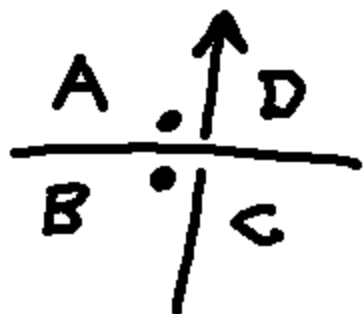


Lecture 14

("Formal Knot Theory")

FKT Model for Alexander

Alexander 1928, TAMS



(comes from
Dehn Pros)

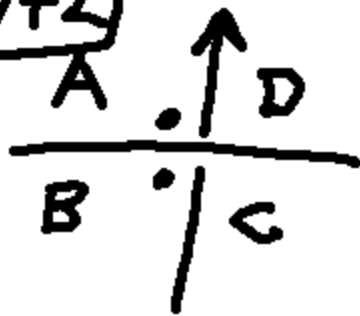


Module gen by
symbols for regions.
and relns for
each crossing.

$$\underline{x A - x B + C - D}$$

relns for module over
 $\mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}]$.

$$R_0 = V + Z$$



(comes from)
Data Pros

Modules gen by
symbols for regions.
and relns for
each crossing.

$$\underline{x A - x B + C - D}$$

relns for module over
 $\mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}]$.



K

$$\begin{aligned} x A - x C + D - B \\ x A - x B + D - E \\ x A - x E + D - C \end{aligned}$$

A	B	C	D	E
x	-1	$-x$	1	0
x	$-x$	0	1	-1
x	0	-1	1	$-x$

$$\Delta_K(x) = \text{Det}(M)$$

($\hat{=}$ means
= up to
factor of $\pm x^N$)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Det} &= -x \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -x \\ -x & -x \end{vmatrix} - (-1) \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 \\ x & -x \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -x(-x+1) - (-1) \\ &= x^2 - x + 1 \hat{=} \Delta_K(x) \end{aligned}$$



$\frac{|x \uparrow -|}{-x \downarrow |}$ alg bits

$x A - x C + D - B$
$x A - x B + D - E$
$x A - x E + D - C$

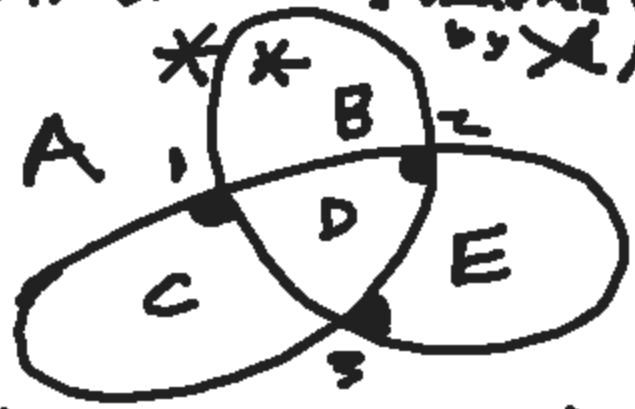
	A	B	C	D	E
1.	x	-1	$-x$	1	0
2.	x	$-x$	0	1	-1
3.	x	0	-1	1	$-x$

$\Delta_K(x) \doteq \text{Det}(\tilde{M})$

\doteq means
= up to
factor of $\pm x^N$

$\text{Det} = -x \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -x & -x \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -x \end{vmatrix}$
 $= -x(-x+1) - (1)$
 $= x^2 - x + 1 \doteq \Delta_K(x)$

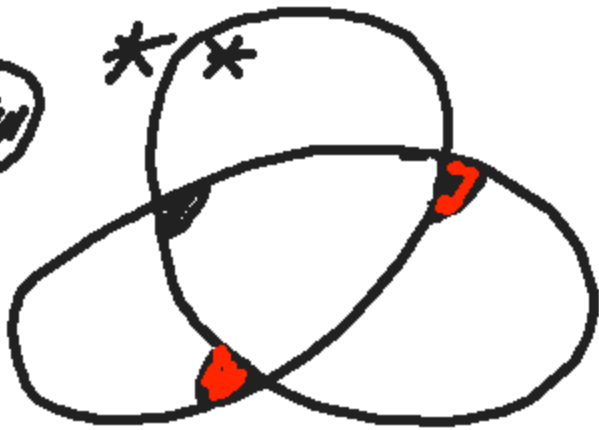
$\langle K|S \rangle = \pi$ bits of alg reached by \tilde{M}



$\neq 0$ terms
in $\text{Det}(\tilde{M})$
 \leftrightarrow region
to node
choices.

