University of Illinois at Chicago

Quantum topology seminar

January 15, 2008

Generalized duality for graphs on surfaces and its application to links

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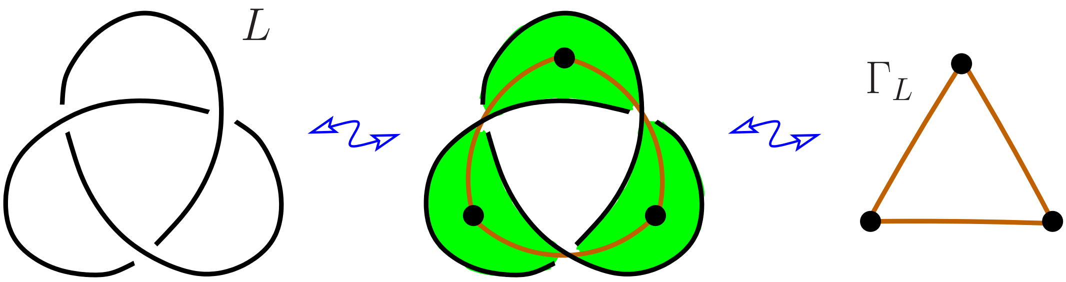
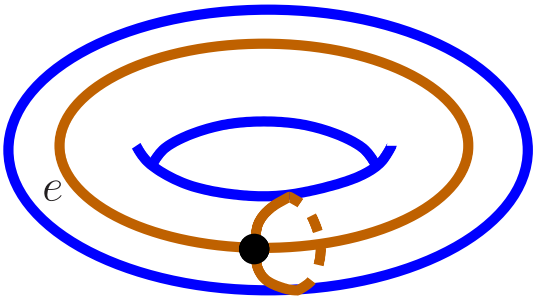
Up to a sign and a power of t the Jones polynomial $V_L(t)$ of an alternating link L is equal to the Tutte polynomial $T_{\Gamma_L}(-t, -t^{-1})$.



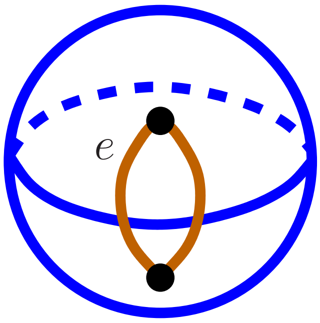
$$V_L(t) = t + t^3 - t^4$$
$$= -t^2(-t^{-1} - t + t^2)$$

$$T_{\Gamma_L}(x, y) = y + x + x^2$$
$$T_{\Gamma_L}(-t, -t^{-1}) = -t^{-1} - t + t^2$$

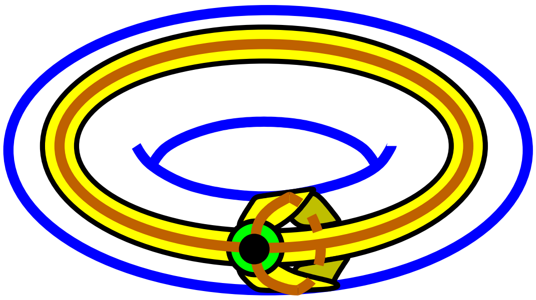
Graphs on surfaces

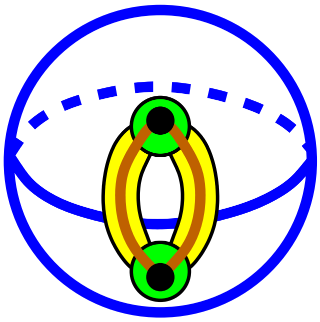


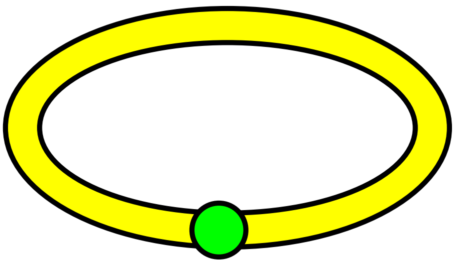
Graph Γ on a torus



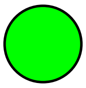
Dual graph $\Gamma^{\{e\}}$ with respect to the edge e is embedded into a sphere





