

CORNERED SKEIN LASAGNA THEORY

Sarah Blackwell
University of Virginia

j.w. Slava Krushkal + Yangxiao Luo

antipasto:

OVERVIEW

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great progress in smooth 4-mfld topology has been made in the last ~40 years w/ the help of gauge theory + Floer theory (analytic tools), but many big Q's remain (SYDPC)

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[2019, Morrison-Walker-Wedrich] “skein lasagna module”
(0th degree part of “blob homology”)

“what if we could do Khovanov homology* in 4D?”
↑

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“skein lasagna module”

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POWERFUL

HARD TO CALCULATE



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[2024, Ren-Willis]

first detection of exotic compact
4-mflds w/o use of analysis

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-) $S^2 \times S^2$ [2024, Sullivan-Zhang]
(generalization in [RW])

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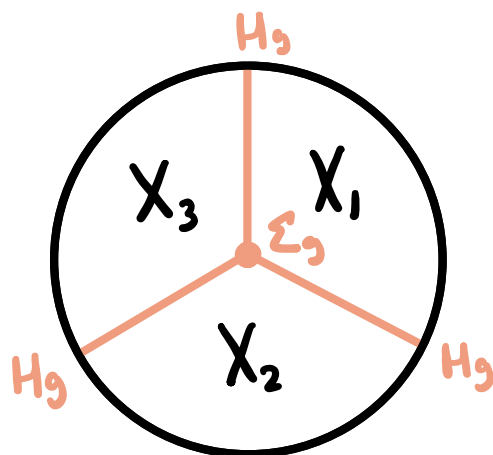
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$$X_i \cap X_{i+1} \cong H_g = \natural^k(S' \times D^2) = \text{genus } g \text{ handlebody}$$

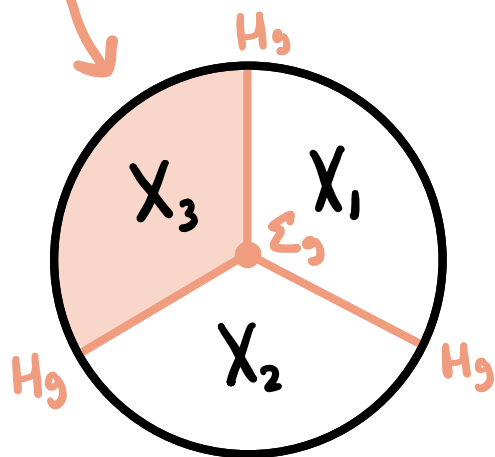
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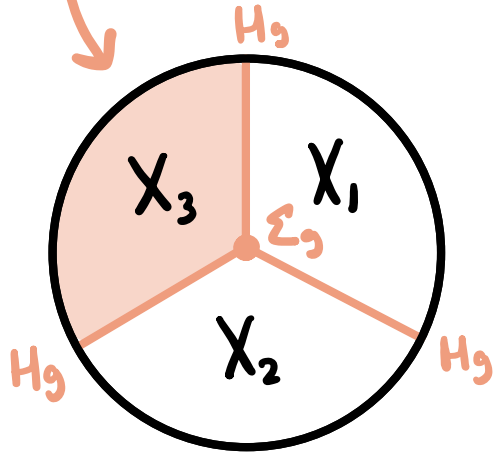
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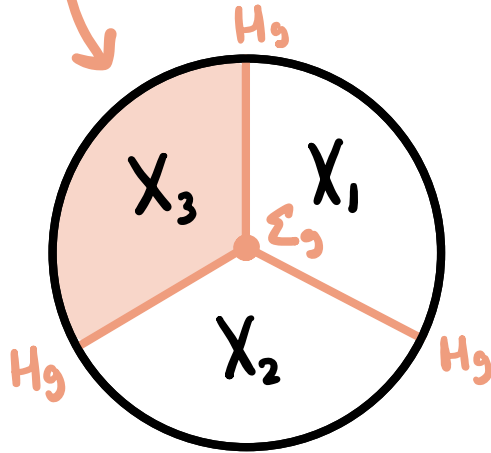
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OUR WORK:

(stated/proved more generally in upcoming preprint)

-) develop categorical framework
-) define cornered skein lasagna invariant
-) gluing theorem 1: two pieces along common boundary



-) gluing theorems 2+3: self-gluing along boundary



primo:

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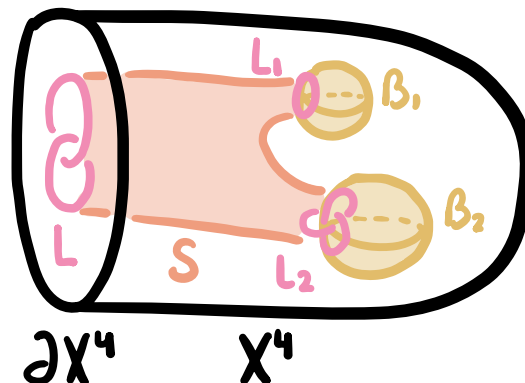
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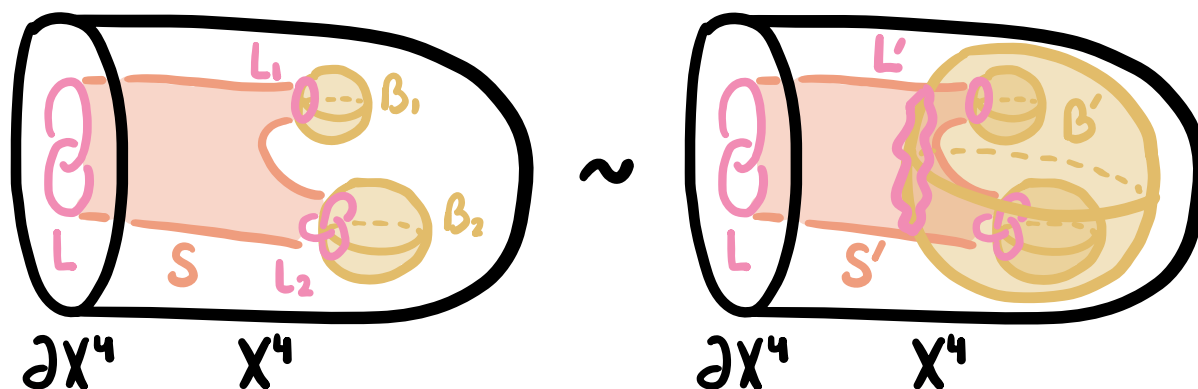
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(b) input ball relation:



$$(S, (B_1, L_1, v_1), (B_2, L_2, v_2)) \sim (S', (B', L', v'))$$

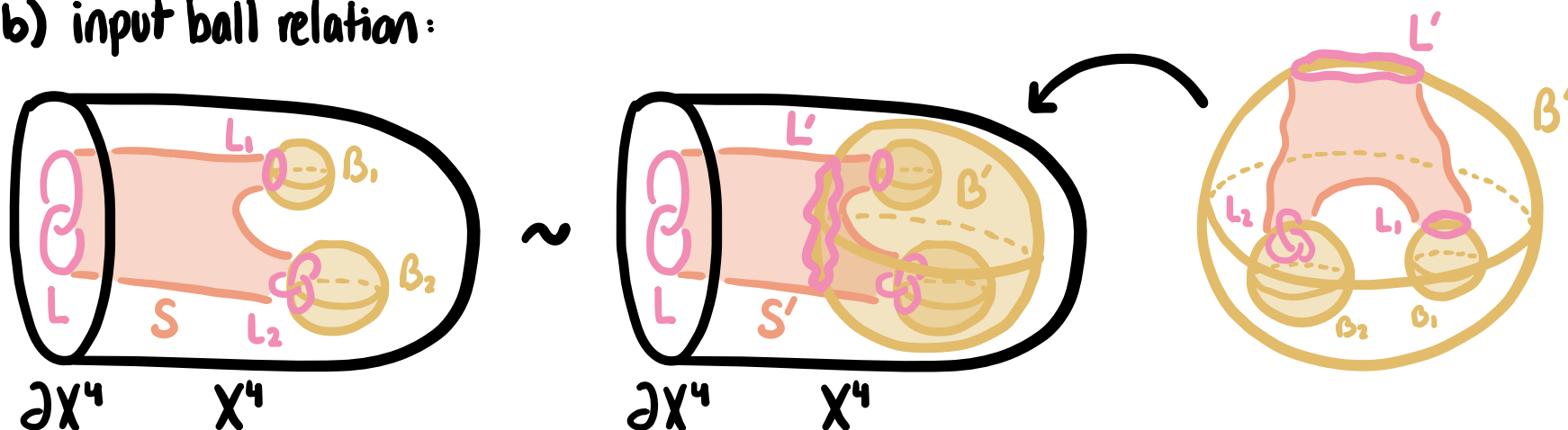
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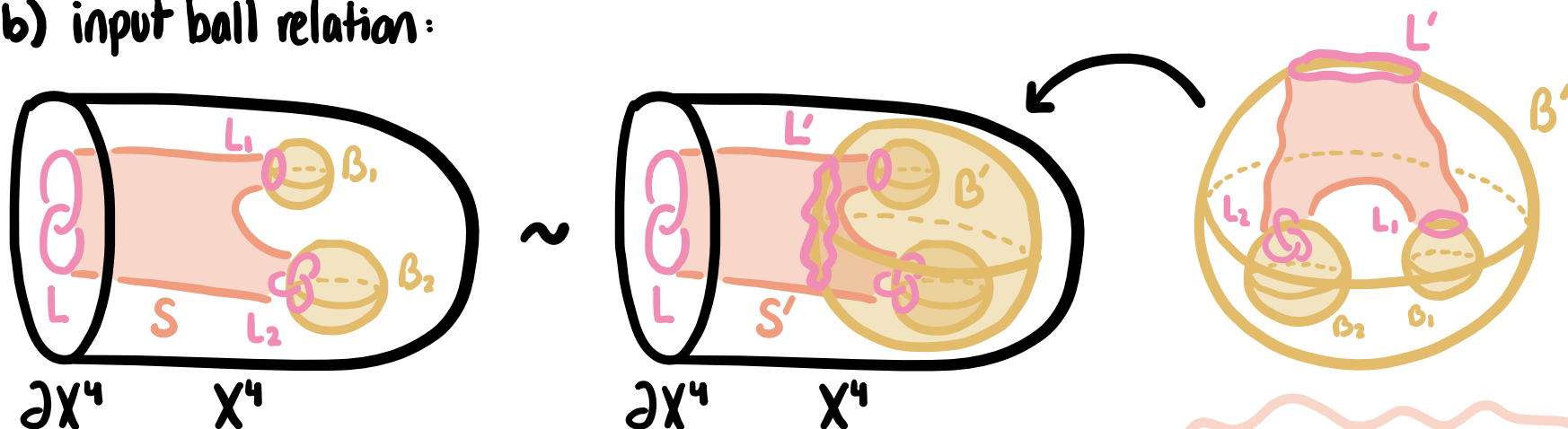
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when $X = B^4$, $S(X, L)$ recovers $\text{KhR}(L)$

