

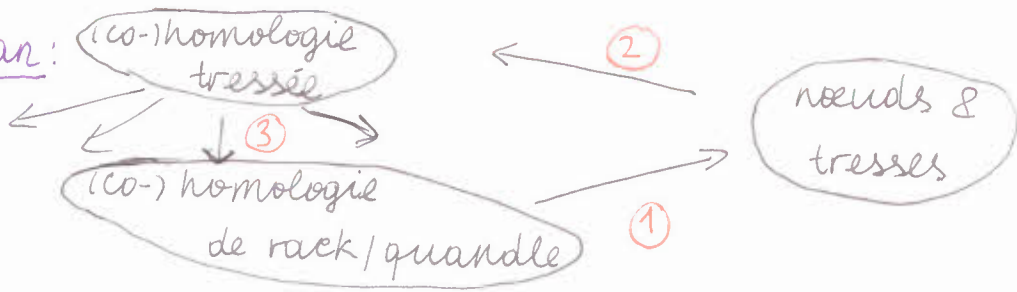
Tresses & homologies de structures algébriques : un aller-retour

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09/10/2014

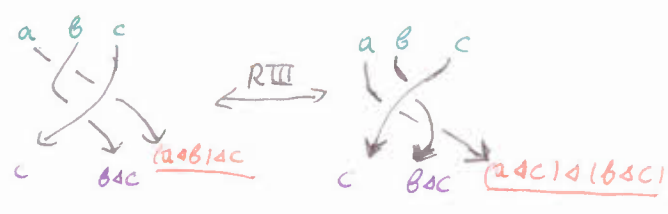
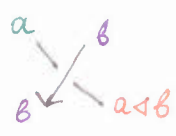
Séminaire de Topologie,
Géométrie et Algèbre
Nantes

Plan:



① Cohomologie de structures auto-distributives

Coloriages de diagrammes par (S, \triangleleft) :



Algèbre:

- shelf $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a \triangleleft b) \triangleleft c = (a \triangleleft c) \triangleleft (b \triangleleft c) \text{ (AD)} \end{array} \right.$
- rack $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} |S| \rightarrow |S| \\ a \mapsto a \triangleleft b \text{ est bijective} \end{array} \right.$
- quandle $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \triangleleft a = a \end{array} \right.$
- kei $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \triangleleft b \triangleleft b = a \end{array} \right.$

Topologie:

- \longleftrightarrow RIII $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{tresses positive} \end{array} \right.$
- \longleftrightarrow RII: $\overline{\chi} = 1$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{tresses} \end{array} \right.$
- \longleftrightarrow RI: $\psi = 1$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{noeuds orientés} \\ \hookrightarrow \text{entrelacs} \end{array} \right.$
- \longleftrightarrow indépendance d'orientⁿ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{noeuds non-or.} \end{array} \right.$

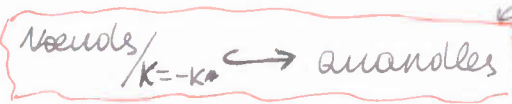
- Ex.:
- (groupe G , $a \triangleleft b = b^{-n} a b^n$) est un quandle
 - (groupe G , $a \triangleleft b = b a^{-1} b$) est un kei
 - $\hookrightarrow (\mathbb{Z}_n, a \triangleleft b = 2b - a)$
 - $(\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}] \text{-mod. } M, a \triangleleft b = ta + (1-t)b)$ est un quandle
 - $(\mathbb{Z}, a \triangleleft b = a + 1)$ est un rack
 - shelf libres

etc...

- tresses $B_n \subset F_n$
- Burau
- longueur des mots
- ordre de Dehornoy sur B_n

- noeuds Wintinger
- $n=3$
- Alexander
- entortillement (wr), enlacement (lk)

Théorie: Joyce, Matveev:



invariant universel faible de nœuds

$K \longmapsto \text{FQ}(K)$
 quande fondamentale

Pratique: $\text{Hom}_{\text{au}}(\text{FQ}(K), \mathbb{Q}) \simeq \{ \mathbb{Q}\text{-coloriages d'un diag. de } K \}$

