

Zeitschrift: L'Enseignement Mathématique
Band: 44 (1998)
Heft: 3-4: L'ENSEIGNEMENT MATHÉMATIQUE

Artikel: HOMFLY POLYNOMIAL VIA AN INVARIANT OF COLORED PLANE GRAPHS
Kapitel: §5. Invariants corresponding to anti-symmetric tensors
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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-63908>

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Similarly we have

$$\widetilde{\text{wt}} \left(\begin{array}{c} a \uparrow \\ b \uparrow \\ \text{+} \\ a \uparrow \\ b \uparrow \end{array} \right) = -1 \quad \text{and} \quad \widetilde{\text{wt}} \left(\begin{array}{c} a \uparrow \\ a \uparrow \\ \text{+} \\ a \uparrow \\ a \uparrow \end{array} \right) = q^{1/2}.$$

We have a similar formula for a negative crossing.

Therefore we see that our graph invariant gives an R -matrix of the form

$$R_{ij}^{kl} = \begin{cases} q^{1/2} - q^{-1/2} & \text{if } i = k > j = l, \\ -1 & \text{if } i = l \neq j = k, \\ q^{1/2} & \text{if } i = j = k = l, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise;} \end{cases}$$

and

$$(R^{-1})_{ij}^{kl} = \begin{cases} -q^{1/2} + q^{-1/2} & \text{if } i = k < j = l, \\ -1 & \text{if } i = l \neq j = k, \\ q^{-1/2} & \text{if } i = j = k = l, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise;} \end{cases}$$

which coincides with $-R(q^{1/2})^{-1}$, where $R(q^{1/2})$ is the R -matrix given in [16], replacing q with $q^{1/2}$.

§5. INVARIANTS CORRESPONDING TO ANTI-SYMETRIC TENSORS

In this section, we will show briefly that our graph invariant gives the quantum link invariant each of its component equipped with an anti-symmetric tensor of the standard n -dimensional representation of $SU(n)$.

Let D be a link diagram each of its component colored with an integer i ($1 \leq i \leq n$). This corresponds to the i -fold anti-symmetric tensor of the standard representation of $SU(n)$.

Then $\langle D \rangle_n$ is defined by

$$\left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ \text{crossing} \\ j \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n = \sum_{k=0}^i (-1)^{k+(j+1)i} q^{(i-k)/2} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \quad j+k-i \uparrow \quad j \uparrow \\ \text{diagram} \\ j+k \uparrow \quad i-k \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \quad k \uparrow \quad i \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n, \quad \text{for } i \leq j$$

and

$$\left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ \text{crossing} \\ j \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n = \sum_{k=0}^j (-1)^{k+(i+1)j} q^{(j-k)/2} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \quad i+k-j \uparrow \quad j \uparrow \\ \text{diagram} \\ j-k \uparrow \quad i+k \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \quad k \uparrow \quad i \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n, \quad \text{for } i > j$$

For a negative crossing, replace q with q^{-1} .

Now we will show

THEOREM 5.1. *The quantity $\langle D \rangle_n$ with D a colored link diagram is invariant under the Reidemeister moves II and III. Thus it is a colored framed link invariant.*

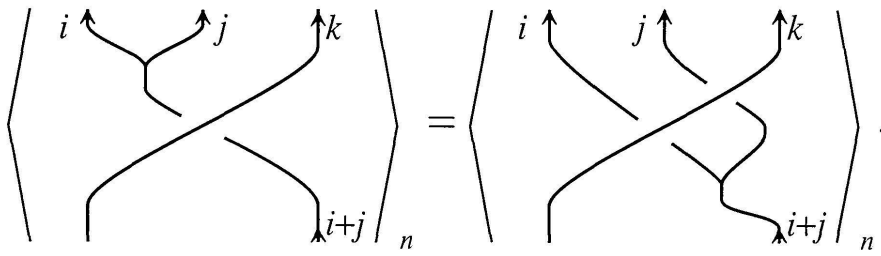
To prove the theorem above, we prepare some lemmas:

LEMMA 5.2.