secundo:

OUR WORK

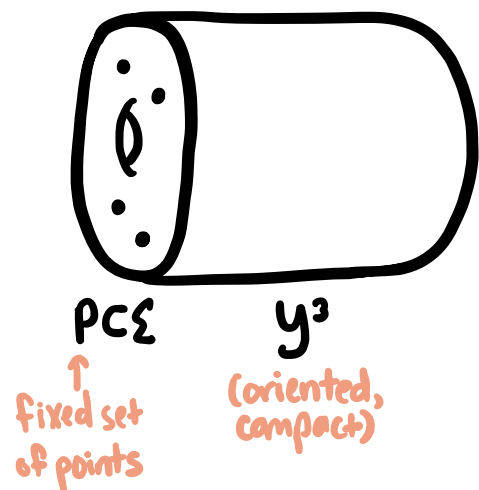
OUR WORK

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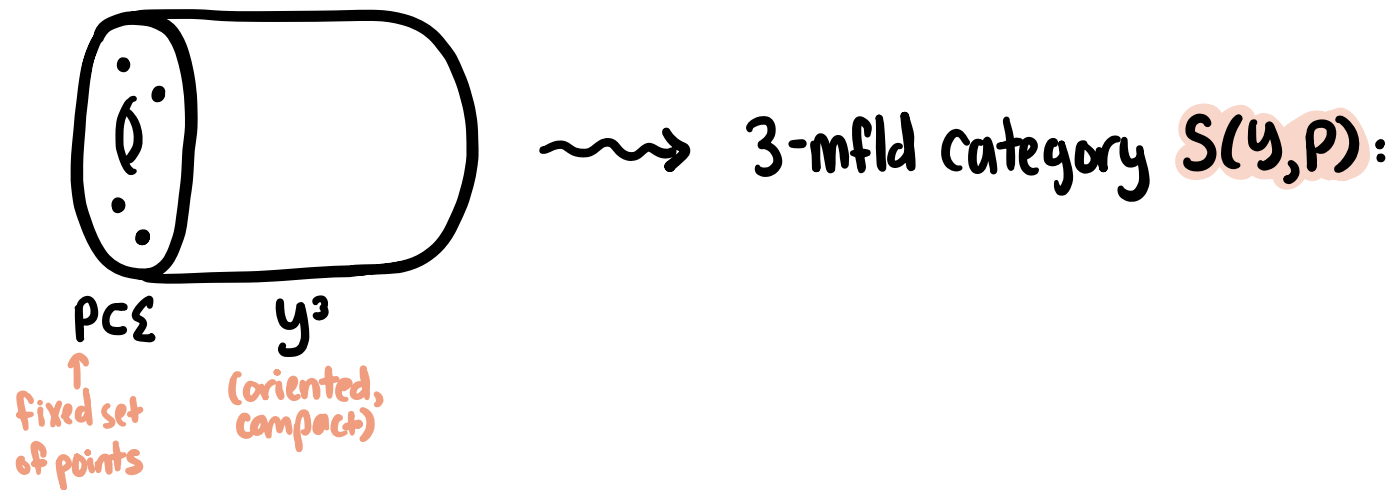
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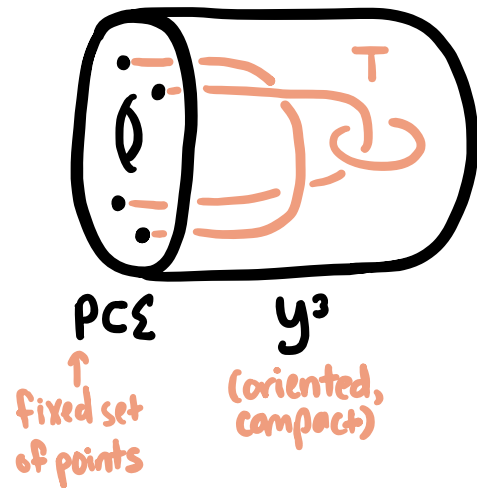
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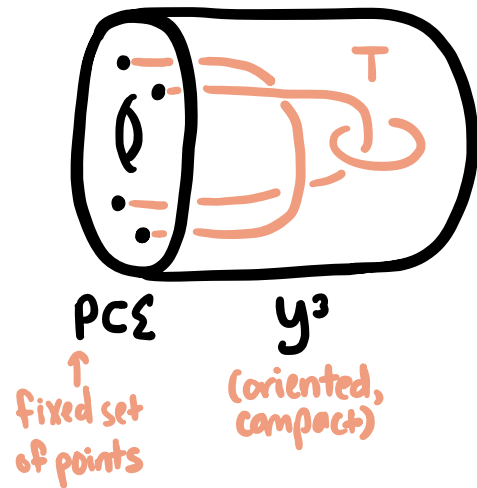