$\Delta_K(x) \doteq \sum_{\text{marker states } S} \langle K|S \rangle \text{sgn}(S)$

$\left[\text{sgn}(S) = \text{sgn of perm} \right]$

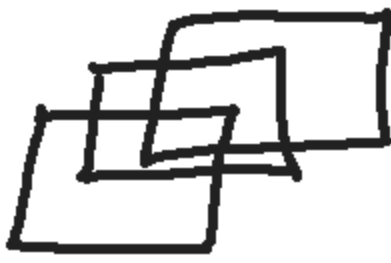


marked states



Euler Hamilton Trails
on Diagram.

(finding such trails
in a graph)
articulated by
Lewis Carroll





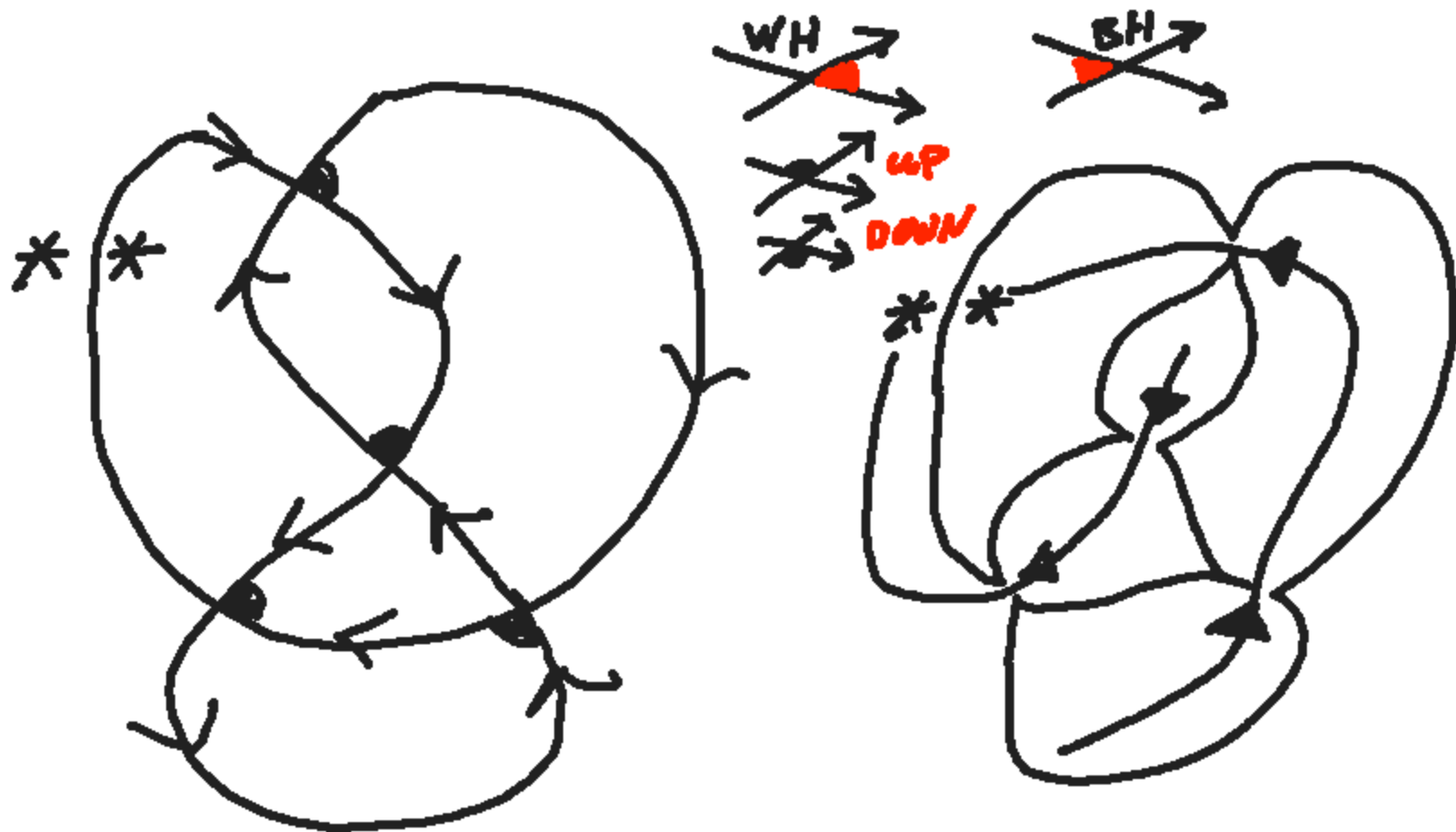
marked states



Euler-Jordan Trails
on Diagram.