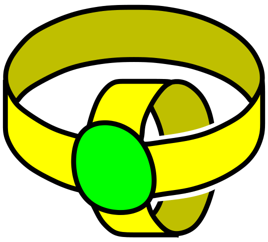


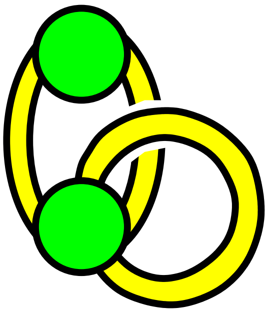
Ribbon graphs

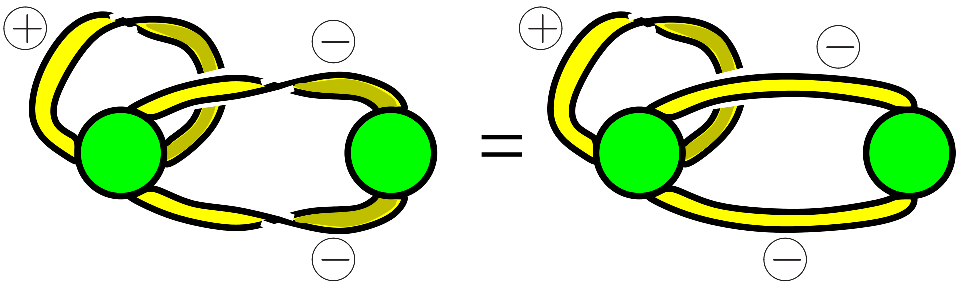
A ribbon graph G is a surface represented as a union of vertices-discs  and edges-ribbons 

- discs and ribbons intersect by disjoint line segments,
- each such line segment lies on the boundary of precisely one vertex and precisely one edge;
- every edge contains exactly two such line segments.