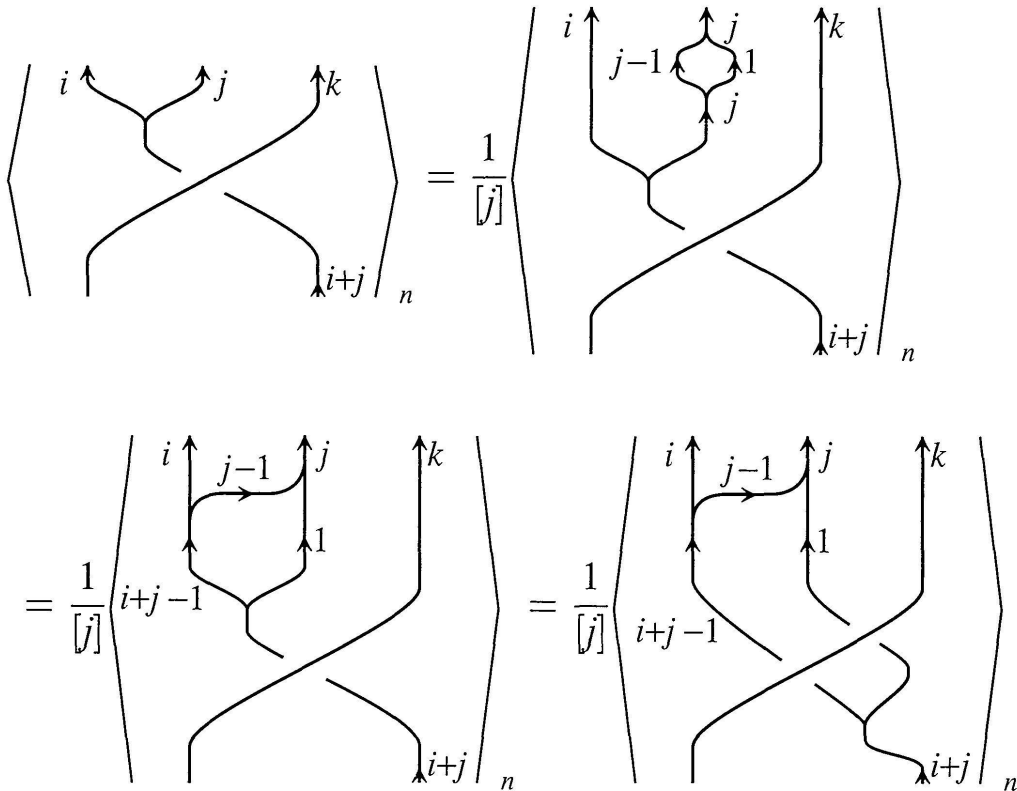
$$\left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \uparrow \quad i+1 \uparrow \quad i \uparrow \\ \text{diagram} \\ i \uparrow \quad 1 \uparrow \\ 1 \uparrow \quad i \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n = [n - i - 1] \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \uparrow \quad i \uparrow \\ \text{diagram} \\ 1 \uparrow \quad i \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n + \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \uparrow \\ \text{diagram} \\ i \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n.$$

Proof. The proof of this lemma is similar to that of Lemma 2.4 and we leave it to the reader. \square

LEMMA 5.3.

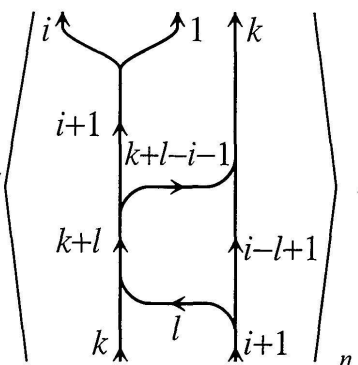
(5.1) 

Proof. It suffices to prove the case $i = 1$ or $j = 1$ since we have



and the conclusion follows from the case $i = 1$ or $j = 1$ and induction. Here we use Lemma A.1 in the first equality.

We only prove the case $j = 1$ and $i < k$ since the remaining case is similar. From the definition, the left hand side of (5.1) with $j = 1$ equals

$$\sum_{l=0}^{i+1} (-1)^{l+(k+1)(i+1)} q^{(i-l+1)/2} \cdot \text{Diagram}$$


The right hand side becomes

$$\sum_{l=0}^i (-1)^{l+(k+1)(i+1)} q^{(i-l+1)/2} \left[\text{Diagram 1} + \sum_{l=0}^i (-1)^{l+(k+1)i+k} q^{(i-l)/2} \text{Diagram 2} \right]$$

Sliding the bar colored with l using Lemma 2.6, the first diagram becomes

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\text{Diagram 1} \right] = [i-l] \left[\text{Diagram 2} \right] + \left[\text{Diagram 3} \right] \\ & = [i-l] \left[\text{Diagram 4} \right] + \left[\text{Diagram 5} \right], \end{aligned}$$

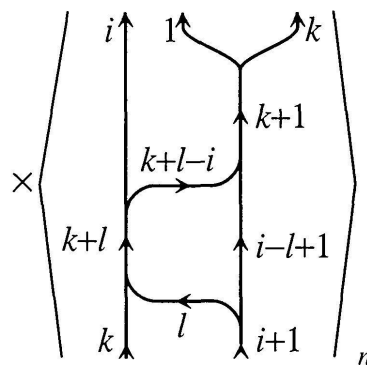
where the first equality follows from Lemma A.7 below.