$\rightsquigarrow$ 3-mfld category $S(Y, P)$:

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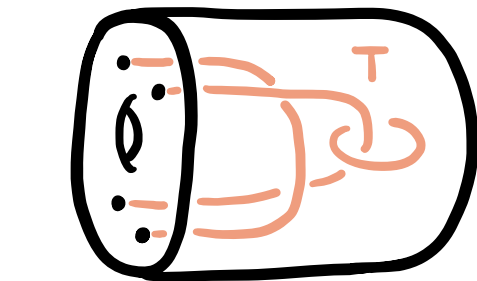
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$\text{Mor}(T, T') = S(Y \times I, L)$ where $L = (T' \times \{-1\}) \cup (P \times I) \cup (T \times \{1\}) \subset \partial Y$

← Skein Isotopy module

OUR WORK

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$P \subset \Sigma$
↑
fixed set
of points

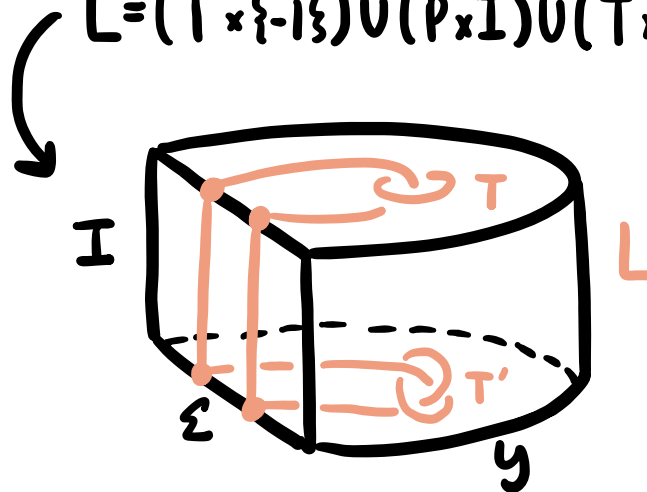
Y^3
(oriented,
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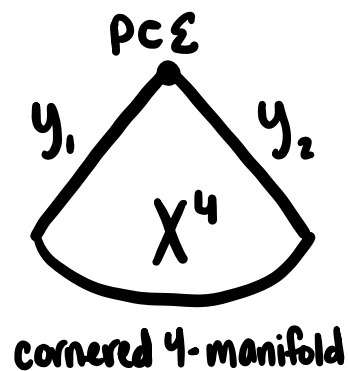


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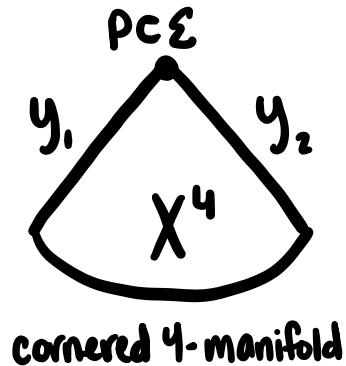
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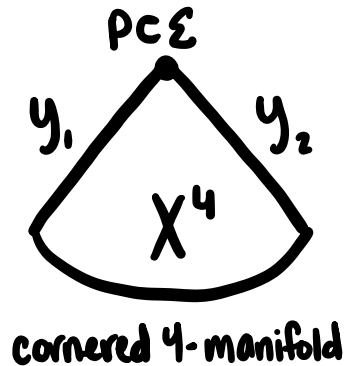
→ “cornered skein lasagna bimodule”

which is a bifunctor $F_{X,P}: S(Y_1, P) \times S(Y_2, P) \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$

category of
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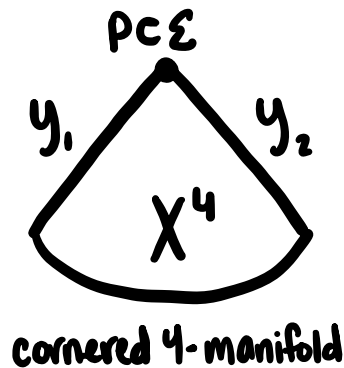
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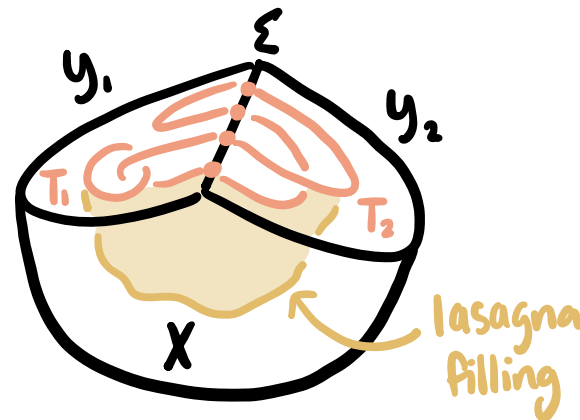


