

LECTURE 2.2

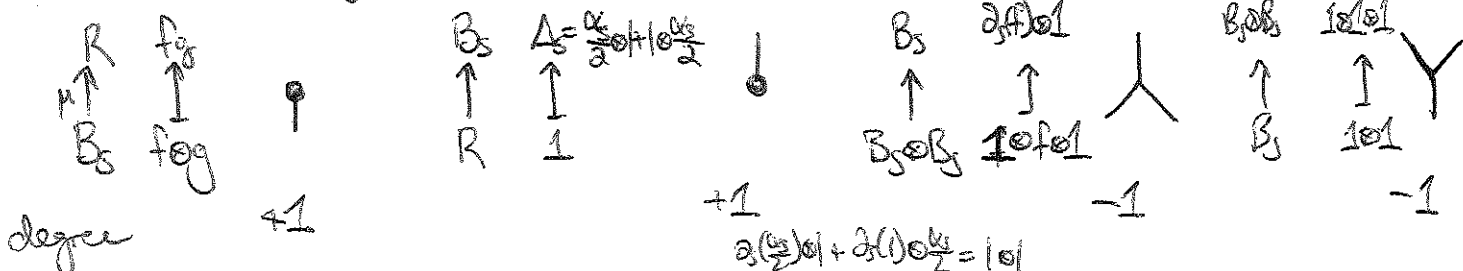
DRAWING SBIM IN RANK 2

We've defined  $\otimes$ -cat  $\mathcal{BSBim}$ , so should draw morphisms. If you're new to this, think of a diagram as a better encoding of a morphism - much easier than symbols. They have a life of their own too - can define a diag. on  $\dots$  not for now.

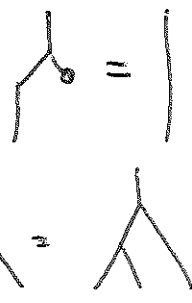
WARMUP #1:  $S = \{s\}$ ,  $\mathcal{BSBim}$  consists of  $B_s^{\otimes n}$



$B_s$  is a Frobenius algebra in  $\mathcal{BSBim}$  so have 4 structure maps:



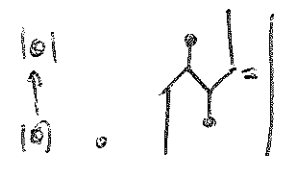
Example computation:



LHS

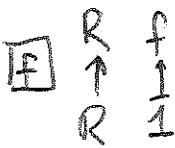
$$\Delta_s \left( \frac{1}{2} \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \frac{1}{2} \right) = 1 \otimes 1$$

RHS

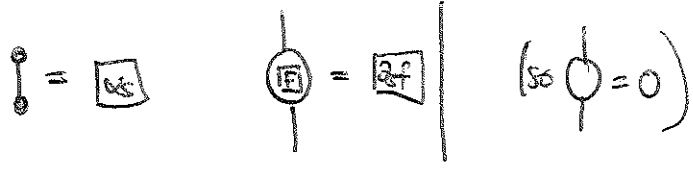


since  $\Delta_s(f)$  symmetric.

Another generator:



Example:



Thm:  $\mu, \Delta, \lambda, \gamma, \square$  generate all  $R$ -bimodule morphisms. Let  $\eta = \lambda \cup \gamma$   $\cup = \gamma \cup \lambda$

Relations are: Std Frobenius Relation: Isotopy  $\mu = | = \gamma$   $\beta = \eta = \delta$   $\lambda = \gamma = \eta$

Unit:  $\eta = | = \gamma$  Assoc  $\lambda = \gamma$

$\Rightarrow$  Carol  $\eta = | = \gamma \Leftrightarrow \lambda = \gamma$

Decomp:  $\eta = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \frac{1}{2} \right) + 1 \otimes 1$  (in general,  $\sum a_i | b_i$  for dual bases  $\{a_i\} \{b_i\}$  come from  $R \cong R^s \otimes R^s(-z)$ )