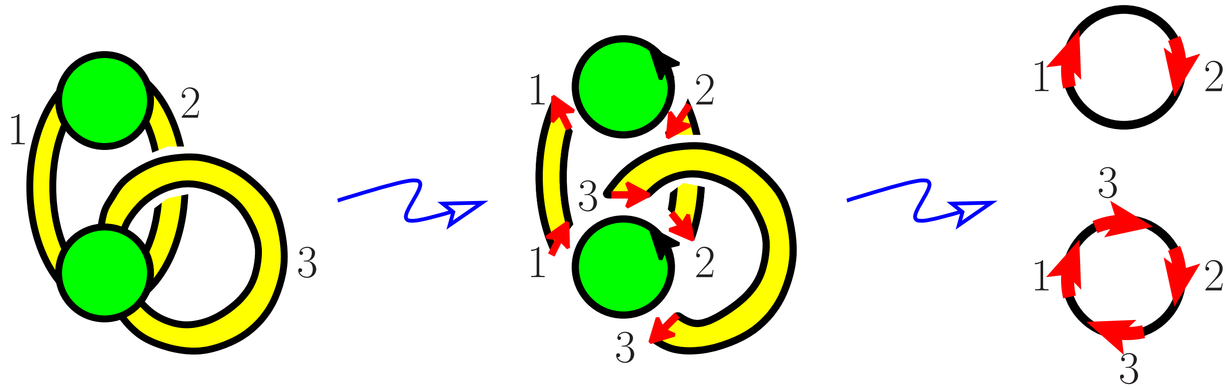
Examples

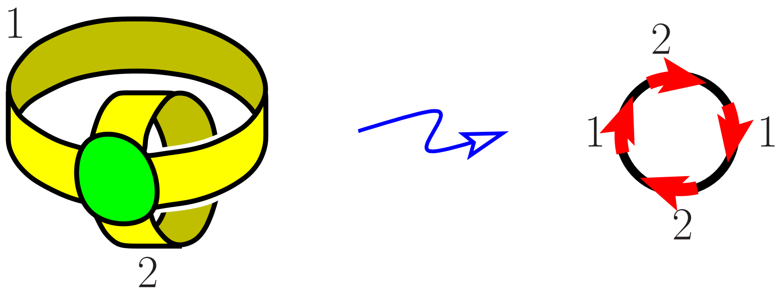


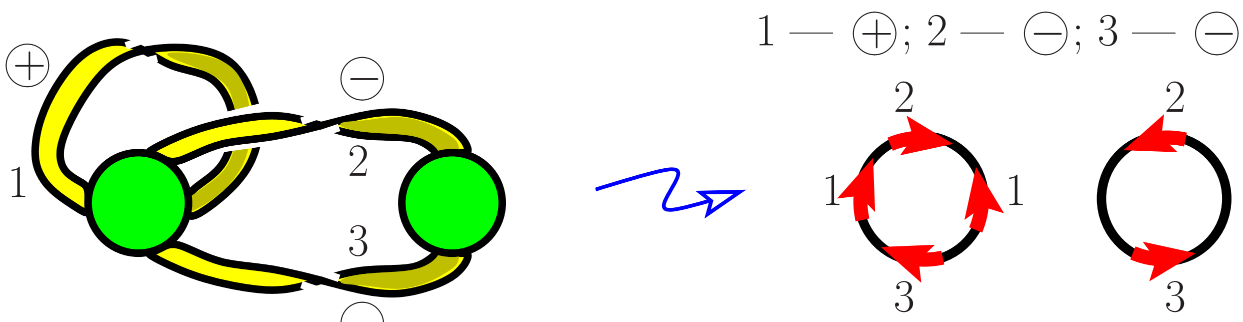




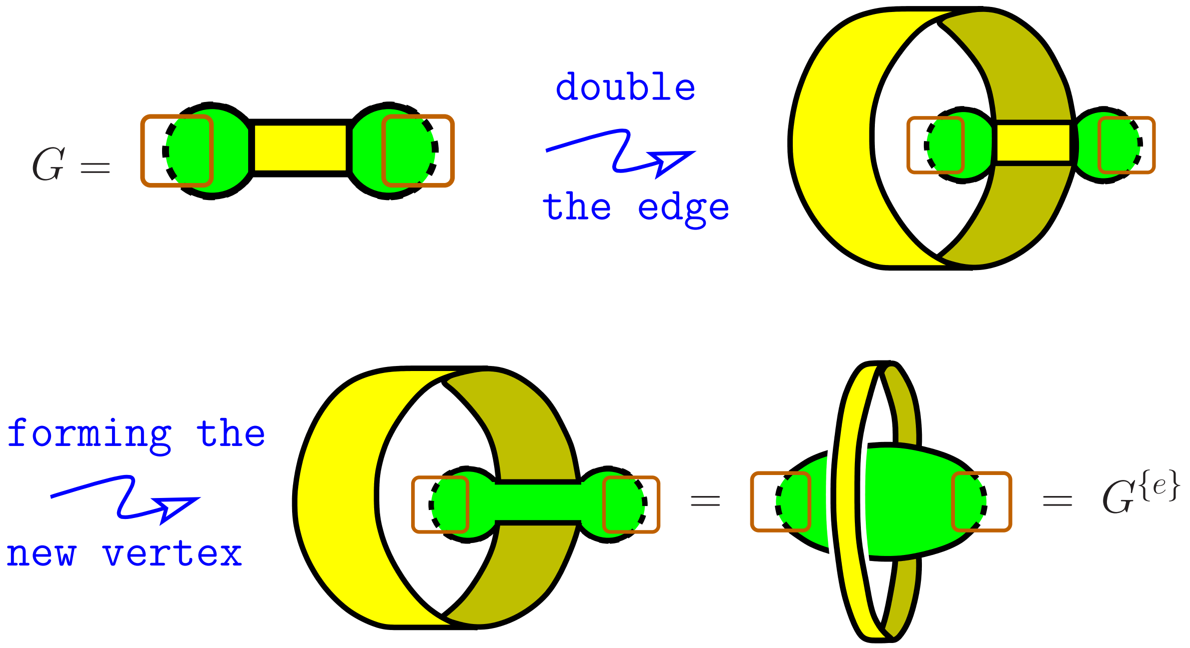
Arrow presentation