(finding such trails
in a puzzle
articulated by
Lewis Carroll)





$$\Delta_K(\ast) \doteq \sum_S \langle K | S \rangle \frac{1}{(-1)^{\#(BH)}} \cancel{K(S)}$$

To get Convergence

change with.

$$z = \left(s - \frac{1}{s}\right)$$



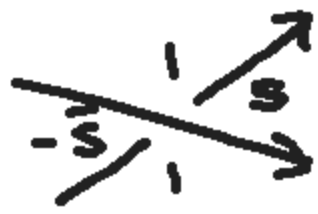
(for the perm)

$$\nabla_K(s) = \sum_S \langle K | S \rangle$$

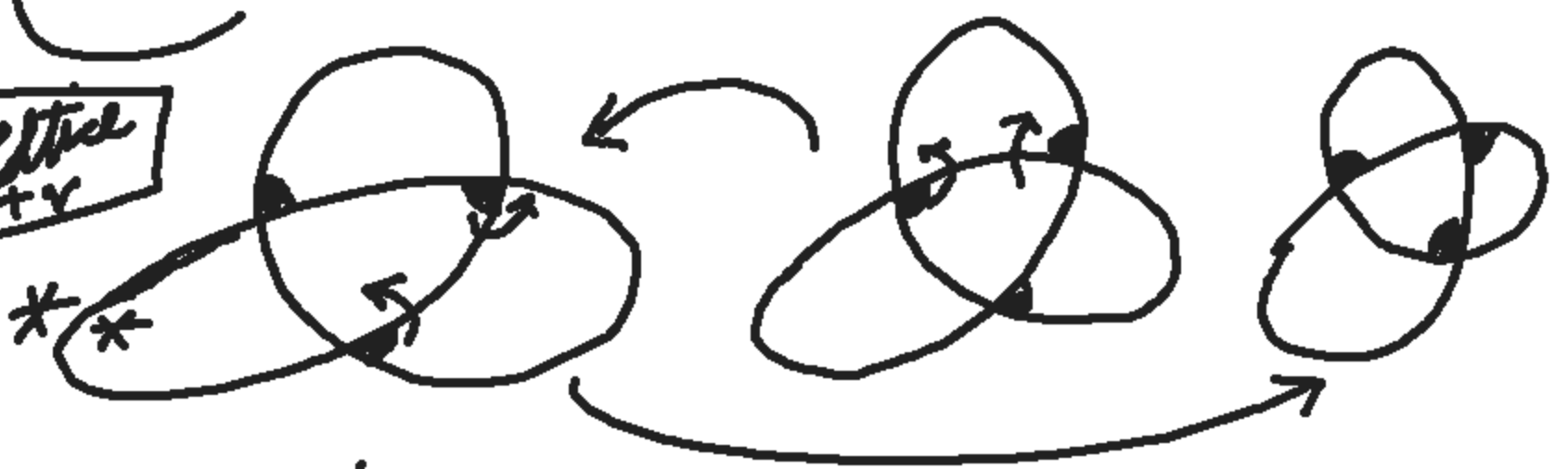
(z) for classical
hust + hiber

$$\nabla_{\rightarrow} - \nabla_{\leftarrow} = \left(s - \frac{1}{s}\right) \nabla_{\leftrightarrow}$$

$$\nabla_{\emptyset} = 1$$



$$\vec{s} = 1/s$$





$$\underline{z = (s - \bar{s} \mid)}$$



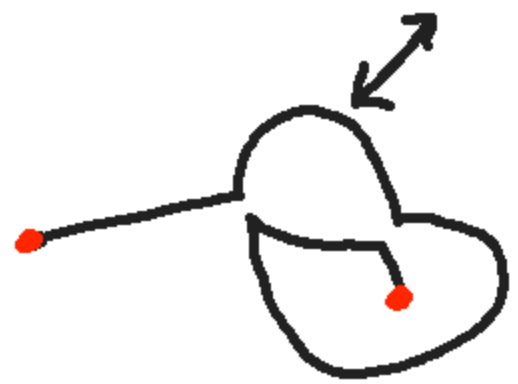
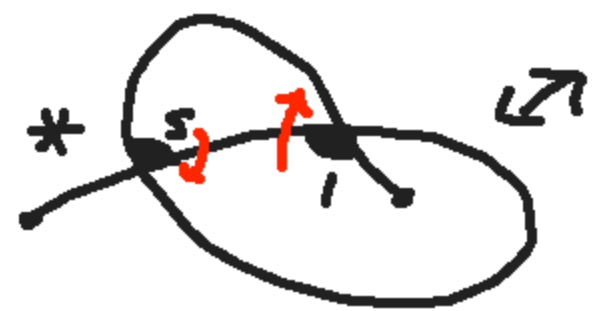
$$\nabla_K = s^2 - 1 + \bar{s}^2 = z^2 + 1$$

