

Meeting 1: (Hopf link) HOMFLY polynomial and Hilbert scheme of singular curve

Tuesday, January 10, 2023 2:26 PM

HOMFLY polynomial '80s

$$L \longrightarrow P_L(a, q)$$

$$a(\nearrow) - a^{-1}(\searrow) = (q - q^{-1})(\nearrow)$$

Specialization $a = q^2$
 \rightarrow Jones polynomial
 $a = 1$
 \rightarrow Alexander poly

$$\text{unknot } \bigcirc = \frac{a - a^{-1}}{q - q^{-1}}$$

$$P_{L_1 \cup L_2} = P_{L_1} \cdot P_{L_2}$$

Ex:

$$a \underbrace{\text{Hopf link}}_H - a^{-1} \underbrace{\text{2 unknots}}_{\frac{(a - a^{-1})^2}{(q - q^{-1})^2}} = (q - q^{-1}) \underbrace{\text{unknot}}_{\frac{a - a^{-1}}{q - q^{-1}}}$$

$$aH - a^{-1} \frac{(a - a^{-1})^2}{(q - q^{-1})^2} = (q - q^{-1}) \frac{a - a^{-1}}{q - q^{-1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} aH &= \left(\frac{a - a^{-1}}{q - q^{-1}} \right) \left(a^{-1} \frac{(a - a^{-1})}{q - q^{-1}} + (q - q^{-1}) \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{a - a^{-1}}{q - q^{-1}} \right) \left(\frac{1 - a^{-2} + q^2 - 2 + q^{-2}}{q - q^{-1}} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{a - a^{-1}}{q - q^{-1}} \right) \left(\frac{q^2 - 1 + q^{-2}}{q - q^{-1}} - a^{-2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

\hookrightarrow most interesting for today

Consider

• $q^2 - 1 + q^{-2}$ (Laurent) polynomial in q three terms

$$\frac{q^2 - 1 + q^{-2}}{q - q^{-1}} = q^{-1} \frac{1 - q^2 + q^4}{1 - q^2} = q^{-1} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{q^4}{1 - q^2} \right)$$

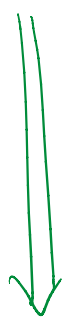
- 1 1 . 4 6 8 \

$$\frac{1}{q - q^{-1}} = \frac{1}{1 - q^2} = \frac{1}{1 - q^2} = q^{-1} (1 + q^4 + q^6 + q^8 + \dots)$$

∞ series w/ + coeff

Khovanov - Rozansky

HOMFLY homology



$L \rightarrow$ triply graded homology $HHH(L) = \bigoplus HHH^{i,j,k}(L)$

$$\sum a^i q^j \underbrace{(-1)^k}_{\text{Euler char}} \dim HHH^{i,j,k}(L) = P(a, q)$$

Khovanov homology

(considers harder)

\hookrightarrow using Jones polynomial

Ex



positive Hopf link

machine

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Hom deg 2} \\ \text{only homology} \end{array} \quad \mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2] \xrightarrow{0} \mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2] \xrightarrow{1} \mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2] \quad \leftarrow \text{a-degree 1}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Hom deg 2} \\ (1 - q^2)^2 \end{array} \quad \mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2] \xrightarrow{0} \mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2] \xrightarrow{x_2 - x_1} \mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2] \quad \leftarrow \text{a-degree 0}$$

$H^* = \frac{\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2]}{(x_1 - x_2)} \rightarrow \text{after grading } \frac{1}{1 - q^2}$

compute generating series, graded ring

corresponds to $q^2 - 1 + q^2$

Exercise: Compute graded dim of H^* assuming $\deg_j(x_1) = \deg_j(x_2) = 2$
 \rightarrow see actual

Remark: 1) Module over $\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2]$ \leftarrow natural link invariant

marked point on link components \leftrightarrow action of $\mathbb{C}[x]$

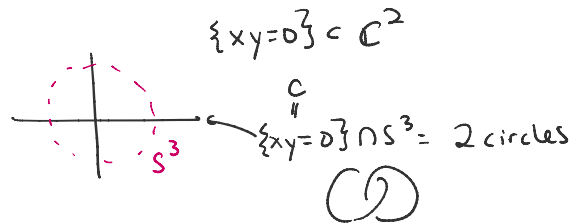
marked point on link components \longleftrightarrow action of $\mathbb{C}[x]$
 2) S_2 action!

