

Clasp<sub>q</sub> formular in Type  $B_2/C_2$

Starting pt  $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$  has a natural rep.  $V$ .

$$\text{Fund}(U_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2)) = \langle V \rangle_0$$

has a diagrammatic presentation

$$I = \text{id}_V \quad \begin{matrix} \text{tr}_V \\ \uparrow \\ V \otimes V \end{matrix} = \cap \quad \begin{matrix} V \otimes V \\ \uparrow \\ \text{tr}_V \end{matrix} = \cup$$

$$\text{Relations } \cap = I = \cup, \quad O = -[2]_q$$

$$\text{Rep.s.d.}(U_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2)) = \text{Kar}(\text{Fund}(U_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2)))$$

Facts from Rep. theory of  $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$

$$\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \longleftrightarrow \text{f.d. reps of } U_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$$

$$n \longmapsto V_n.$$

$$V_n \subseteq V^{\otimes n}, \text{ w/mult. 1.}$$

$$V_n \notin V^{\otimes k} \text{ for } k < n$$

$$V_n \otimes V = V_{n+1} \oplus V_{n-1}, \quad V_{-1} = 0$$

We deduce the Jones-Wenzl recursion:

$$1 \dots 1 \quad 11 \quad 11 \quad \frac{11 \dots 1}{n} \mid$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} \dots \\ n \\ \dots \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{c} \dots \\ n+1 \\ \dots \end{array} \right| + \left| \begin{array}{c} \dots \\ n \\ \dots \\ n-1 \\ \dots \\ n \end{array} \right| K_n^{n-1}$$

Goal Compute  $K_n^{n-1}$ .

Use JW recursion

$$K_n^{n-1} = \text{coeff of } id$$

$$= -[2] - \frac{1}{K_{n-1}^{n-2}}$$

Solution  $K_1^0 = -[2]$

$$K_n^{n-1} = \frac{-[n+1]}{[n]}$$

What about  $C_2$ ?

$$sp_4 \hookrightarrow L_{1,0} \leftarrow \text{natural rep}$$

$$L_{0,1} \leftarrow \lambda^2(\text{nat})/\text{tw}$$

(Kuperberg '97)  $I = id_{L_{1,0}}$      $\{ = id_{L_{0,1}}$

$L_{0,1}$   
↑  
 $L_{1,0} \otimes L_{1,0}$

$$(\text{Kuperberg '97}) \quad I = \text{id}_{L_{\lambda,0}} \quad \} = \text{id}_{L_{\lambda,1}} \quad \} \quad L_{\lambda,0} \otimes L_{\lambda,0}^T$$

$$\text{Relations} \quad V = q^{1/2} \quad O = \frac{-[C]_V [2]_V}{[3]_V}$$

$$\textcircled{O} = \frac{[C]_V [5]_V}{[3]_V [2]_V}$$

$$\textcircled{O} = -[2]_V^2, \quad \textcircled{O} = \infty, \quad \textcircled{O} = \infty$$

$$[ \text{---} ] = \text{Y} + \text{II} - \text{V}$$

Do a similar (but much more complicated!) analysis to find

$$K_{n,m}^{n+2, m-1}$$

to get 7 (!!!) recursions that can be solved and agree with

Clasp Conjecture (Eriat)

$$K_{\lambda}^{\lambda+\mu} = \prod_{\alpha \in \Phi_+(\mu)} \frac{[(\lambda^\vee, \lambda+\rho)]_{v_\alpha v^\alpha}}{[(\lambda^\vee, \lambda+\rho+\mu)]_{v_\alpha v^\alpha}}$$

Known up to  $2g_4$  and now  $2g_4$  too.