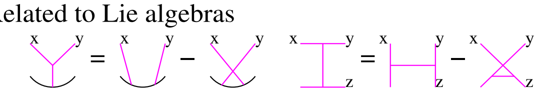
(sketch: to dance in many parties, you need many feet).

Goussarov

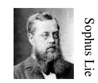


Vassiliev

Related to Lie algebras



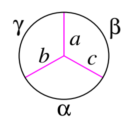
$[x,y] = xy - yx \qquad [[x,y],z]=[x,[y,z]]-[y,[x,z]]$



More precisely, let $\mathfrak{g} = \langle X_a\rangle$ be a Lie algebra with an orthonormal basis, and let $R = \langle v_\alpha\rangle$ be a representation. Set

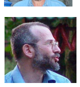
$$f_{abc} := \langle [a,b], c\rangle \qquad X_a v_\beta = \sum_\beta r^\beta_{a\gamma} v_\gamma$$

and then

$W_{\mathfrak{g},R}$:  $\longrightarrow \displaystyle\sum_{abc\alpha\beta\gamma} f_{abc} r^\beta_{a\gamma} r^\gamma_{b\alpha} r^\alpha_{c\beta}$

$W_{\mathfrak{g},R}\circ Z$ is often interesting:

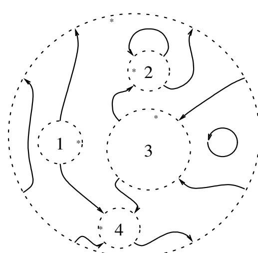
$\mathfrak{g} = sl(2) \longrightarrow$  The Jones polynomial

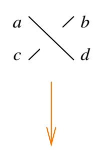
$\mathfrak{g} = sl(N) \longrightarrow$  The HOMFLYPT polynomial

Przytycki

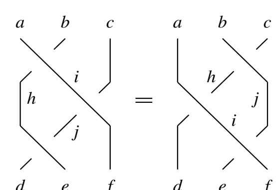
$\mathfrak{g} = so(N) \longrightarrow$  The Kauffman polynomial

Planar algebra and the Yang–Baxter equation



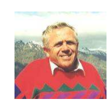


R^{ab}_{cd}

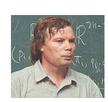


$$R^{ab}_{hi} R^{ic}_{jf} R^{hj}_{de} = R^{ah}_{di} R^{bc}_{hj} R^{ij}_{ef}$$

Yang

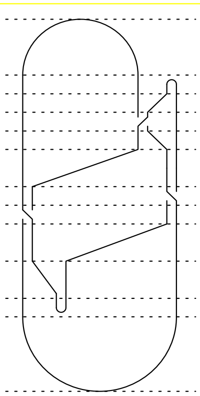


Baxter

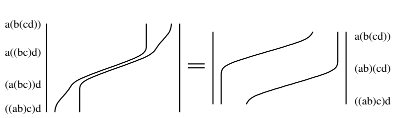


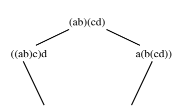
Reshetikhin

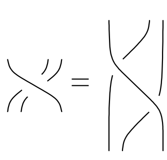
Turaev

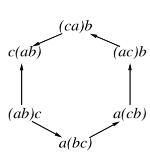


Parenthesized tangles, the pentagon and hexagon



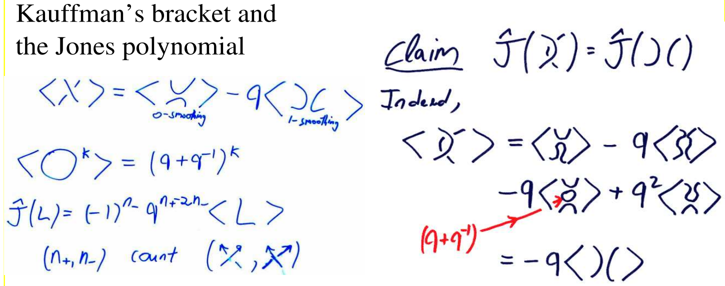






Drinfel'd

Kauffman's bracket and the Jones polynomial



"God created the knots, all else in topology is the work of man."

This handout is at http://www.math.toronto.edu/~drorbn/Talks/Oporto–0407

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