Eval:  $\eta = \mu(\Delta_s) = \square$   $\eta = \gamma = \square$

Consequences:

$$f \otimes | = \Delta_s(f) \left[ \frac{1}{2} \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \frac{1}{2} \right] + 1 \otimes (sf)$$

$$\square | = \eta \square + | \square$$

$$B_s \otimes B_s \cong B_s(1) \otimes B_s(-1)$$

$$| | = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\lambda}{\mu} + \frac{\gamma}{\eta} \right)$$

inclusion + projection maps. Check!!

$$\eta \otimes \eta = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\eta}{\mu} + \frac{\eta}{\gamma} \right)$$

Now  $S = \{s, t\}$ . Have  $\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\eta}{\mu} + \frac{\eta}{\gamma} \right)$ , but anything else?? How to work with??

Warm up 2: slz-reps. Let  $\dots$  be  $V^{on}$ ,  $V=V_1 = \text{fund rep basis } \{e_1, e_2\}$  (2)

Now  $V^{\otimes 2} \supset \wedge^2 V = \mathbb{C}$  so  $\exists$  inclusion, proj

Let  $\cup \begin{matrix} e_1 e_2 - e_2 e_1 \\ \uparrow \\ 1 \end{matrix}$   $\cap \begin{matrix} -1 \\ \uparrow \\ e_1 e_2 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} +1 \\ \uparrow \\ e_2 e_1 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 0 \\ \uparrow \\ e_1 e_1 - e_2 e_2 \end{matrix}$  Check  $0 = -2$   
 $N = 1 = 4$

Def:  $TL_n = \mathbb{C} \langle \underbrace{\cup \cup}_{\cap} \rangle$ , get category of  $\mathbb{Z}$  w/ obj  $= \mathbb{N}$  Mor  $= \langle \underbrace{\cup}_{\cap} \rangle$

Compx = stack,  $0 = -2$ .

Rmk: This whole picture has a  $q$ -defn, giving Rep  $(U_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2))$ ,  $V = \mathbb{Q}(q) \langle e_1, e_2 \rangle$   
 $0 = -(q+q^{-1}) = -[2]$

Thm:  $\text{Hom}_{\text{alg}}(M, n) \cong \text{Hom}_{U_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2)}(V^{\otimes n}, V^{\otimes n})$

Now  $V_n \subset V^{\otimes n}$  so  $\exists$  idemp  $\begin{matrix} \text{|||||} \\ \text{JW}_n \\ \text{|||||} \end{matrix} \in TL_n$  Jones-Wenzl Projector

Ex:  $\begin{matrix} \text{|||||} \\ \text{JW}_2 \\ \text{|||||} \end{matrix} = 1 + \frac{1}{[2]} \cup$   $\begin{matrix} \text{|||||} \\ \text{JW}_3 \\ \text{|||||} \end{matrix} = 1 + \frac{[2]}{[3]} \left( \begin{matrix} \cup \\ \cap \end{matrix} \right) + \frac{1}{[3]} \left( \begin{matrix} \cup \\ \cup \\ \cap \end{matrix} \right)$   
 $[3] = [2]^2 - 1$

Properties: ① Can be defined w/ coeffs  $\frac{[k]}{[n]}$  for  $k \leq n$  (not quite)  
 ② Nice recursion formulae  
 ③ ! morphism st  $\begin{matrix} \text{|||||} \\ \text{JW}_n \\ \text{|||||} \end{matrix} = 0$  and coeff of  $\begin{matrix} \text{|||||} \\ \text{|||||} \end{matrix}$  is 1. } exercises

But  $V_n$  not the only summand of  $V^{\otimes n}$ ,  $V^{\otimes n} \cong \bigoplus_k C_{n,k}$ , can derive from

$$V^{\otimes} V_n = V_{n+1} \oplus V_{n-1} \text{ for } n \geq 1, \quad V^{\otimes} V_0 = V_1$$

so  $TL_n$  has all these idempotents too (+ isom within isotypic component)