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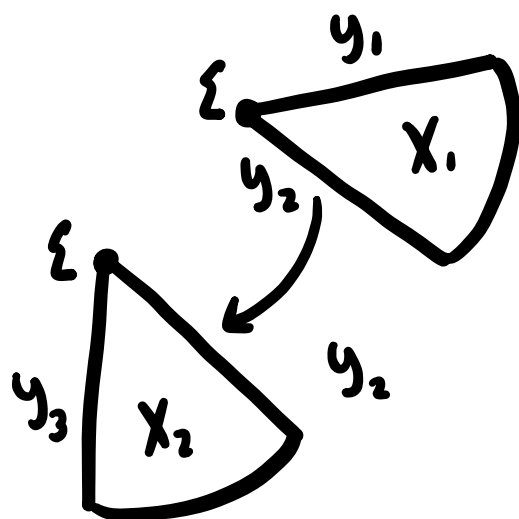


OUR WORK

gluing two pieces

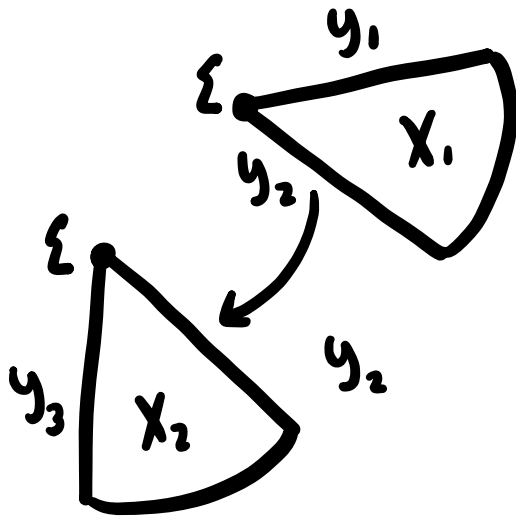
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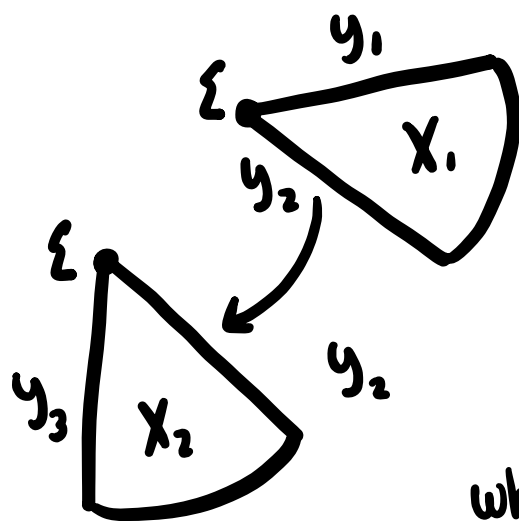


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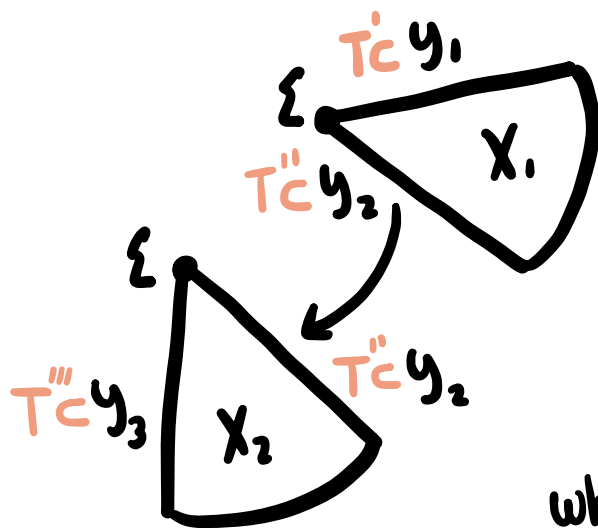
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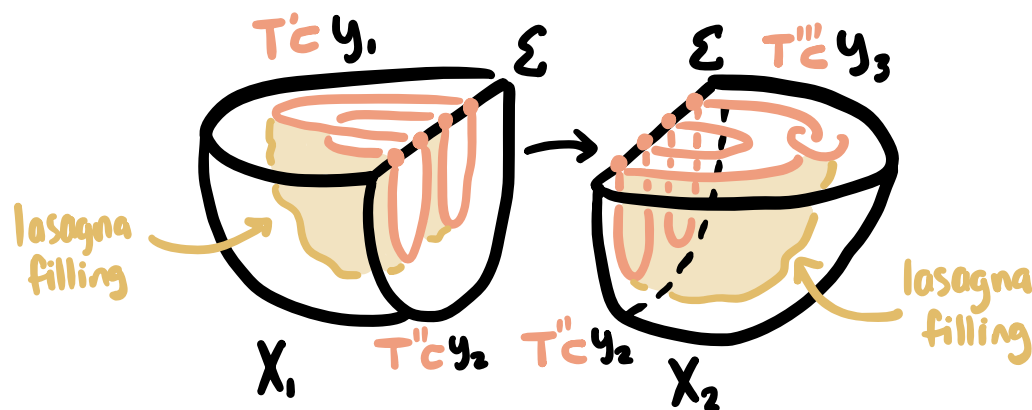
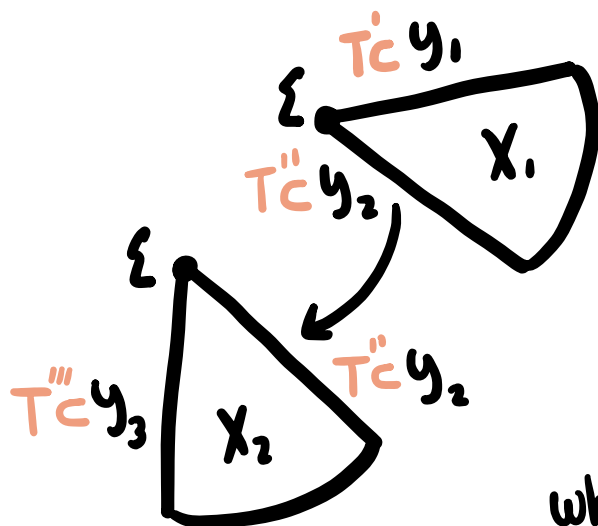
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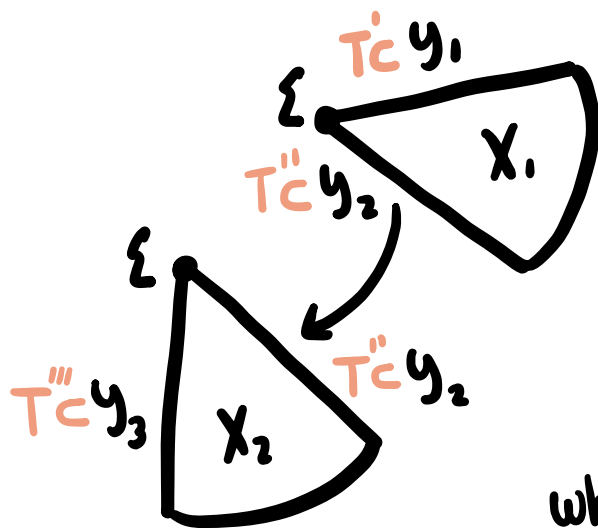
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$$(a \cdot \beta) \otimes c \sim a \otimes (\beta \cdot c)$$