Heegaard Floer Knot Homology
 {modular states} via complex.

$$\nabla_{K^*}(s) = \nabla_K(\bar{s}')$$

$$\nabla_{K^*}(s) = \nabla_{K^*}(-\bar{s}')$$

*yg
dilihat
berlawanan*



$$\nabla_R \neq \nabla_{K^*}$$

$$\nabla_K(s) = s^2 + s - \bar{s}'$$

$$\nabla_{K^*}(s) = \bar{s}^2 + \bar{s}' - s$$

We will examine a diagram homology due to Turaev & Rong, which (it turns out) is not invariant under RM'S (verify from Marithenia Silvero via conversation with LK & in her thesis. This end is also a project MS + LK plan to continue...).

$$\frac{2 \cdot \uparrow 1}{3 \cdot | 0}$$

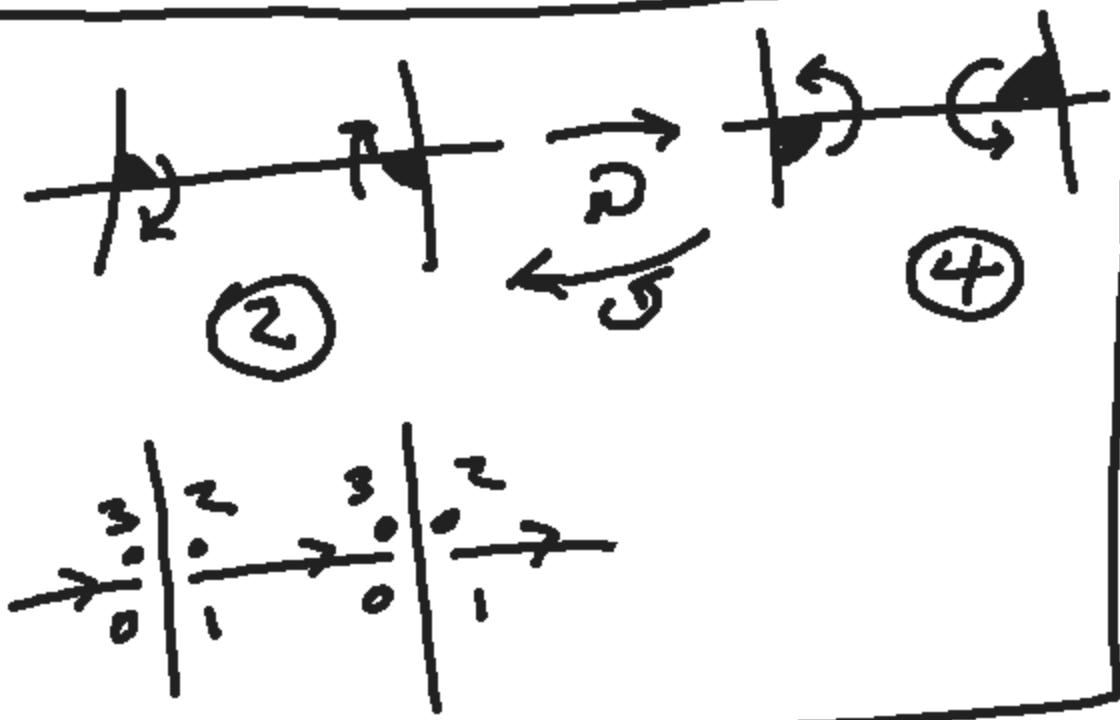


Given a marked state S
 $gr(S) = \sum \text{local marked numbers.}$



$$\underline{gr(S) = 1 + 1 + 0 = 2}$$

Claim: $S \xrightarrow{\text{clashing moves}} S' \Rightarrow g(S') = g(S) \pm 2$



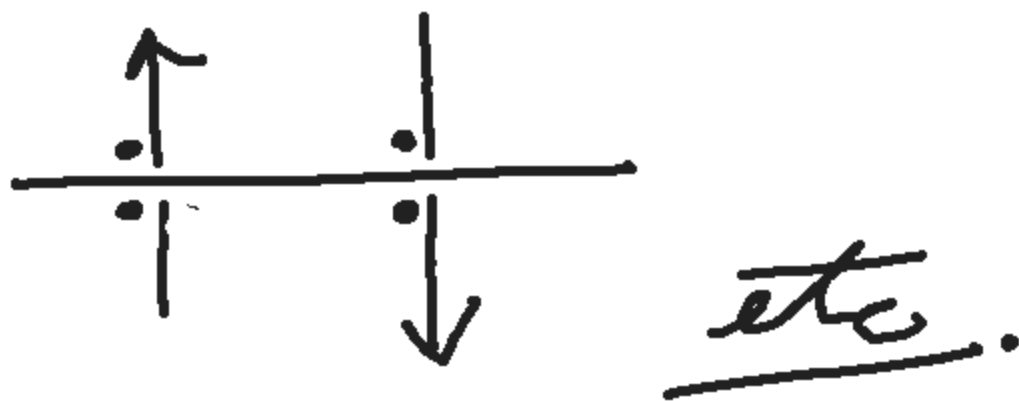
Clock Theorem (FKT)
 Any two states are connected by a sequence of clashing moves.