Now for the real deal:  $S = \{s, t\}$ . Before I start drawing TSBim, gonna do something else:

$\begin{matrix} \text{t} \\ \text{t} \\ \text{t} \\ \text{t} \\ \text{t} \end{matrix} \Bigg| \begin{matrix} \text{s} \\ \text{s} \\ \text{s} \\ \text{s} \\ \text{s} \end{matrix}$  is  $R^t R^s(1)$  (rank 2 for entire side)  $\begin{matrix} \text{s} \\ \text{s} \\ \text{s} \\ \text{s} \\ \text{s} \end{matrix} \Bigg| \begin{matrix} \text{t} \\ \text{t} \\ \text{t} \\ \text{t} \\ \text{t} \end{matrix}$  is  $R^s R^t$ . Mixing two Frob exts!

have  $\begin{matrix} \text{t} \\ \text{t} \\ \text{t} \\ \text{t} \\ \text{t} \end{matrix} \Bigg| \begin{matrix} \text{s} \\ \text{s} \\ \text{s} \\ \text{s} \\ \text{s} \end{matrix}$   $\begin{matrix} R^t \\ \uparrow \\ R^s \otimes R^s \\ \uparrow \\ R^t \end{matrix}$   $\begin{matrix} \partial(f_g) \\ \uparrow \\ f_{gg} \end{matrix}$   $\begin{matrix} \text{s} \\ \text{s} \\ \text{s} \\ \text{s} \\ \text{s} \end{matrix} \Bigg| \begin{matrix} \text{t} \\ \text{t} \\ \text{t} \\ \text{t} \\ \text{t} \end{matrix}$   $\begin{matrix} R^s \otimes R^s \\ \uparrow \\ R^t \end{matrix}$   $\begin{matrix} \alpha + \beta \\ \uparrow \\ 1 \end{matrix}$

They satisfy

$$\left( \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right) = \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right| = \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right)$$

and

$$\left( \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right)^t = \partial_t(\alpha_s) = \alpha_{st} = -\partial_{st} \left( \frac{\pi}{m} \right) \quad (3)$$

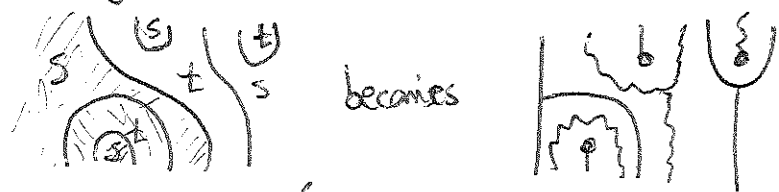
$$= (q+q^{-1}) \text{ for } q = \zeta_{2m}$$

So there is a map from  $\mathcal{ATL}$  into  $\mathbb{Z}$ s of these guys.  
Some 2-colored version of

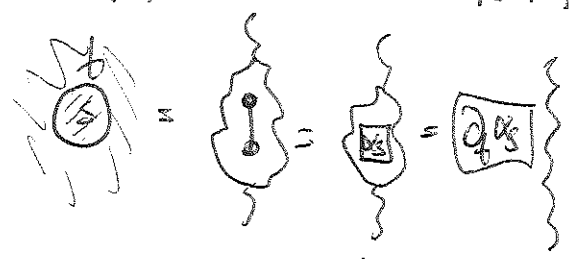
A morphism

$$R \otimes R \otimes R \otimes R \otimes R \text{ gives a morphism } R \otimes R \otimes R \otimes R \otimes R = B_t \otimes B_s \otimes B_t \otimes B_s$$

So every elt of  $\mathcal{ATL}$  gives a morphism of BSBin! Def Retract.



$$JW_2 = \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right| + \frac{1}{|2|} U \text{ becomes}$$



Still an idempotent (when  $|2| \neq 0$ )  
In fact,  $[m_{st}] = 0$  for  $m_{st} \geq 2$ .  
gives  $B_{sts} \in B_s B_t B_s$ .