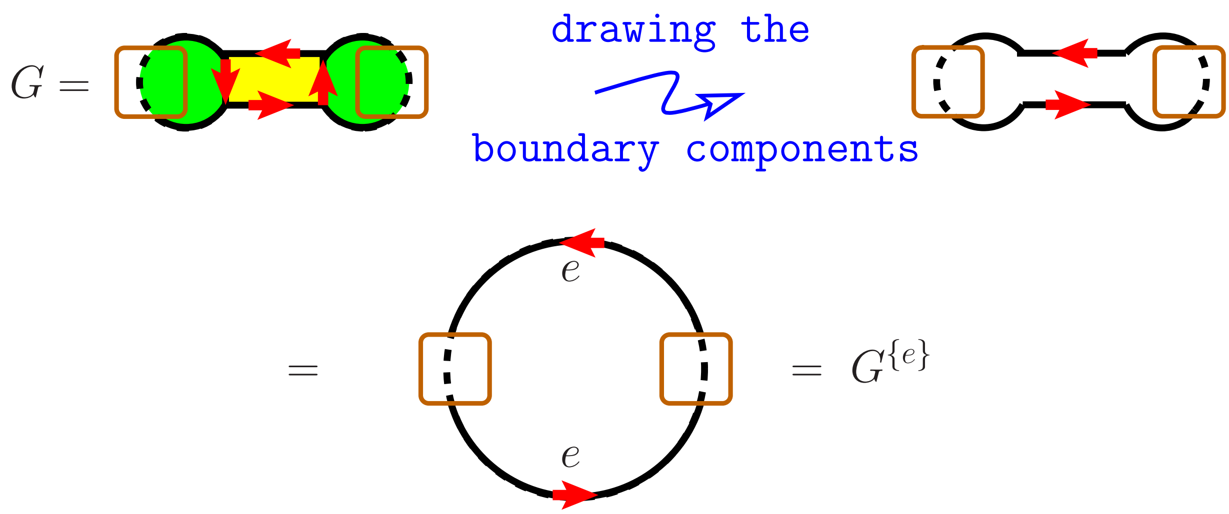




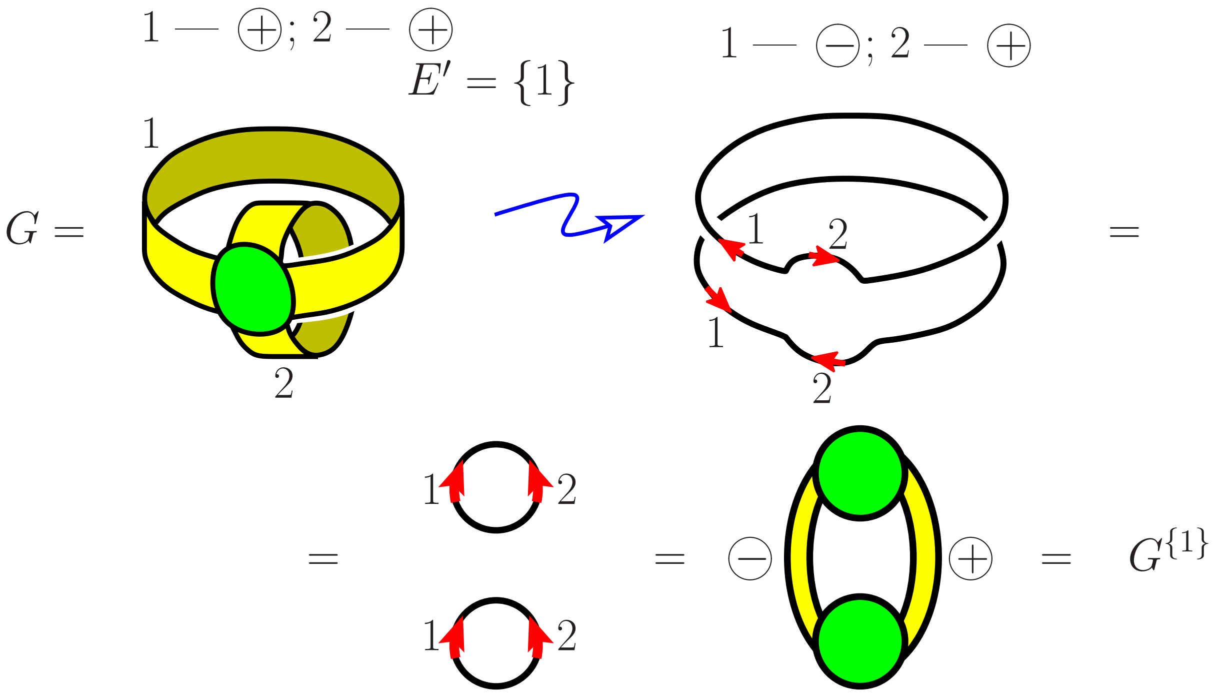


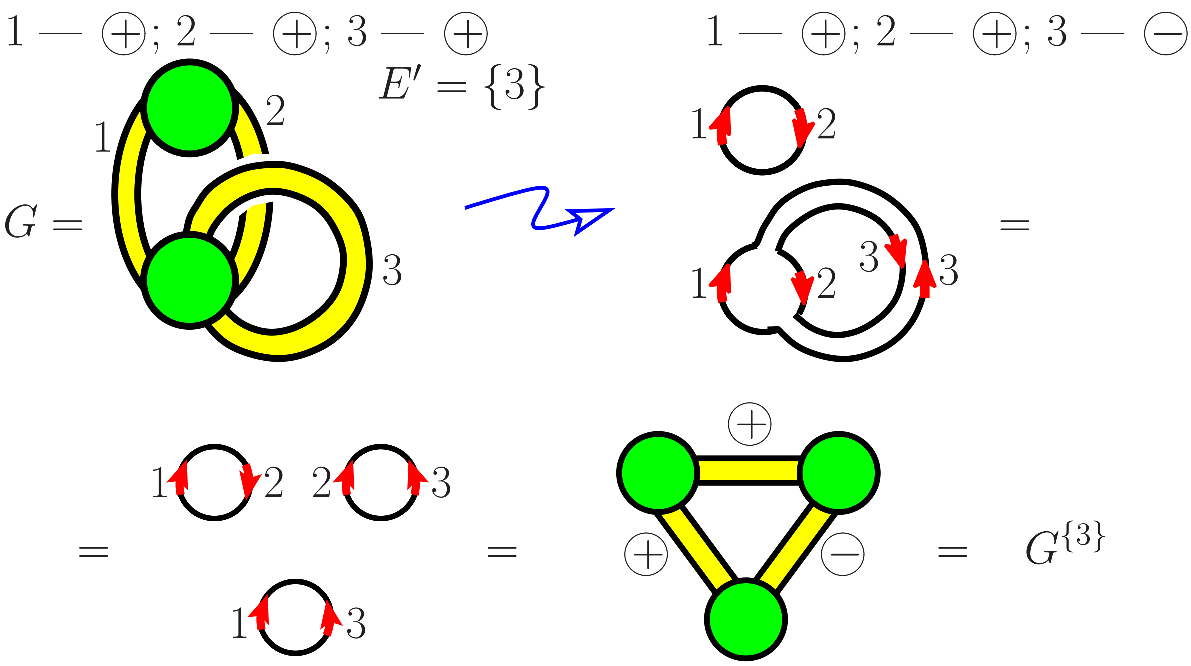
Generalized duality with respect to the set of edges

