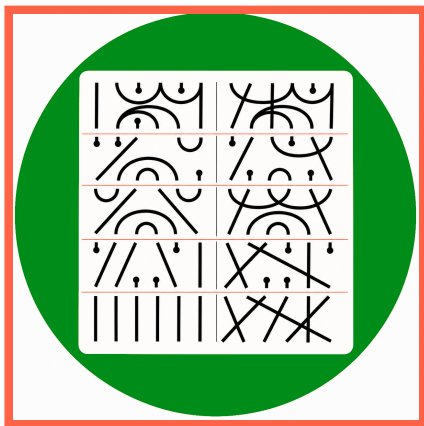


Diagram algebras - part 4

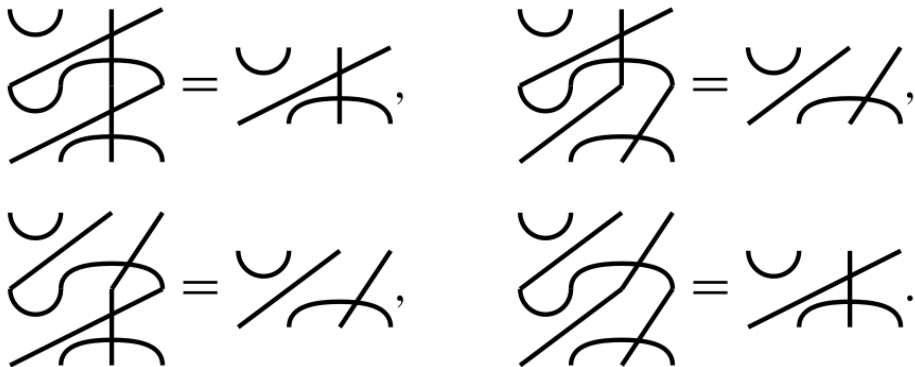
Or: The diagram category zoo

One machine, many species



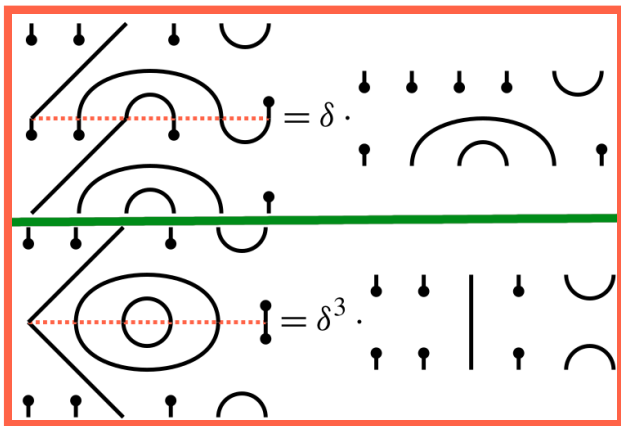
-
- ▶ **Rule** First choose which pictures are allowed in your category
 - ▶ **Product** Multiplication is still stacking and simplifying the middle
 - ▶ **Zoo** Different choices give TL, Brauer, partition, rook, Motzkin, and more

Three familiar animals



- ▶ **TL** Planar pairings: cups, caps, through-lines, but no crossings
- ▶ **Brauer** Pairings with crossings: symmetry can move strands around
- ▶ **Partition** Blocks can connect many points at once, not just pairs

Smaller, partial, planar



- **Rook** Some points are simply not connected, like partial permutations
- **Motzkin** Pairings plus lonely points, a fancier version of Temperley–Lieb
- **Planar versions** No crossings

Storytime: discovered, not invented

$$S_1 = \left(\begin{array}{cccccc} \text{diagram 1} & \text{diagram 2} & \text{diagram 3} & \text{diagram 4} & \text{diagram 5} & \text{diagram 6} \end{array} \right)$$

From Brauer's 1937 paper

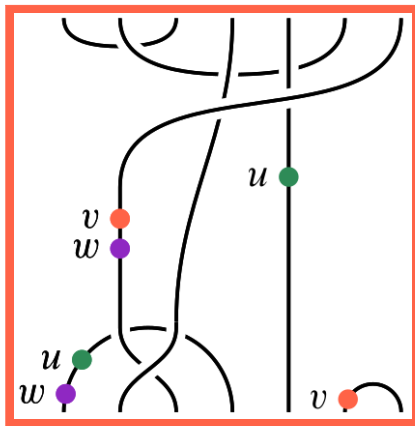
$$S_2 = \left(\begin{array}{cccccc} \text{diagram 1} & \text{diagram 2} & \text{diagram 3} & \text{diagram 4} & \text{diagram 5} & \text{diagram 6} \end{array} \right)$$

we obtain

$$(43) \left(\begin{array}{cccccc} \text{diagram 1} & \text{diagram 2} & \text{diagram 3} & \text{diagram 4} & \text{diagram 5} & \text{diagram 6} \end{array} \right)$$

- ▶ TL Rumer–Teller–Weyl pictures; then physics, knots, subfactors
- ▶ Brauer Pairings for classical invariant theory: orthogonal and symplectic
- ▶ Partition Potts-model symmetries; blocks remember grouped spin states

How to recognize a diagram animal



- ▶ Allowed pictures Crossings? Big blocks? Missing points? Decorations?
- ▶ Loop rules What closed pieces turn into numbers when you stack?
- ▶ Key Not just “I can do it” but also “It appears somewhere”

Thank you for your attention!

I hope that was of some help.