$gr(S)$
 "quantum grading"

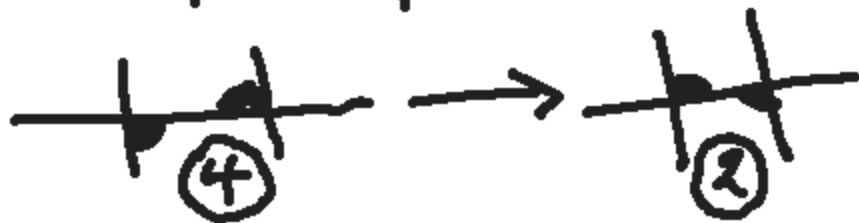
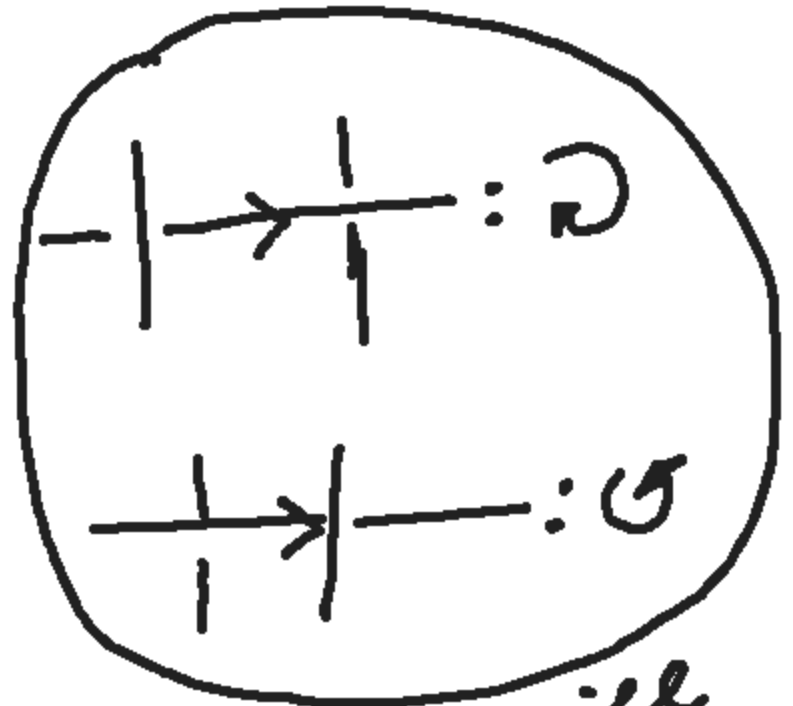
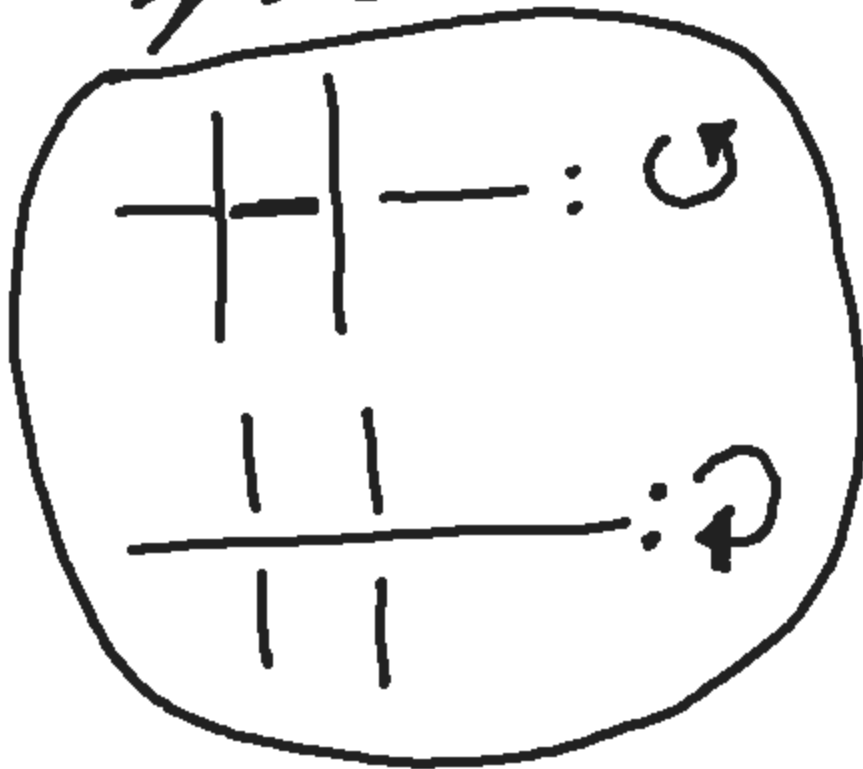
Alexander Brubaker
 $Q(S) = \# \text{ of } \bullet \text{'s marked by numbers.}$