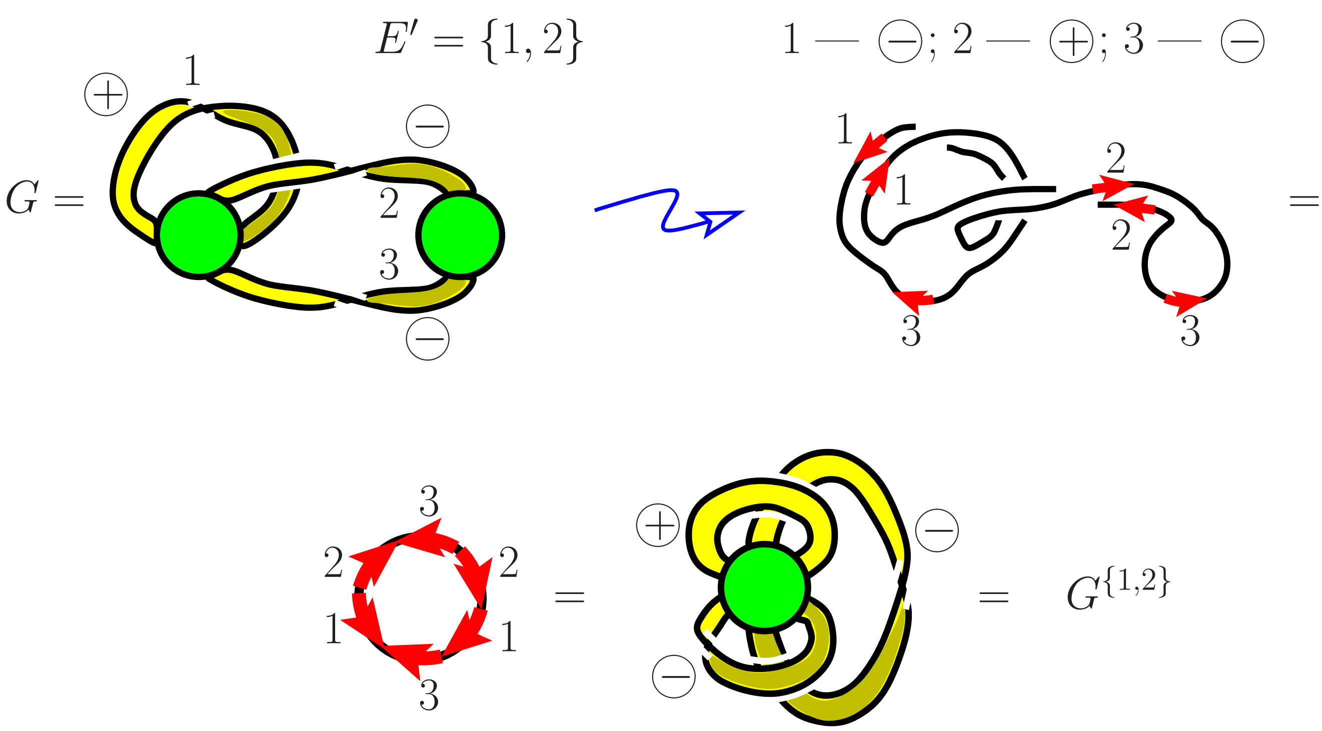




Examples.






$E' = \{1,2\}$
1 — ⊖; 2 — ⊕; 3 — ⊖
$G =$
=
=
=
$G^{\{1,2\}}$

The Bollobás-Riordan polynomial

Let
- F be a ribbon graph;
- $v(F)$ be the number of its vertices;
- $e(F)$ be the number of its edges;
- $k(F)$ be the number of components of F;
- $r(F) := v(F) - k(F)$ be the *rank* of F;
- $n(F) := e(F) - r(F)$ be the *nullity* of F;
- $\mathrm{bc}(F)$ be the number of boundary components of F;
- $s(F) := \dfrac{e_-(F) - e_-(\overline{F})}{2}$.

$$R_G(x, y, z) \; := \; \sum_F x^{r(G)-r(F)+s(F)} y^{n(F)-s(F)} z^{k(F)-\mathrm{bc}(F)+n(F)}$$