The second diagram turns out to be

The diagram shows an equality between two network diagrams. The left diagram has strands labeled $i, 1, k, k+1, k+l-i, i-l+1, k+l, i-l, 1, i-l+1, k, l, i+1$ and a boundary n . The right diagram is simpler, with strands labeled $i, 1, k, k+1, k+l-i, i-l+1, k+l, l, i+1$ and a boundary n . The equality is indicated by $= [i-l+1]$.

Therefore the right hand side of (5.1) becomes

$$\left\{ \sum_{l=0}^i (-1)^{l+(k+1)(i+1)} q^{(i-l+1)/2} [i-l] + \sum_{l=0}^i (-1)^{l+(k+1)i+k} q^{(i-l)/2} [i-l+1] \right\}$$



$$+ \sum_{l=0}^i (-1)^{l+(k+1)(i+1)} q^{(i-l+1)/2}$$

A network diagram with strands labeled $i, 1, k, i+1, k+l-i-1, i-l+1, k+l, k, l, i+1$ and a boundary n .

$$= \sum_{l=0}^i (-1)^{l+(k+1)(i+1)+1}$$

A network diagram with strands labeled $i, 1, k, k+1, k+l-i, i-l+1, k+l, k, l, i+1$ and a boundary n .

$$+ \sum_{l=0}^i (-1)^{l+(k+1)(i+1)} q^{(i-l+1)/2} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \quad 1 \uparrow \quad k \uparrow \\ i+1 \uparrow \quad k+l-i-1 \uparrow \\ k+l \uparrow \quad i-l+1 \uparrow \\ k \uparrow \quad l \uparrow \quad i+1 \uparrow \\ n \end{array} \right\rangle .$$

We finally see that the right hand side of (5.1) minus the left hand side equals

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{l=0}^i (-1)^{l+(k+1)(i+1)+1} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \quad 1 \uparrow \quad k \uparrow \\ k+l \uparrow \quad k+1 \uparrow \\ k+l-i \uparrow \quad i-l+1 \uparrow \\ k \uparrow \quad l \uparrow \quad i+1 \uparrow \\ n \end{array} \right\rangle - (-1)^{i+1+(k+1)(i+1)} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \quad 1 \uparrow \quad k \uparrow \\ i+1 \uparrow \\ k \uparrow \quad k+i+1 \uparrow \quad i+1 \uparrow \\ n \end{array} \right\rangle \\ &= \sum_{l=0}^{i+1} (-1)^{l+(k+1)(i+1)+1} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \quad 1 \uparrow \quad k \uparrow \\ k+l \uparrow \quad k+1 \uparrow \\ k+l-i \uparrow \quad i-l+1 \uparrow \\ k \uparrow \quad l \uparrow \quad i+1 \uparrow \\ n \end{array} \right\rangle = 0 . \end{aligned}$$

Here the last equality follows from Lemma A.9, completing the proof. □

PROOF OF THEOREM 5.1

The invariance under the Reidemeister move II. We will first show

$$\left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \quad j \uparrow \\ \text{Reidemeister II} \\ n \end{array} \right\rangle = \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \\ n \end{array} \right\rangle .$$