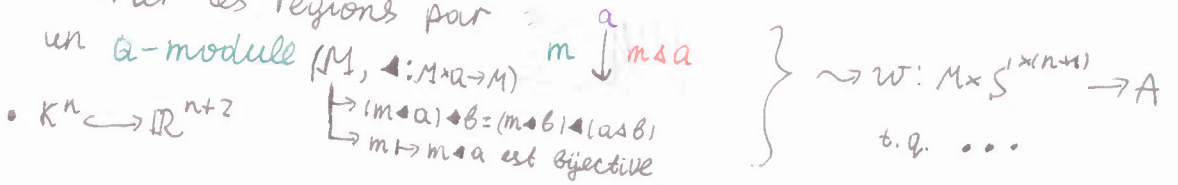
un quande "gentil"
 nombre $\#$
 Ex.: Fox
 poids de Boltzmann
 multi-ensemble

$\{ \{ w(C) = \sum \pm w(a,b) \mid C \in \text{Col}_a(D) \} \}$ $\leftarrow w: S \times S \rightarrow A$
 est un invariant de nœuds ssi A gr. abélien

(W1) $w(a,a) = 0$

(W3) $w(a \circ b, c) + w(a, c) = w(a, b) + w(a \circ b, c)$

Général^{ns}: colorier les régions par un \mathbb{Q} -module



Monde auto-distributif

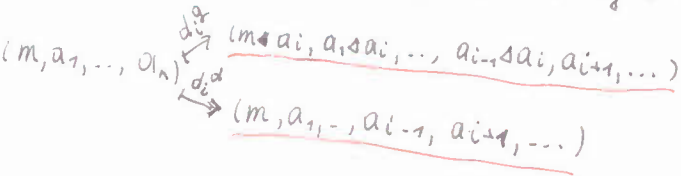
- $(\mathbb{Q}, \triangleleft)$ quandle $\sim V = \mathbb{Z}\mathbb{Q}$
- $(\tilde{M}, \triangleleft)$ \mathbb{Q} -module $\sim M = \mathbb{Z}\tilde{M}$

Monde associatif

- $(V, \circ, 1)$ algèbre ass. unitaire
- (M, \circ) V -module

structure pré-(bi-)simpliciale

$\{ d_i^\varepsilon (\& d_i^d) : M \otimes V^{\otimes n} \rightarrow M \otimes V^{\otimes (n-1)}, 1 \leq i \leq n$
 t.q. $d_i^\varepsilon \circ d_j^\zeta = d_{j-1}^\zeta \circ d_i^\varepsilon, i \leq j, \varepsilon, \zeta \in \{g, d\}$
 Pour $\partial = \alpha \partial^g + \beta \partial^d$
 $\partial^\varepsilon = \sum_i (-1)^{i-1} d_i^\varepsilon$
 on a $\partial \circ \partial = 0$



$m \otimes V_1 \otimes \dots \otimes V_n \xrightarrow{d_i^\varepsilon} \dots \otimes V_{i-1} \otimes V_i \otimes \dots$

dégénérescences

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} s_i : M \otimes V^{\otimes n} \rightarrow M \otimes V^{\otimes (n+1)}, 1 \leq i \leq n \\ \text{t.q. } d_j^\varepsilon \circ s_i = \begin{cases} s_i \circ d_{j-1}^\varepsilon, & j > i+1 \\ d_{i+1}^\varepsilon \circ s_i, & j = i \\ s_{i-1} \circ d_j^\varepsilon, & j < i \end{cases} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow$
 $(\sum_i \text{Im}(s_i), \partial_*) \hookrightarrow (M \otimes V, \partial_*) \rightarrow \dots$
 $M_*(M, V) \quad H_*^*(M, V)$
 $H^*(M, V, A) \quad H_*^*(M, V, A)$

$(m, a_1, \dots, a_n) \xrightarrow{s_i} (\dots, a_i, a_i, \dots)$

$m \otimes V_1 \otimes \dots \otimes V_n \xrightarrow{s_i} \dots \otimes V_{i-1} \otimes 1 \otimes V_i \otimes \dots$

- $\rightarrow \partial^g$: (co-)homologie distributive
- $\rightarrow \partial^g - \partial^d$: (co-)homologie de rack
- $\rightarrow \partial^g - \partial^d \& \text{normal}^n$: (co-)hom. de quandle
- 2-cocycles \Leftrightarrow (W1) & (W2) \sim invariants de nœuds
- 2-cobords \sim invar. trivial
- $w \in H_N^{n+1} \sim$ invar. de $K^n \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n+2}$

- \rightarrow bar
- \rightarrow Hochschild

etc.