Alex: $|\langle K | S \rangle| = t^{Q(S)}$

N.B. $A(S)$ invariant under
moves (shuffling) on $-| - \neq \frac{||}{||}$.



Breaking guts decreases
for:



there will
be defined to
produce ϕ
boundary maps.

$C_k =$ module gen by the states S with $g(S) = k$.

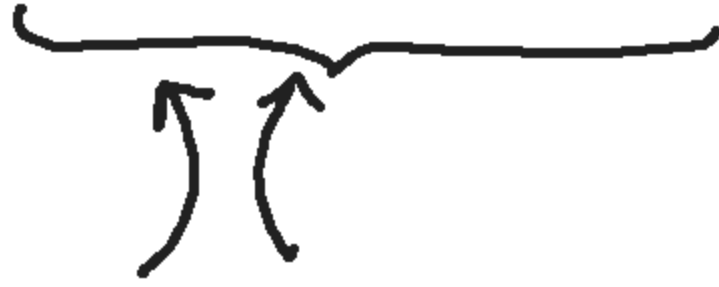
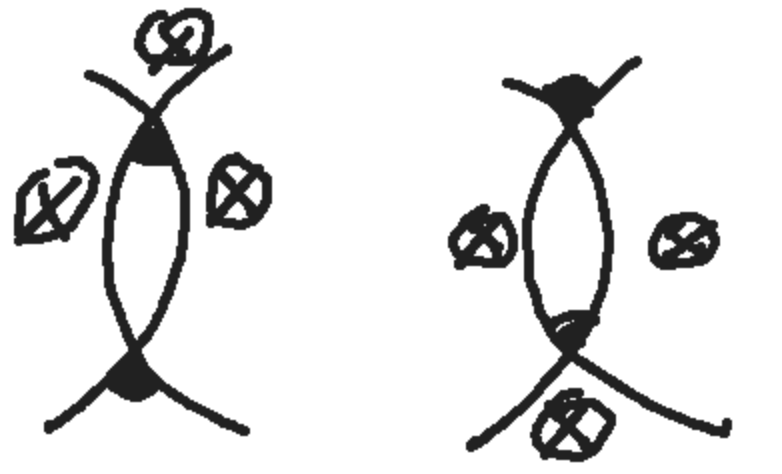
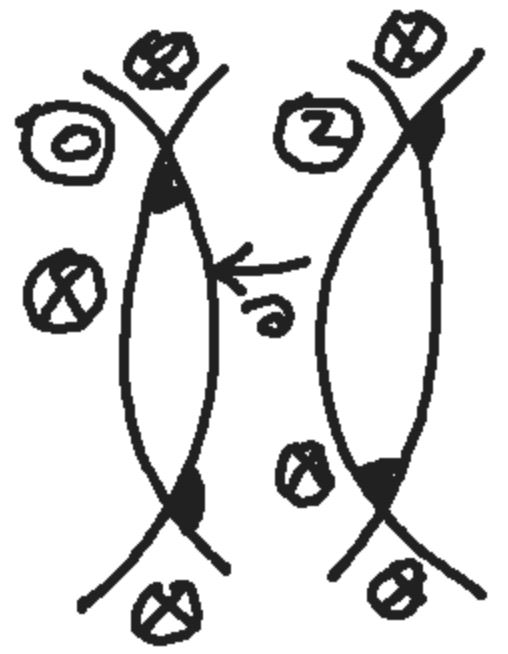
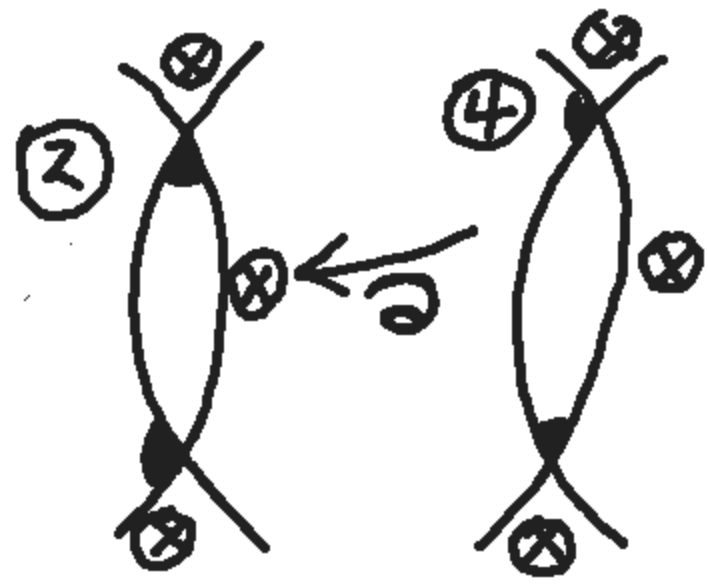
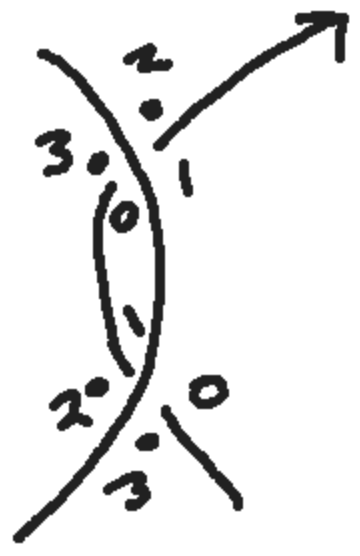
$$\partial: C_k \longrightarrow C_{k-2}$$