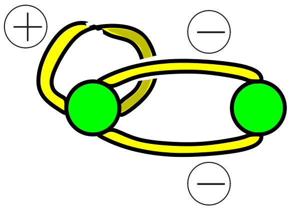
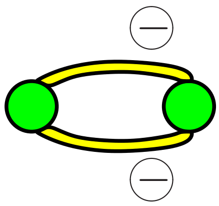
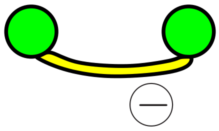
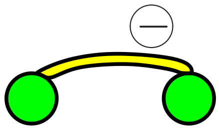
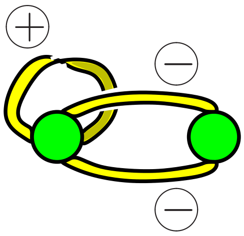
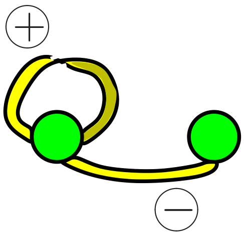
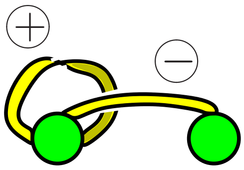
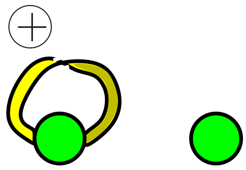
Relations to the Tutte polynomial.

$$R_G(x-1, y-1, 1) = T_G(x, y)$$

If G is planar (genus zero):

$$R_G(x-1, y-1, z) = T_G(x, y)$$

Example.

				
$(k, r, n, \mathrm{bc}, s)$	$(1, 1, 1, 2, 1)$	$(1, 1, 0, 1, 0)$	$(1, 1, 0, 1, 0)$	$(2, 0, 0, 2, -1)$
				
	$(1, 1, 2, 1, 1)$	$(1, 1, 1, 1, 0)$	$(1, 1, 1, 1, 0)$	$(2, 0, 1, 2, -1)$

- $r(F) := v(F) - k(F)$;
- $n(F) := e(G) - r(F)$;
- $\mathrm{bc}(F)$ is the number of boundary components;
- $s(F) := \dfrac{e_-(F) - e_-(\overline{F})}{2}$.

$$R_G(x, y, z) = x + 2 + y + xyz^2 + 2yz + y^2 z \ .$$

Duality theorem [Ch]

For any choice of the subset of edges E'. the restriction of the polynomial $x^{k(G)}y^{v(G)}z^{v(G)+1}R_G(x,y,z)$ to the surface $xyz^2 = 1$ is invariant under the generalized duality:

$$x^{k(G)}y^{v(G)}z^{v(G)+1}R_G(x,y,z)\Big|_{xyz^2=1} = x^{k(G')}y^{v(G')}z^{v(G')+1}R_{G'}(x,y,z)\Big|_{xyz^2=1}$$

where $G' := G^{E'}$.

Idea of the proof.

$$x^{k(G)}y^{v(G)}z^{v(G)+1}R_G(x,y,z) = \sum_F M_G(F)$$

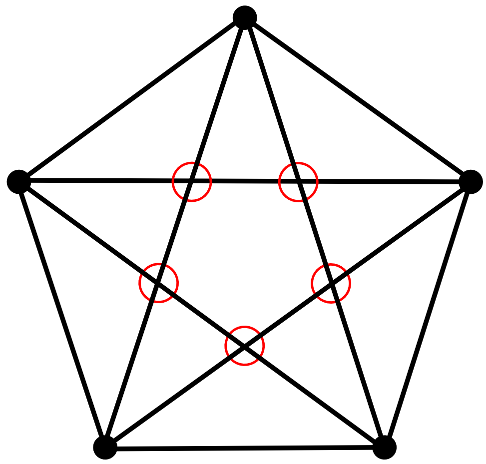
One-to-one correspondence $E(G) \supseteq F \leftrightarrow F' \subseteq E(G')$:

An edge e of G' belongs to the spanning subgraph F' if and only if either $e \in E'$ and $e \notin F$, or $e \notin E'$ and $e \in F$.

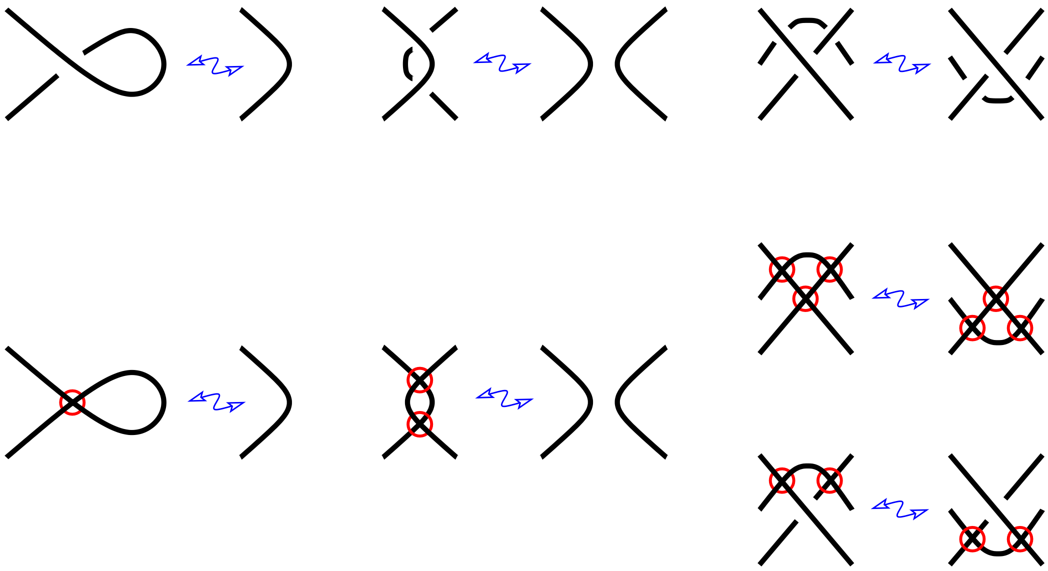
$$M_G(F)\Big|_{xyz^2=1} = M_{G'}(F')\Big|_{xyz^2=1} ,$$