lasagnas! $\begin{cases} a \in S(X_1, T' \cup \tilde{T}'') \\ c \in S(X_2, T'' \cup T''') \\ \beta \in \text{Mor}(\tilde{T}'', T'') \end{cases}$



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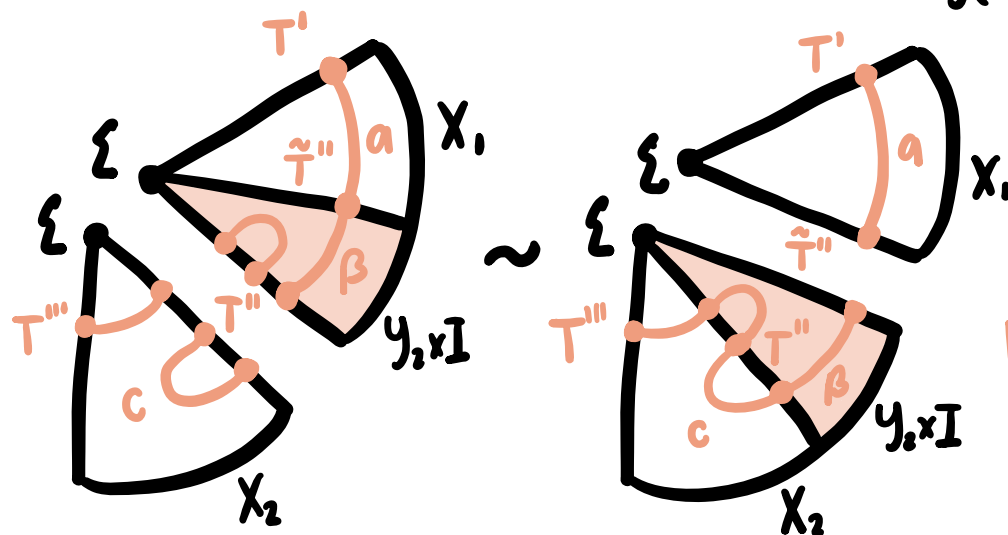
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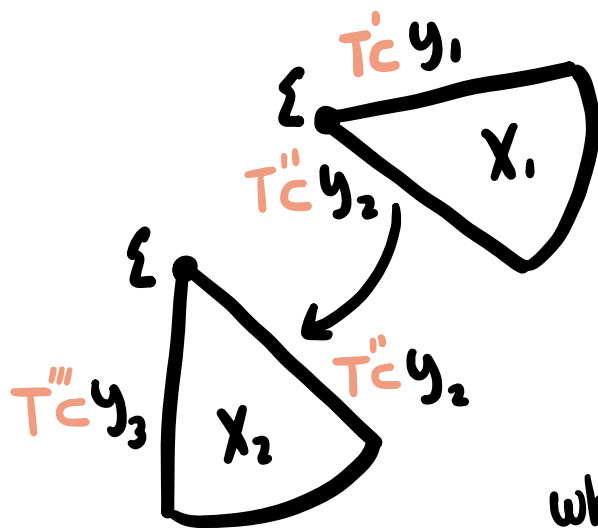
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lasagnas!