Just as  $V \otimes V_1 \cong V_{n+1} \oplus V_{n-1}$  and  $V \otimes V_0 \cong V_1$

so have  $B_s \otimes B_{\frac{sts}{n+1}} \cong B_{\frac{sts}{n+2}} \oplus B_{\frac{sts}{n}}$  for  $n \geq 2$  and  $B_s \otimes B_t = B_{st}$  (see exercise)

can now explicitly decompose all alternating BSBin for  $m = \infty$ , when all  $[m] \neq 0$ .

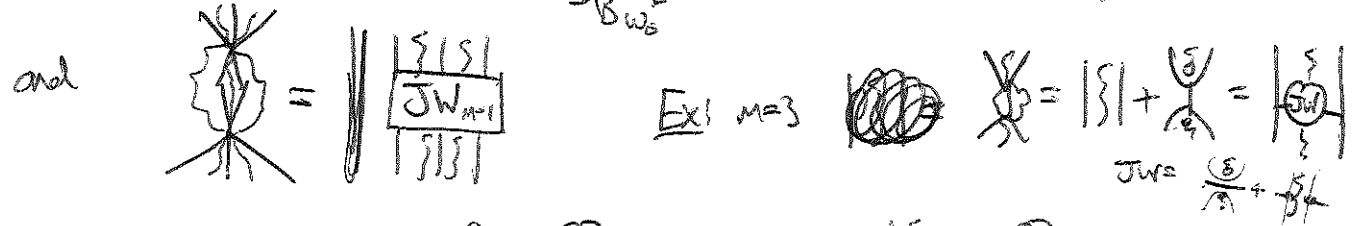
Rmk: This connection  $\mathcal{BSBin}_A \leftrightarrow \mathfrak{sl}_2\text{-rep}$  is (quantum) geometric Satake !!!

When  $m < \infty$ ,  $JW_m$  undefined, no good way to break down  $B_s B_t$  for  $k \geq m+1$

But  $JW_{m-1}$  defined,  $[m-1] = 1$ , its even rotation-invariant!!

Give  $B_{\frac{sts}{m}} \in B_s B_t B_s$  and  $B_{\frac{sts}{m}} \in B_t B_s$  a common summand

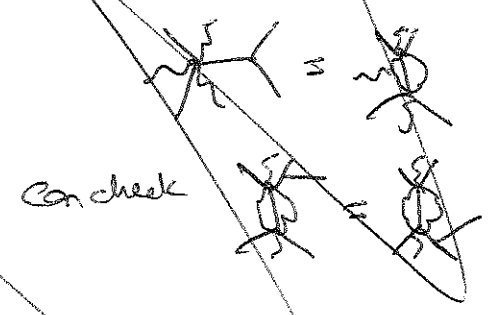
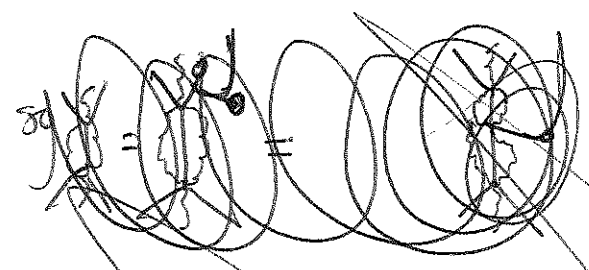
So  $\exists$  deg 0 map  $B_s B_t \xrightarrow{\sim} B_t B_s$  draw as new generator.