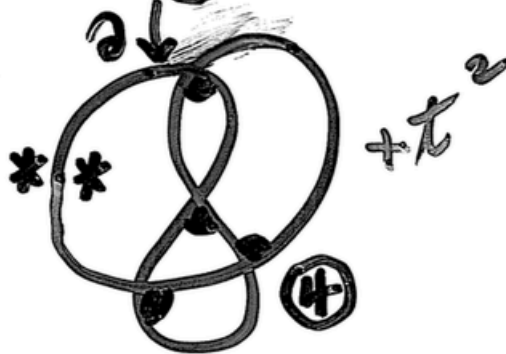
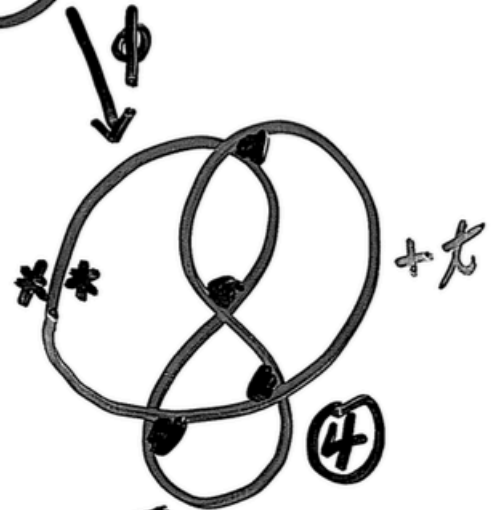
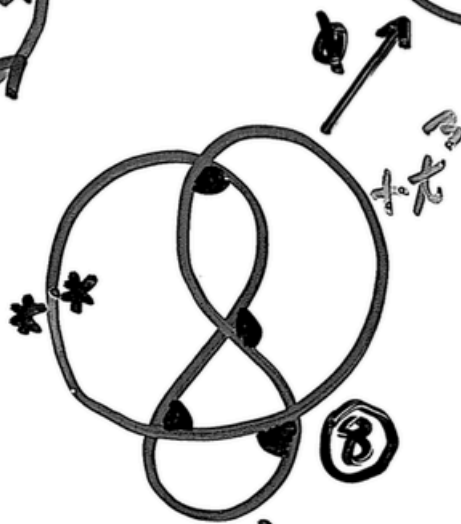
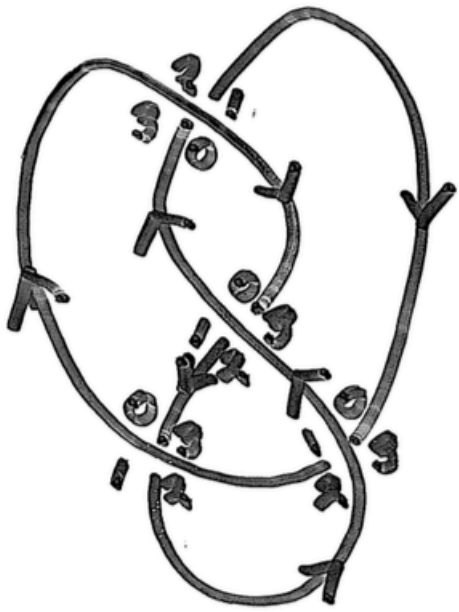
$\partial = \phi$ otherwise

$\partial S = \sum \pm S'$, S' obtained from S as above

\pm can be $\pm 1/\mathbb{Z}$ in "usual" way.
or we can work mod 2.