Triply graded homology models

- $\text{Hilb}^k(\text{singular curves}) \nleftrightarrow \text{Affine Springer Fibers}$ Algebraic links
- braid varieties pos. braids
- $\text{Hilb}^k(\mathbb{C}^2) \nleftrightarrow \text{coherent sheaves}$ information stored can add full twist (NICE)
 \hookrightarrow just tensored w/ line bundle

Couple cases known homotopic

Ex:

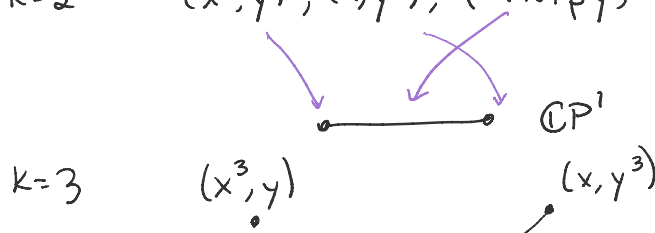


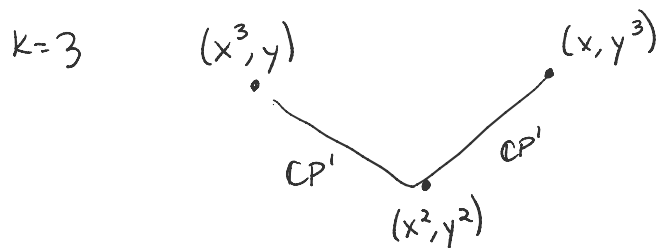
$\mathbb{C}[x,y] = \text{ring of alg. fcn on } \mathbb{C}^2$
 $\frac{\mathbb{C}[x,y]}{(x,y)} = \mathcal{O}_C$ ideal defining curve
 $\frac{\mathbb{C}[[x,y]]}{(x,y)} = \mathcal{O}_{C,0}$ ring of alg. fcn on C
completed local ring of fcn on C at 0

$\text{Hilb}^k(C, 0) = \text{Hilbert scheme of } k \text{ points on } C \text{ at } 0$
 \parallel


$$\left\{ I \subset \mathcal{O}_{C,0} : I \text{ ideal } \dim \frac{\mathcal{O}_{C,0}}{I} = k \right\}$$

$k=0$ $\mathcal{O}_{C,0}$
 $k=1$ $\mathfrak{m} = (x,y)$
 $k=2$ $(x^2, y), (x, y^2), (\alpha x + \beta y) \alpha, \beta \neq 0$





Conclusion:

k	Hilb^k
0	•
1	•
2	— \mathbb{CP}^1
3	\times $2\mathbb{CP}^1$
\vdots	
k	 chain of $(k-1) \mathbb{CP}^1$

$$H^0 = \mathbb{C}$$

$$H^2 = \mathbb{C}^k$$

Claim/Exercise:

$$\bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} H^*(\text{Hilb}^k) = \left(\begin{smallmatrix} a=0 \\ \text{part} \end{smallmatrix} \right) \text{ of } \text{HH}(\text{Hofst}_{\text{link}})$$

naturally bigraded by k
 \rightarrow homological degree

$$\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2] \xrightarrow{0} \mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2] \xrightarrow{x_1 - x_2} \mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2]$$

Remark: • S_2 action (swap $x \leftrightarrow y$)

• subtle: action of x_1, x_2

(Rennemo, Kivinen, ...)

• "Full" Hilbert scheme $(k+1)$ -components

$$B|_{\mathbb{C}^{j-1} \times \mathbb{C}^{k-i-1}} \mathbb{C}^i \times \mathbb{C}^{k-i}$$

$$B|_{C^{j-1} \times C^{k-i-1}} C^i \times C^{k-i} \quad .$$