Virtual links

Virtual crossings

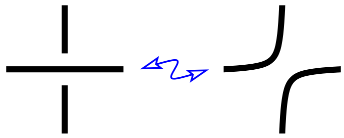


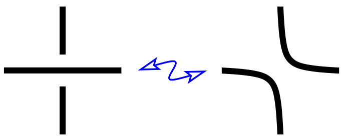
Reidemeister moves



The Kauffman bracket

Let L be a virtual link diagram.

A-splitting: 

B-splitting: 

A *state* S is a choice of either A- or B-splitting at every classical crossing.

$\alpha(S) = \#(\text{of } A\text{-splittings in } S)$

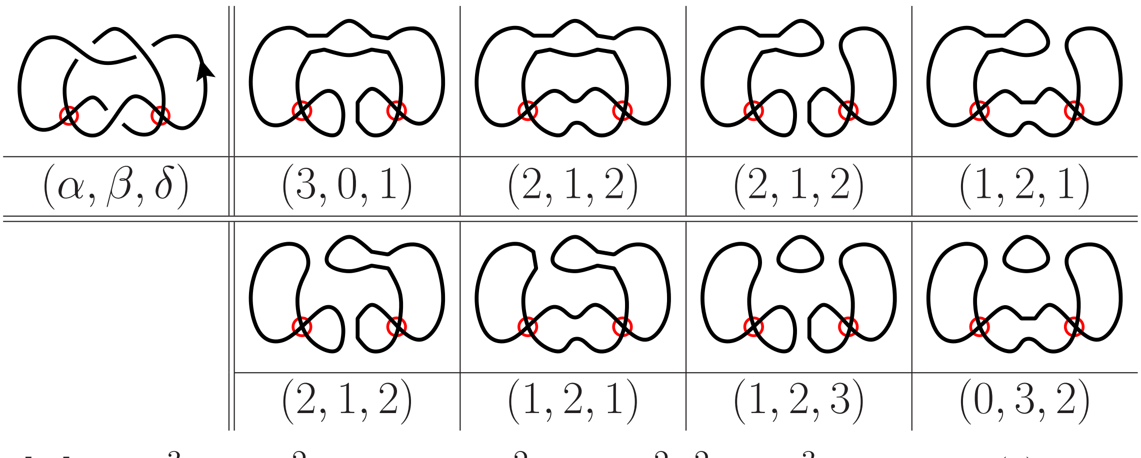
$\beta(S) = \#(\text{of } B\text{-splittings in } S)$