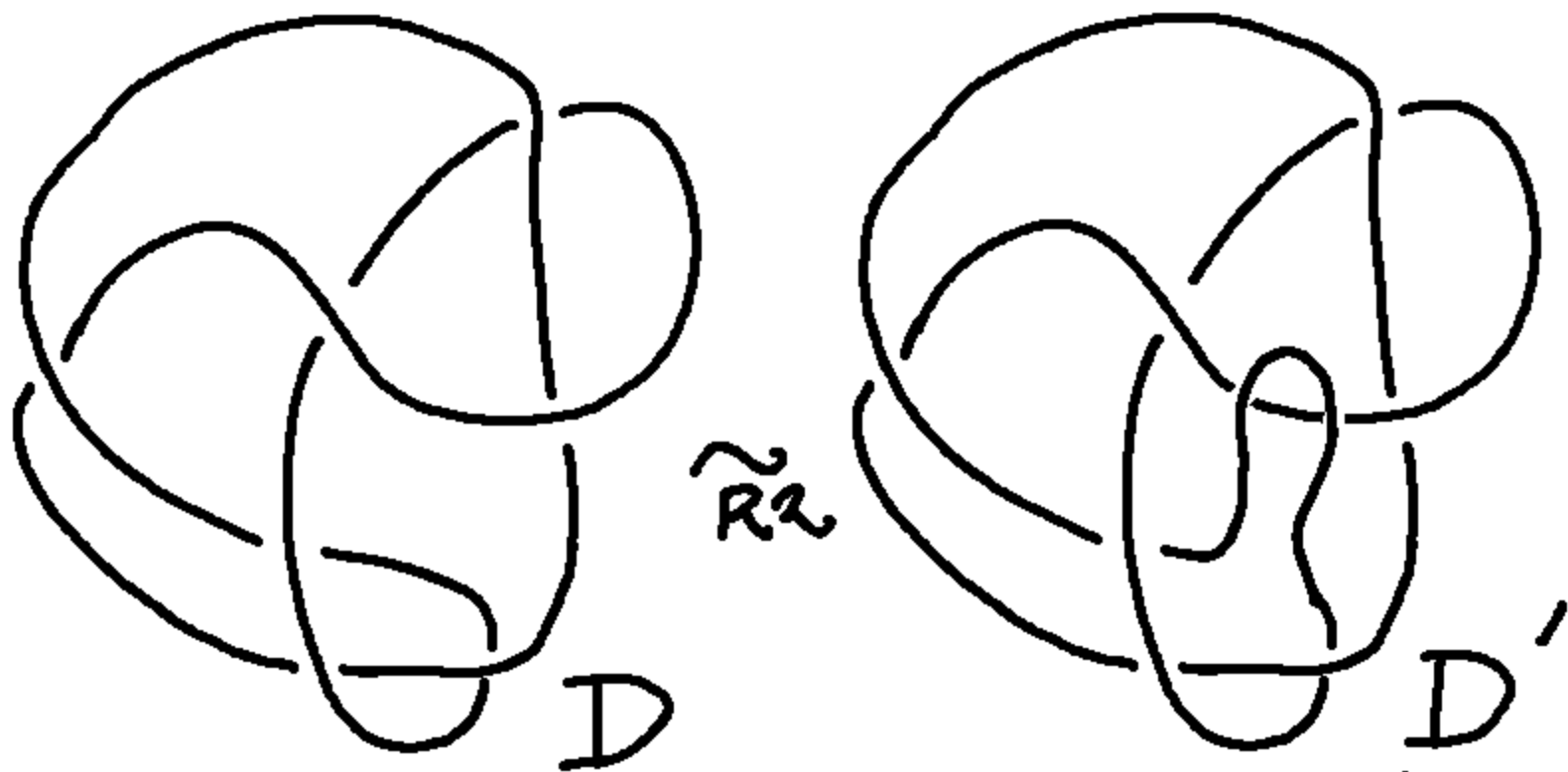
This has homology i.e.
 $\partial \circ \partial = 0$
+ categorifies
 $\Delta_k(x)$.





$$\tau^3 - \tau^2 + \tau$$

$$\stackrel{\circ}{=} \tau^2 - \tau + 1$$



Marathania Silvero's Example

D and D' have different
link homology. They
differ by one R_2 move.
More work is needed here!