? (J. Przytycki)

② L'homologie tressée : quand des théories parallèles se croisent

E.v. tressé: $(V, \zeta: V \otimes V \rightarrow V \otimes V)$ t.q. $\zeta_1 \circ \zeta_2 \circ \zeta_1 = \zeta_2 \circ \zeta_1 \circ \zeta_2$ (YBE) $\zeta_1 = \zeta \otimes Id_V, \zeta_2 = Id_V \otimes \zeta$

⚠ On n'a pas besoin de ζ^{-1} .

V-module tressé: $(M, M \otimes V \xrightarrow{p} M)$ t.q. \downarrow

Cogèbre tressée: $(V, \zeta, \Delta: V \rightarrow V \otimes V)$ t.q. $\Delta = \zeta \Delta$, $\Delta = \zeta \Delta$, $\Delta = \zeta \Delta$

e.v. tressé

Cf: graphes trivalentes noués.

Th. (L., 2013):

① $\begin{cases} (V, \zeta) \\ (M, p) \end{cases} \rightsquigarrow$ une structure pré-simpliciale sur $M \otimes T(V)$: $d_i = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ | \\ \text{---} \end{array} = p \circ \zeta_1 \circ \zeta_2 \circ \dots \circ \zeta_{i-1}$

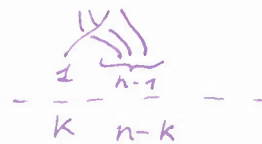
② $\begin{cases} (V, \zeta, \Delta) \\ (M, p) \end{cases} \rightsquigarrow$ dégénérescences: $s_i = \begin{array}{c} | \\ \Delta \\ | \end{array} = \Delta_i$

Preuve: ① $\begin{array}{c} | \\ \zeta \\ | \end{array} \stackrel{(YBE)}{=} \begin{array}{c} | \\ \zeta \\ | \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} | \\ \zeta \\ | \end{array} \quad \square$

Remarques:

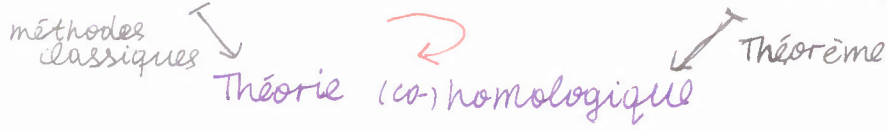
- versions bilatère (d_i^g, d_i^d)
- combiner (M, p) & (M, p')
- on peut travailler dans une catégorie monoidale pré-additive
- functorialité

- interprétⁿ via braidages quantiques
- hyperbords de Loday



- tresses colorées & systèmes tressés à plusieurs composants

③ Structures AD / associatives \longleftrightarrow E.v. tressés



	AD	Ass.	Leibniz
\cong	$(a, b) \rightarrow (b, a \# b)$	$v \otimes w \downarrow 1 \otimes v \cdot w$	$v \otimes w \downarrow w \otimes v + 1 \otimes [v, w]$
(YBE) \Leftrightarrow	(AD)	associativité (si $v \cdot 1 = v$)	$[v, [w, u]] + [v, u], w] \quad (Lei)$ $= [v, w], u]$ (si $[v, 1] = [1, v] = 0$)
$\exists \cong^{-1}$?	\Leftrightarrow rack	non	oui
module tressé	notions usuelles de module		
Δ	$a \mapsto a \otimes a$	$v \mapsto 1 \otimes v$	$v \mapsto 1 \otimes v + v \otimes 1, v \in \mathcal{V}$ $1 \mapsto 1 \otimes 1$
$\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A} \Leftrightarrow$	$asa = a$	$1 \cdot v = v$	$v = v' \otimes R \cdot 1$ $[v', v'] \subseteq \mathcal{V}'$
(co-)hom. tressés \ni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> distributive de rack de quandle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> bar Hochschild 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leibniz <p>Leibniz $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \downarrow [v, w] + [v, v] = 0 \\ \text{Lie} \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{matrix}$ $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{V}), \text{Leibniz}$ \downarrow $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{V}), \text{Chevalley-Eilenberg}$</p>

D'autres structures "tressables":

- bigèbre
- (bi-)modules de Hopf
- modules de Yetter-Drinfel'd
- algèbres de Poissons (faibles)
- quandles de multi-conjugaison: $(\mathcal{A} = \bigsqcup_i G_i, \Delta)$.