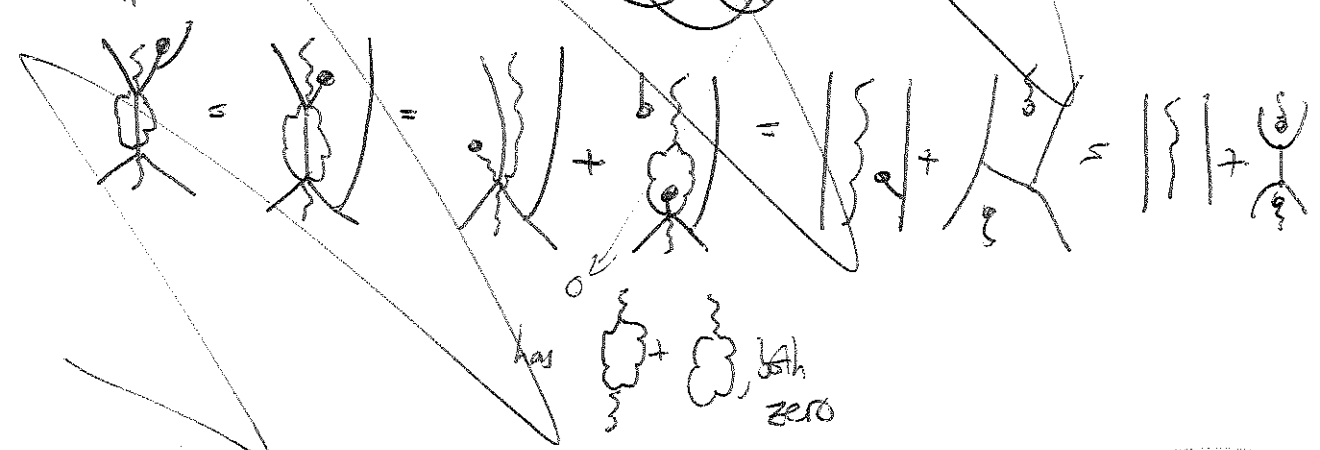
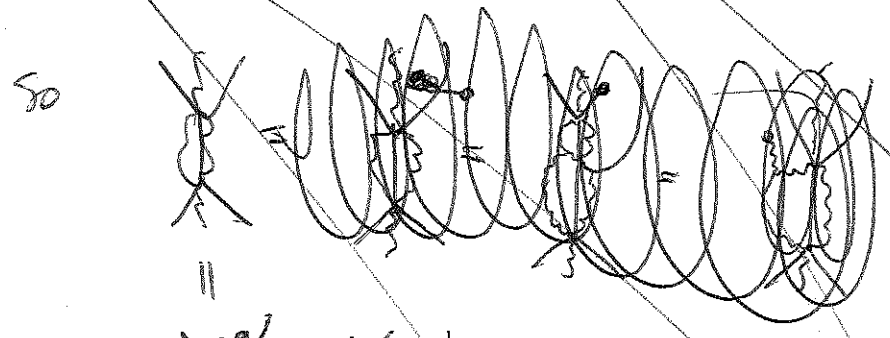
Relns: ① Isotopy = ② = ③ m=3 example

Ex1 Why  $\text{cross} = \text{cup} + \text{cap}$

we have  $\text{cross} = \text{cup} + \text{cap}$

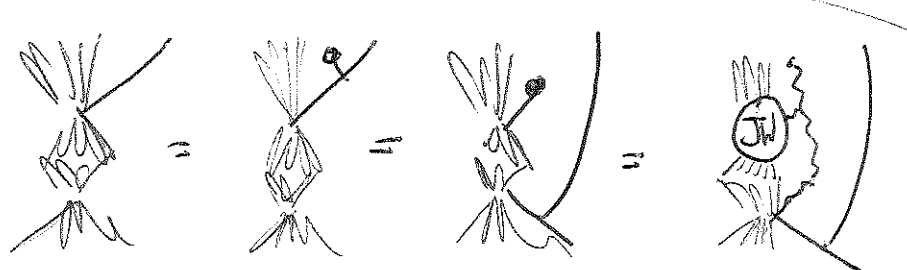


can check



Ex1 Why  $\text{cross} = \text{cup} + \text{cap}$  ?

Claim:  $\text{cross} = \text{cup} + \text{cap}$   
using ③ twice



Claim:  $\text{cross} = 0$   
Pf:  $\text{cross} = 0$

all terms except  $\text{cup}$  or  $\text{cap}$  which kills  $\text{cross}$

