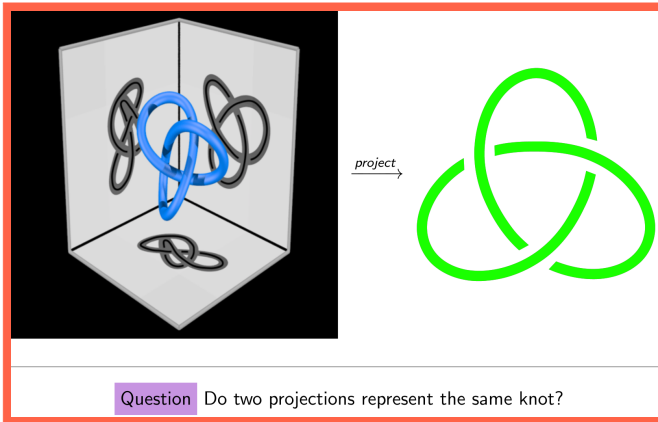


Diagram algebras - part 7

Or: How TL reads knots

Knots are local pictures



- ▶ **Diagram** A knot drawing is built from small crossing boxes
- ▶ **TL lens** Each box acts on boundary points, just like a TL diagram
- ▶ **Goal** Turn the whole knot into one diagram-algebra calculation

Crossings are not TL, but...

On the back of an envelope – the Kauffman bracket

(a) $\langle \emptyset \rangle = 1$ Normalization

(b) $\langle \bigcirc \cup L \rangle = (q + q^{-1}) \cdot \langle L \rangle$ Pulling out circles

(c) Kauffman Skein

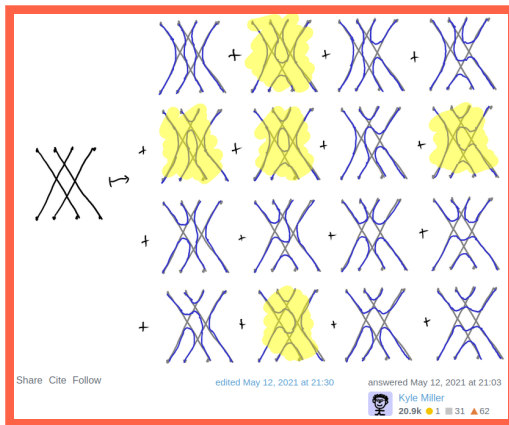
$$\left\langle \begin{array}{c} \diagup \diagdown \\ \diagdown \diagup \end{array} \right\rangle = q^{1/2} \cdot \left\langle \begin{array}{c}) \\ (\end{array} \right\rangle - q^{-1/2} \cdot \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \frown \\ \smile \end{array} \right\rangle$$

This gives the Jones polynomial up to normalization

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \diagup \diagdown \\ \diagdown \diagup \end{array} \right\rangle &= q \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \diagup \diagdown \\ \diagup \diagdown \end{array} \right\rangle - \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \diagup \diagdown \\ \diagdown \diagup \end{array} \right\rangle + q^{-1} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \diagup \diagdown \\ \diagup \diagdown \end{array} \right\rangle \\ &= q(q + q^{-1})^2 - 2(q + q^{-1}) + q^{-1}(q + q^{-1})^2 = q^3 + q + q^{-1} + q^{-3} \end{aligned}$$

- Crossing TL wants non-crossing connections, so crossings must be rewritten
- Smoothings One crossing becomes a tiny weighted sum of two TL pictures
- Example A Hopf link gives a short sum of stacked TL diagrams

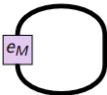
Now TL takes over



- **Basis** The states are non-crossing pairings of boundary points
- **Product** Stack the pieces exactly like in the TL algebra
- **Loops** Closed circles disappear and leave one fixed scalar

Close the TL calculation

Jones' construction ~1983

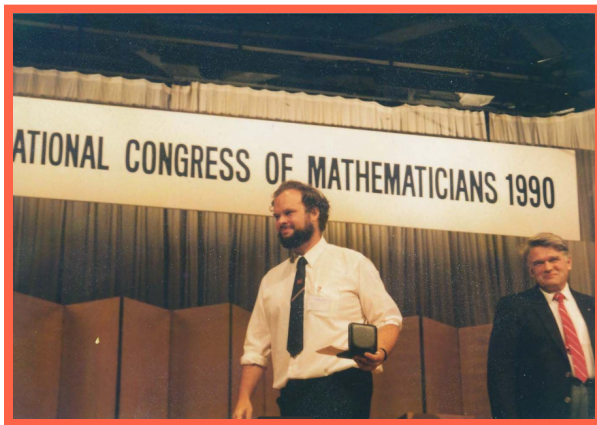
$$[M : N] \rightsquigarrow \boxed{e_M} \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$$


- ▶ Subfactor $N \subset M$, M is a N -module by left multiplication
- ▶ Assume that M is finitely generated projective N -module
The index $[M : N] \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ is the trace of the idempotent e_M for M
- ▶ Jones' index theorem ~1983 The index is an invariant of $N \subset M$ and

$$[M : N] \in \{4 \cos^2(\frac{\pi}{k+2}) | k \in \mathbb{N}\} \cup [4, \infty]$$

- ▶ Cut Open the knot into a tangle, hence into a TL element
- ▶ Trace Close the boundary points again to get a knot number
- ▶ Bracket The Kauffman bracket is this TL trace viewpoint

Why this is the Jones story



-
- ▶ Jones Braid crossings can be replaced by TL elements
 - ▶ Trace Closing the braid and taking a trace gives a knot invariant
 - ▶ Kauffman The bracket later made this look like local smoothings

Thank you for your attention!

I hope that was of some help.