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$$(F_{X_1, P} \otimes_{S(Y_2, P)} F_{X_2, P})(T', T''') := \bigoplus_{T'' \in \text{Obj}(S(Y_2, P))} \frac{S(X_1, T' \cup T'')}{F_{X_1, P}(T', T'')} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \frac{S(X_2, T'' \cup T''')}{F_{X_2, P}(T'', T''')} / \sim$$

$S(X_1 \cup X_2, -)$

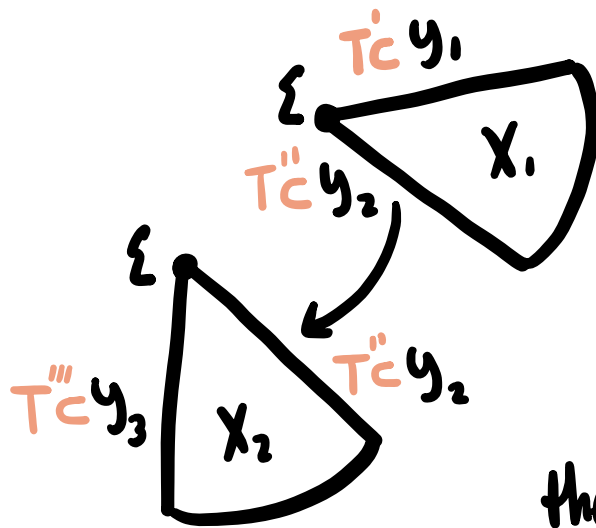
Theorem [BKL]: the map $F_{X_1, P} \otimes_{S(Y_2, P)} F_{X_2, P} \longrightarrow F_{X_1 \cup X_2, Y_2}$ is an isomorphism

$$a \otimes c \longmapsto a \cup c$$

OUR WORK

gluing two pieces

Theorem [BKL]:



$\underbrace{S(X_1, -)}_{\wedge(T', T'')} \underbrace{S(X_2, -)}_{\wedge(T'', T''')} \xrightarrow{\underbrace{S(X_1 \cup X_2, -)}_{\wedge(T', T''')}} \underbrace{F_{X_1 \cup X_2}}_{F_{X_1, P} \otimes F_{X_2, P}}$ is an isomorphism

OUR WORK

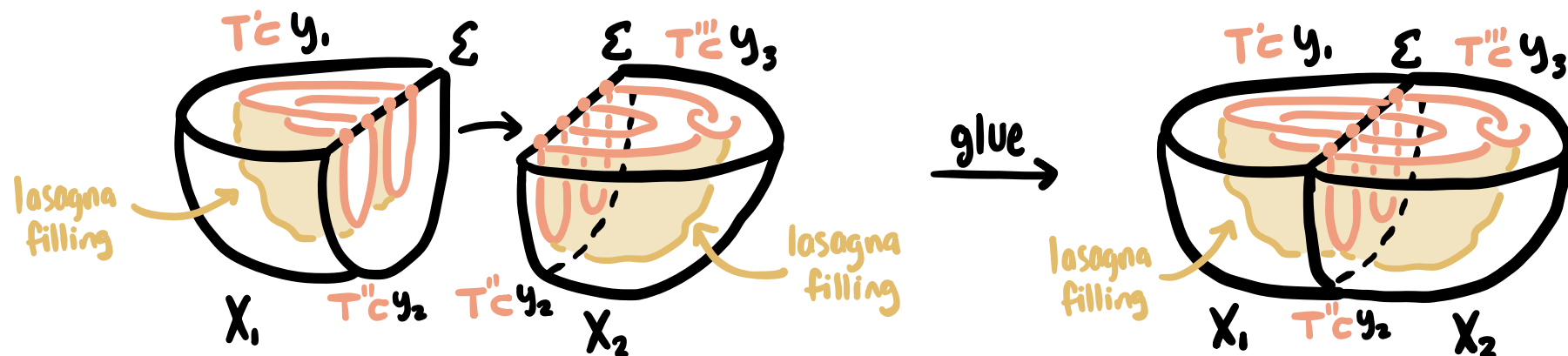
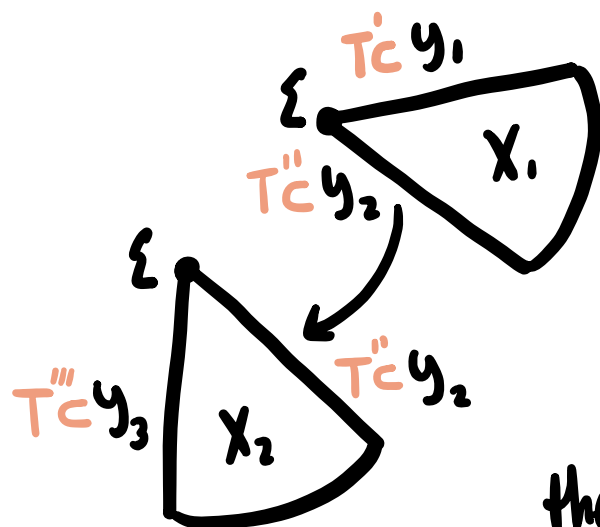
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Theorem [BKL]:

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the map $F_{X_1, P} \otimes_{F_{X_2, P}} F_{X_1 \cup X_2, P} \rightarrow F_{X_1 \cup X_2, P}$ is an isomorphism

$$\wedge(T', T'') \wedge(T'', T''') \wedge(T', T''')$$

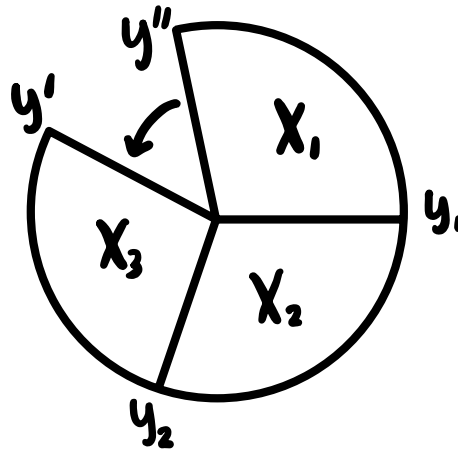


OUR WORK

applying the theorem to trisections, we can glue $X := X_1 \cup_{y_1} X_2 \cup_{y_2} X_3$ to get:

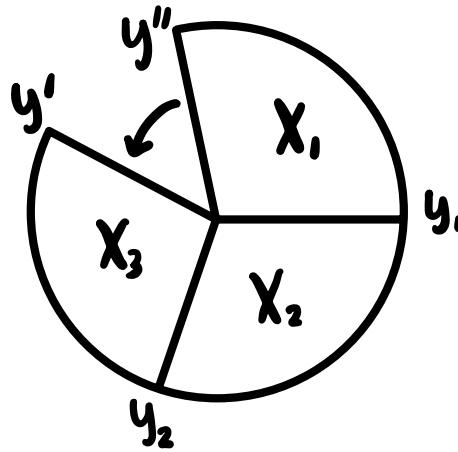
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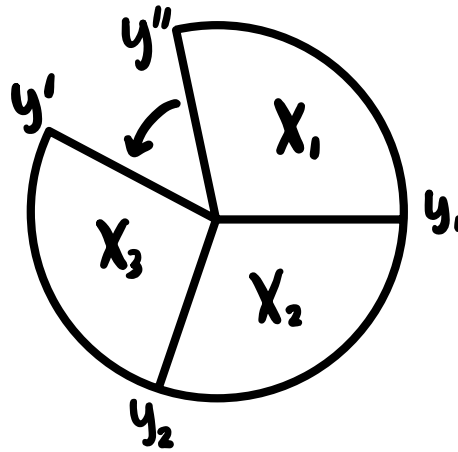


what remains is to self-glue this mfd w/ a diffeo

$$\bar{X} := X / \phi: y' \xrightarrow{\cong} y''$$

OUR WORK

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aka getting a gluing theorem

modulo some (many?) technicalities, this process is very similar to that for the preceding theorem

OUR WORK

Self gluing

OUR WORK

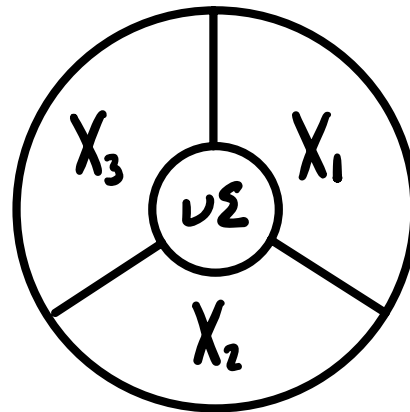
Self gluing

Theorem [BKL]:

$$\langle F_{X,P} \rangle \cong S(\bar{X} \setminus \nu(\Sigma), P \times S')$$

a self-tensor
product

for technical reasons it's
advantageous to break into
two parts: (1) remove $\nu(\Sigma)$,
(2) put back in



OUR WORK

Self gluing

to recover the skein lasagna module of the closed 4-mfld $\bar{X}$,
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OUR WORK

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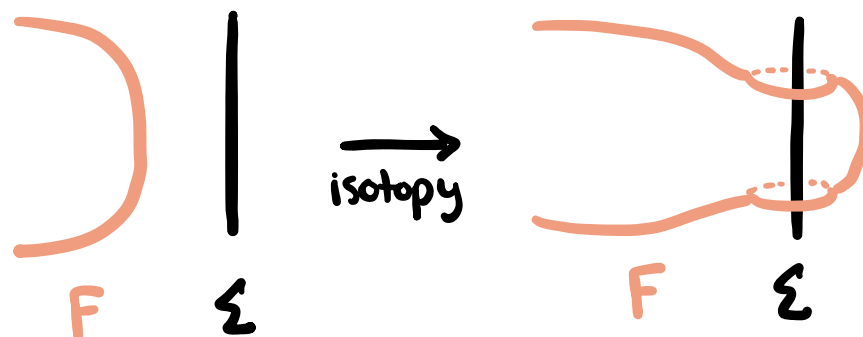
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(a) for a lasagna filling F , $F \sim F \cup (b \times S')$, where b is a braid in $\Sigma \times I$

(b) the following relation "across" Σ :



dolce :

CONCRETE CALCULATIONS

(TBD)

THANKS!

