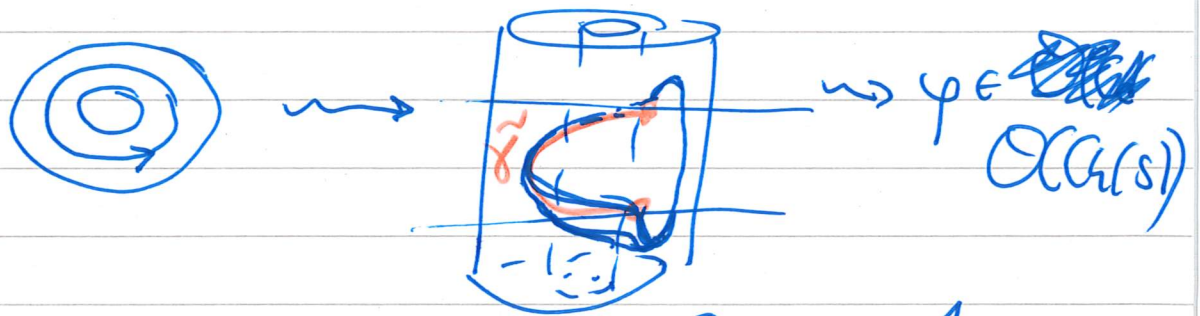


# ADRIEN BROCHER, LECTURE 3

RECAP: LET  $V$  BE ~~the~~  $n$ -dim  $\mathbb{C}$   $G = GL(V)$   
 $S$  SURFACE

$\mathcal{L}_S$  = POLYNOMIAL ALGEBRA ON THE SET OF  
HOMOTOPY CLASSES OF (FREE) LOOPS ON  $S$ .  
= FORMAL  $\mathbb{C}$ -LINEAR COMBINATIONS OF UNIONS  
OF LOOPS ON  $S$ .

~~$\mathcal{L}_S$~~   $\xrightarrow{\quad} \mathcal{O}(Ch(S))$  SURJECTIVE ALGEBRA  
 $\gamma \xrightarrow{\quad} [\gamma \mapsto \text{tr}(\rho(\tilde{\gamma}))]$  MAP.  
KERNEL? REMEMBER THE ANALOGY



$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{C} & & 1 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{C} & \xrightarrow{\rho} & V \otimes V^* & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \sum e_i \otimes e_i^* \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{C} & & V \otimes V^* & & \sum \rho(\tilde{\gamma}) \cdot e_i \otimes e_i^* \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{C} & & \mathbb{C} & & \sum e^i(\rho(\tilde{\gamma}) \cdot e_i) \\ & & & & = \text{tr}(\rho(\tilde{\gamma})) \end{array}$$

# (CLASSICAL) SKIN CATEGORY

RECALL THAT  $\text{Rep } G = (\text{POSSIBLY INFINITE}) \text{ DISCRETE SUM OF f.d. } G\text{-MODULE}$

LET  $\mathcal{F} \subset \text{Rep } G$  BE THE FULL SUBCATEGORY WHOSE OBJECTS ARE TENSOR PRODUCTS OF  $V$  AND  $V^*$ . (SOME SORT OF GENERATING SUBCATEGORY) UNDER  $\otimes$  + COMPOSITION

MORPHISMS:

$V$  AND  $V^*$  ARE DUAL: HAVE  $\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \downarrow \\ & \end{matrix}$

$\begin{matrix} \swarrow & \searrow \\ & \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} V \otimes V^* \\ V^* \otimes V \end{matrix} \quad \text{Hom}_G(V \otimes V^*, V) \cong \text{Hom}_G(V, V \otimes V)$

$\rightsquigarrow$  CAN DESCRIBE MORPHISMS IN TERMS OF  $V$  ONLY.

WE NEED TO DESCRIBE  $\text{Hom}(V^{\otimes k}, V^{\otimes l}) = 0$  IF  $k \neq l$

$\text{SYMMETRIC GROUP} \downarrow$   
 $\mathbb{C}[S_n] \xrightarrow{(*)} \text{End}(V^{\otimes n})$

SCHUR-WEYL DUALITY: THIS IS SURJECTIVE. IF  $k \leq n$ , THIS IS ALSO INJECTIVE.

OBSERVE:  $\wedge^{n+1} V = 0$

KERNEL OF  $(*)$  IF  $k \geq n+1 = 2$ -SIDED IDEAL

GENERATED BY  $\sum_{\sigma \in S_{n+1}} \text{sgn}(\sigma) \sigma$

OTHER RELATION IN  $\mathcal{F}$ :  $Q = n = \text{tr}(\text{id}_V)$



$\mathcal{F} \cong$  CATEGORY WITH OBJECTS FINITE SEQUENCES OF

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \uparrow +, - \downarrow \\ \uparrow \downarrow \downarrow^* \end{array} \right.$$

MORPHISMS = HOMOTOPY CLASSES OF "TANGLES" (ORIENTED) MODULO

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bigcirc = n \\ \sum_{\sigma \in S_{n+1}} \epsilon(\sigma) \left[ \begin{array}{c} | | | | \\ \boxed{\sigma} \\ | | | | \end{array} \right] = 0 \end{array} \right. \text{SKEIN RELATION}$$

EX:  $\left[ \begin{array}{c} | | | | \\ \boxed{(1,2,3)} \\ | | | | \end{array} \right] = \text{crossing}$

SKEIN PRESENTATION OF  $\mathcal{F} / \text{Rep}(G)$

REMARK:  $\wedge^n V$  is 1-di — IT IS THE DETERMINANT REPR.