$\delta(S) = \#(\text{of circles in } S)$

$$[L](A, B, d) := \sum_S A^{\alpha(S)} B^{\beta(S)} d^{\delta(S)-1}$$

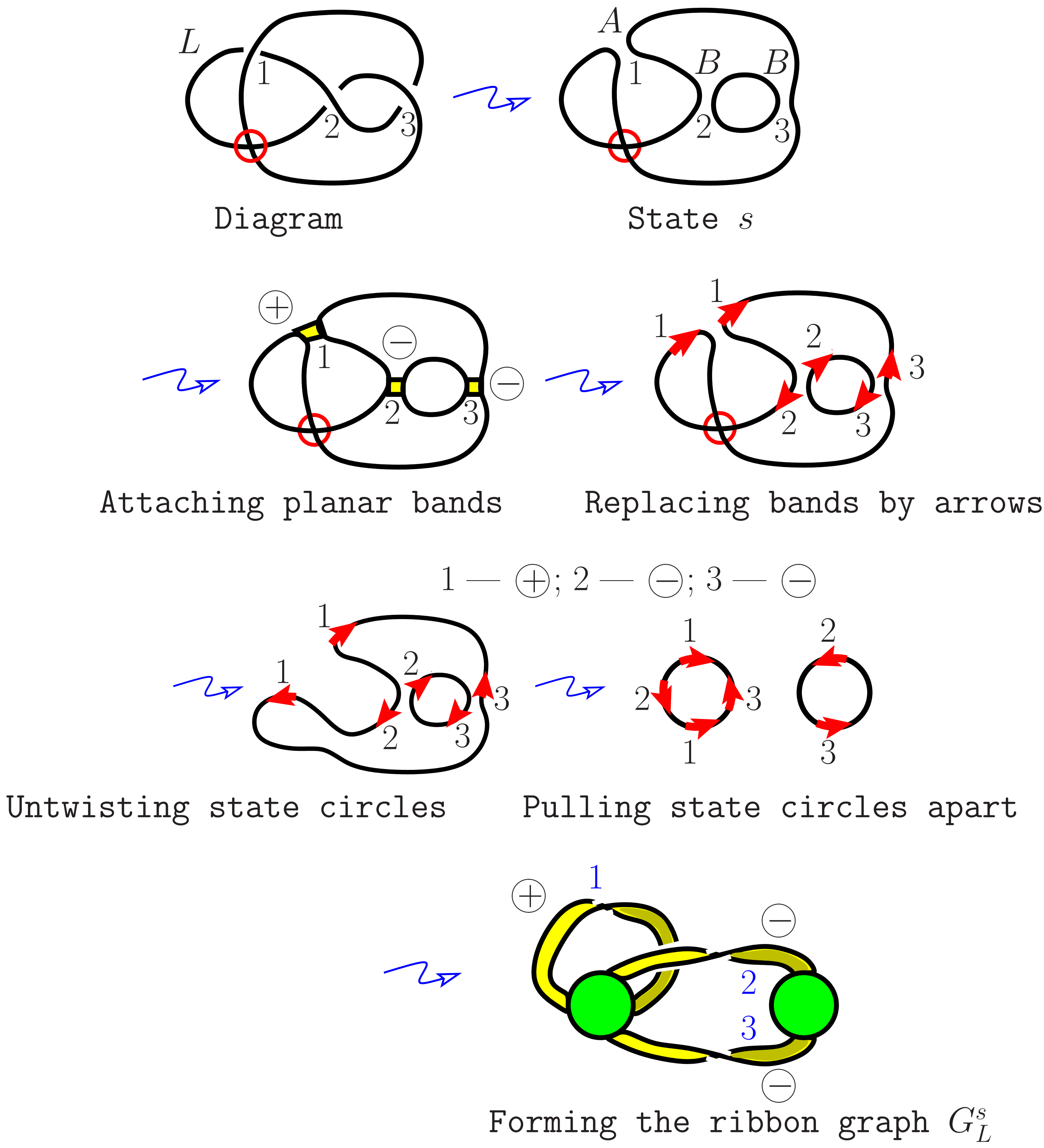
$$J_L(t) := (-1)^{w(L)} t^{3w(L)/4} [L](t^{-1/4}, t^{1/4}, -t^{1/2} - t^{-1/2})$$

Example



$[L] = A^3 + 3A^2Bd + 2AB^2 + AB^2d^2 + B^3d$; $\quad J_L(t) = 1$

Construction of a ribbon graph from a virtual link diagram



Theorem [Ch]

Let L be a virtual link diagram with e classical crossings, G_L^s be the signed ribbon graph corresponding to a state s, and $v := v(G_L^s)$, $k := k(G_L^s)$. Then $e = e(G_L^s)$ and

$$[L](A,B,d) = A^e \left(x^k y^v z^{v+1} R_{G_L^s}(x,y,z) \Big|_{x=\frac{Ad}{B},\ y=\frac{Bd}{A},\ z=\frac{1}{d}} \right) .$$

Idea of the proof.

One-to-one correspondence between states s' of L and spanning subgraphs F' of G_L^s:

> *An edge e of G_L^s belongs to the spanning subgraph F' if and only if the corresponding crossing was split in s' differently comparably with s.*

Theorem of [CP]: The state s comes from a checkerboard coloring of the diagram L.

Theorem of [CV]: The state s is the Seifert state, i.e. all splittings preserve the orientation of L.

Theorem of [DFKLS]: The state $s = s_A$, i.e. all splittings are A-splittings.

References

[BR] B. Bollobás and O. Riordan, *A polynomial of graphs on surfaces*, Math. Ann. **323** (2002) 81–96.

[Ch] S. Chmutov, *Generalized duality for graphs on surfaces and the signed Bollobás-Riordan polynomial*, preprint `arXiv:math.CO/0711.3490`.

[CP] S. Chmutov, I. Pak, *The Kauffman bracket of virtual links and the Bollobás-Riordan polynomial*, preprint `arXiv:math.GT/0609012`, Moscow Mathematical Journal **7**(3) (2007) 409–418.

[CV] S. Chmutov, J. Voltz, *Thistlethwaite's theorem for virtual links*, preprint `arXiv:math.GT/0704.1310`. To appear in Journal of Knot Theory and its Ramifications.

[DFKLS] O. Dasbach, D. Futer, E. Kalfagianni, X.-S. Lin, N. Stoltzfus, *The Jones polynomial and graphs on surfaces*, Preprint `math.GT/0605571`. To appear in Journal of Combinatorial Theory Ser.B.

[Th] M. Thistlethwaite, *A spanning tree expansion for the Jones polynomial*, Topology **26** (1987) 297–309.