It suffices to show the case $i = 1$ from Lemmas A.1 and 5.3 since

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Diagram 1} = \frac{1}{[i]} \text{Diagram 2} = \frac{1}{[i]} \text{Diagram 3} \\
 & = \frac{1}{[i]} \text{Diagram 4} = \frac{1}{[i]} \text{Diagram 5} \\
 & = \langle \text{Diagram 6} \rangle,
 \end{aligned}$$

where the second equality follows from Lemma 5.3 and the fourth by induction on i . Now we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Diagram 1} \\
 & = \text{Diagram 2} - q^{1/2} \text{Diagram 3} - q^{-1/2} \text{Diagram 4} + \text{Diagram 5}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \\ 1 \uparrow \end{array} \begin{array}{c} j-1 \rightarrow \\ j \rightarrow \\ j-1 \leftarrow \\ j \leftarrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n + \left(-q^{1/2}[j] - q^{-1/2}[j] + [j+1] \right) \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \uparrow \\ j+1 \uparrow \\ 1 \uparrow \end{array} \begin{array}{c} j \rightarrow \\ j \rightarrow \\ j \leftarrow \\ j \leftarrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n \\
 &= \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n + \left([j-1] - q^{1/2}[j] - q^{-1/2}[j] + [j+1] \right) \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \uparrow \\ j+1 \uparrow \\ 1 \uparrow \end{array} \begin{array}{c} j \rightarrow \\ j \rightarrow \\ j \leftarrow \\ j \leftarrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n \\
 &= \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n,
 \end{aligned}$$

where we use Lemma A.4 in the third equality.

Next we will show

$$\left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ \downarrow \\ \downarrow \\ j \downarrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n = \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ \downarrow \\ j \downarrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n.$$

It also suffices to show the case $i = 1$ as above. We have

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \uparrow \\ \downarrow \\ \downarrow \\ j \downarrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n \\
 &= \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \uparrow \\ j \downarrow \\ 1 \uparrow \\ j \downarrow \end{array} \begin{array}{c} j-1 \rightarrow \\ j-1 \leftarrow \\ j-1 \rightarrow \\ j-1 \leftarrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n - q^{1/2} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \uparrow \\ j \downarrow \\ 1 \uparrow \\ j \downarrow \end{array} \begin{array}{c} j+1 \rightarrow \\ j+1 \leftarrow \\ j+1 \rightarrow \\ j+1 \leftarrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n - q^{-1/2} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \uparrow \\ j \downarrow \\ 1 \uparrow \\ j \downarrow \end{array} \begin{array}{c} j-1 \rightarrow \\ j-1 \leftarrow \\ j-1 \rightarrow \\ j-1 \leftarrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n + \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \uparrow \\ j \downarrow \\ 1 \uparrow \\ j \downarrow \end{array} \begin{array}{c} j+1 \rightarrow \\ j+1 \leftarrow \\ j+1 \rightarrow \\ j+1 \leftarrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n \\
 &= \left([n-j+1] - q^{1/2}[n-j] - q^{-1/2}[n-j] \right) \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \uparrow \\ j-1 \rightarrow \\ j-1 \leftarrow \\ j \downarrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n + \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \uparrow \\ j \downarrow \\ 1 \uparrow \\ j \downarrow \end{array} \begin{array}{c} j+1 \rightarrow \\ j+1 \leftarrow \\ j+1 \rightarrow \\ j+1 \leftarrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left([n-j+1] - q^{1/2}[n-j] - q^{-1/2}[n-j] + [n-j-1] \right) \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \uparrow \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ 1 \downarrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n \\
 &\quad + \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \uparrow \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ j \downarrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n \\
 &= \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \uparrow \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ j \downarrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n,
 \end{aligned}$$

where we use Lemma 5.2 in the third equality. Now the proof for the Reidemeister move II is complete.

The invariance under the Reidemeister move III. This is proved by repeated application of Lemma 5.3 and details are omitted. See the proof of Theorem 3.1.

A. APPENDIX

In this appendix, we give proofs of lemmas used in the previous section.

LEMMA A.1.

$$\left\langle \begin{array}{c} \uparrow i \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \downarrow j \end{array} \right\rangle_n = [j] \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \uparrow i \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \downarrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n$$

for $i \geq j \geq 0$.

Proof. The proof for $j = 1$ is similar to that of Lemma 2.2 and omitted. For $j > 1$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \uparrow i \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \downarrow j \end{array} \right\rangle_n &= \frac{1}{[j]} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \uparrow i \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \downarrow j \end{array} \right\rangle_n = \frac{1}{[j]} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \uparrow i \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \downarrow j \end{array} \right\rangle_n \\
 &= \frac{[i-j+1]}{[j]} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \uparrow i \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \downarrow j \end{array} \right\rangle_n = \frac{[i-j+1]}{[j]} [j-1] \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \uparrow i \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \downarrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n = [j] \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \uparrow i \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \downarrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n,
 \end{aligned}$$

where the second equality follows from Lemma 2.6 and the fourth by induction. The proof is complete. \square