$\wedge^n V \cong \mathbb{C}$  AS  $SL_n$ -MODULE. (SEE PAPER [S:] IN REFS)

$$\begin{array}{l} V^{\otimes n} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \\ v_1 \otimes \dots \otimes v_n \mapsto \sum \epsilon(\sigma) v_{\sigma(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes v_{\sigma(n)} \in \wedge^n V \\ \text{REPRESENT AS } \left[ \begin{array}{c} | | | | \\ \text{tangle} \\ | | | | \end{array} \right] \stackrel{\cong}{=} \mathbb{C} \\ \text{IN } SL_n\text{-VERSION OF } \mathcal{F} \end{array}$$

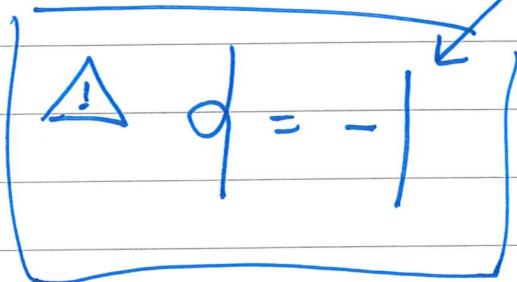
IN PARTICULAR, FOR  $n=2$

$SL_2$ : HAVE  $V \otimes V \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  ( $\text{tr}(A) = \text{tr}(A^{-1})$ )  
PAIRING ON  $V$  (NO NEED OF  $V^*$ )

IF  $e_1, e_2$  BASIS FOR  $V$  (SEE PAPER [Ti])

$(e_1, e_2) \mapsto -1$   $U = -\downarrow\uparrow$  "A SIGN THING USED TO ANNOY ME..."

$\mathbb{C} \rightarrow V \otimes V$   
 $1 \mapsto e_1 \wedge e_2 \rightsquigarrow \cap$



RELATION:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bigcirc = 2 \\ X = \bigwedge + \parallel \end{array} \right\}$

CLASSICAL  
KAUFFMANN  
SKEIN RELATIONS

LET  $\mathcal{S}k(S) =$  CATEGORY WITH OBJECTS FINITE SEQUENCES OF POINTS IN  $S$  LABELED  $\pm$  AND MORPHISMS = HOMO CLASS OF "FLAT" ORIENT TANGLES IN  $S \times I$  MODULO SKEIN RELATIONS.

(NOTE:  $\exists$  MAP  $\mathcal{B}r_n(S) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}k(S) \rightarrow \text{End}(\underbrace{+ \dots +}_n)$ )

OBSERVATION:  $\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{C}h(S)) = \text{End}_{\mathcal{S}k(S)}(\emptyset)$

$\rightsquigarrow$  GET A DESCRIPTION OF THE KERNEL OF  $\mathcal{Y}_S \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{C}h(S))$

BECAUSE  $\text{End}_{\mathcal{S}k(S)}(\emptyset)$  ARE UNIONS OF LOOPS ON THE SURFACE  $\rightsquigarrow$  RELATED TO THE MAP WE SAW BEFORE.



$\mathcal{O}(R(S))^G \xrightarrow{\text{REPLACE BY}} G\text{-EQUIVARIANT } \mathcal{O}(R(S)\text{-MODULE}$

$(\mathcal{O}(R(S)\text{-mod})_{\text{Rep } G}) := \mathcal{QC}(\text{Ch}(S))$   
QUASI-COHERENT SHEAVES ON  $\text{Ch}(S)$

$\forall V \in \text{Rep}(G)$  s.t.  $V$  is  $\mathcal{O}(R(S)\text{-MODULE}$

s.t.  $\mathcal{O}(R(S)) \otimes V \rightarrow V$  MORPHISM OF  $G\text{-MODULES}$

$\text{Ch}(D^2)$  TRIVIAL BUT  $\text{SK}(D) \cong \mathbb{F}$  NON-TRIVIAL

AND  $\mathcal{QC}(\text{Ch}(D)) \cong \text{Rep } G$  BECAUSE

$R(D) = *$

$\text{Ch}(D) = */G = BG$

SLOGAN OF THESE LECTURES:

$\mathcal{QC}(\text{Ch}(S))$  is BUILT BY GLUING TOGETHER COPIES OF  $\text{Rep}(G)$ .

ANALOGOUS:  $\text{SK}(S) = \mathcal{O}(R(S)\text{-MODULES OF THE FORM } \mathcal{O}(R(S)) \otimes V$

(SEE PAPER [6])

NOTE: LOOP IN A GWED SURFACE COME FROM TANGLES, NOT LOOPS, IN THE ORIGINAL SURFACE:

