Charles University Prague - Department of Algebra

On Conjugation Quandle Coloring of Torus Knots

Joint work with my cat

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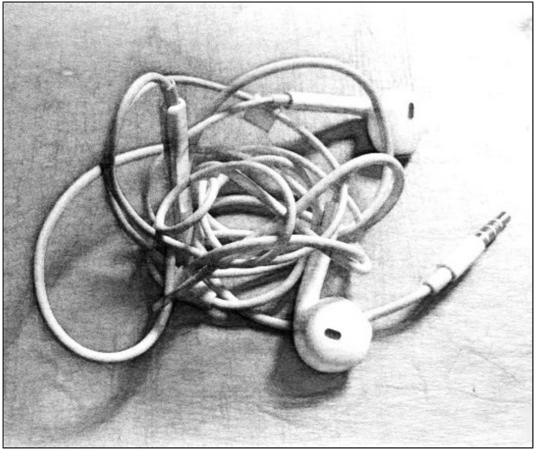
Outline

1. Fundamentals of Knot Theory
2. Torus Knots and Quandles
3. Coloring with matrices
4. Coloring with D_n and S_n

F. Spaggiari, *On conjugation quandle coloring of torus knots.* Work in progress, **2023**

1. Fundamentals of Knot Theory

What is a knot?



This is not a *mathematical* knot!

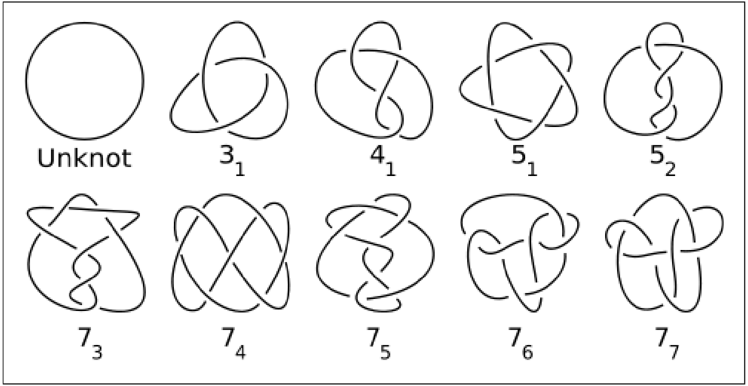
What is a knot, formally?

Having loose ends oversimplifies the situation. We need to *glue the ends*.

Definition (Knot)

A **knot** is a closed non-self-intersecting curve in $\mathbb{R}^3$.

Equivalence Problem: determine if two given knots can be continuously deformed one into the other, aiming the *classification*.



Remark: K can be untangled $\iff$ K is equivalent to the unknot.

Definition (Knot invariant)

A **knot invariant** is a knot function $\mathcal{I}$ such that

$$K_1 \cong K_2 \implies \mathcal{I}(K_1) = \mathcal{I}(K_2).$$

Our invariant is **coloring**: we associate a mathematical object with every **strand** of the knot such that at each **crossing** some conditions are fulfilled.

Where is the Algebra behind knots...?

Quandles

Definition (Quandle)

A **quandle** is a binar $(Q, \triangleright)$ such that for all $x, y, z \in Q$

1. Idempotency: $x \triangleright x = x$

2. Right self-distributivity: $(x \triangleright y) \triangleright z = (x \triangleright z) \triangleright (y \triangleright z)$

3. Right invertibility: $w \triangleright x = y$ has a unique solution $w \in Q$.

Example (Conjugation quandle)

Let G be a group and define $x \triangleright y = yxy^{-1}$. Then $(G, \triangleright)$ is a *conjugation quandle*, denoted by $\mathsf{Conj}(G)$.

Remark: Of particular interest is $\mathsf{Conj}(\mathsf{GL}(2, q))$: it produces satisfactory results while being reasonably handy.

Proposition

Let $(Q, \triangleright)$ be a quandle.

1. $\triangleright$ *is associative* $\implies$ $(Q, \triangleright)$ *is a trivial quandle.*
2. $\triangleright$ *has an identity element* $\implies$ $(Q, \triangleright)$ *is a trivial quandle.*

They are far away from being groups.

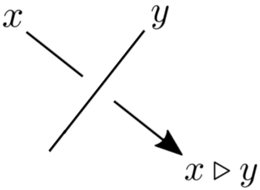
However...

Quandles can be used for coloring knots!

Definition (Quandle coloring)

A $(Q, \triangleright)$**-coloring** of a knot K is a way to associate elements of Q with the strands of K such that at every crossing of K

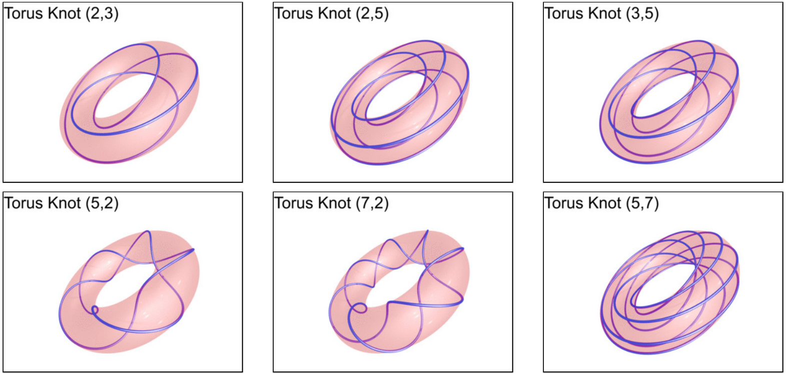
$$x \text{ under } y \text{ produces } z \text{ in } K \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad x \triangleright y = z \text{ in } (Q, \triangleright).$$

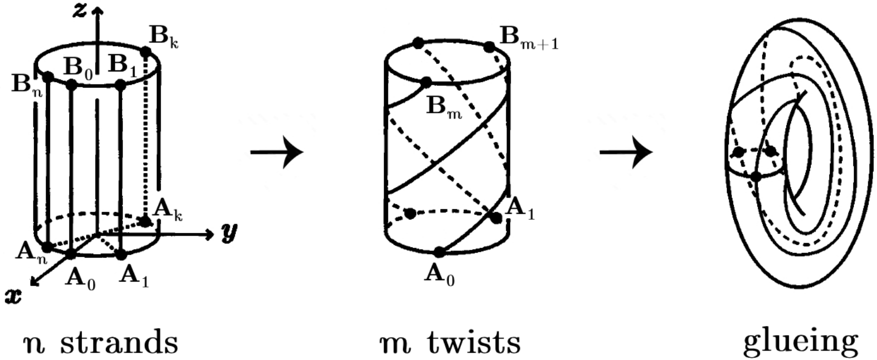


Only **non-trivial colorings** are interesting.

Definition (**Torus Knot**)

A **torus knot** is any knot that can be embedded on the trivial torus.



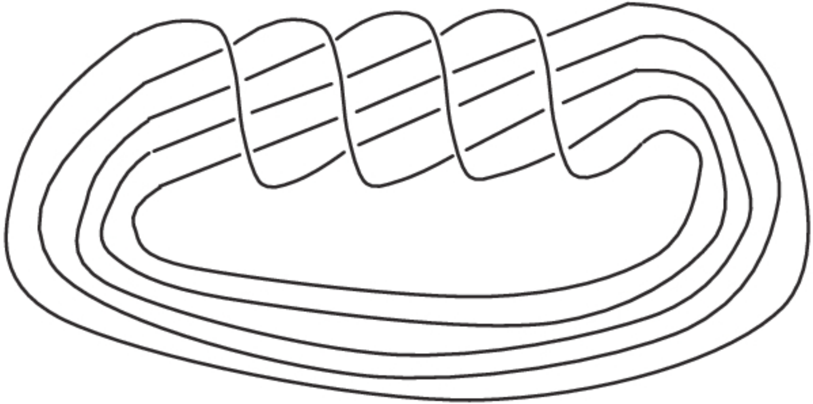


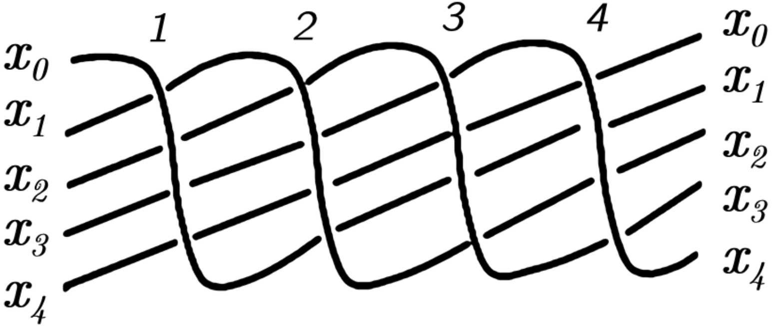
Notation K(m, n)

The **torus knot** with n strands and m twists will be denoted by K(m, n).

Insight on torus knots

2D diagram representation





$\mathsf{K}(4,5)$

2. Torus Knots and Quandles

Problem:

$\mathsf{K}(m,n)$ **is** $\mathsf{Conj}(G)$**-colorable**

$$\Updownarrow$$

some conditions in G **hold**

Conjugation quandle coloring of $\mathsf{K}(m, n)$

Theorem

Let G be a group. The following are equivalent:

1. $\mathsf{K}(m, n)$ *is* $\mathsf{Conj}(G)$*-colorable.*
2. $\exists x_0, \ldots, x_{n-1} \in G$ *such that all the following terms are equal*
$$\{x_{\sigma^k(0)} x_{\sigma^k(1)} \ldots x_{\sigma^k(m-1)} : k = 0, \ldots, n-1\},$$
where $\sigma = (0\ 1\ 2\ \ldots\ n-1) \in \mathsf{S}_n$ *is a cyclic permutation of the indices.*
3. $\exists x_0, \ldots, x_{n-1} \in G$ *such that for* $u = x_{n-m} x_{n-m+1} \ldots x_{n-2} x_{n-1}$ *we have*
$$x_i \triangleright u = x_{i-m} \pmod{n} \qquad \forall i = 0, \ldots, n-1.$$

Remark: It translates a geometric coloring condition only in terms of quandle or group equations (*n.b.* quandles are nice, but groups are better!).

Weakening the problem

Theorem

$\mathsf{K}(m,n)$ is $\mathsf{Conj}(G)$-colorable if and only if there is a prime factor p of m and a prime factor q of n such that $\mathsf{K}(p,q)$ is $\mathsf{Conj}(G)$-colorable.

Theorem

Let $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and p be a prime such that $p \nmid m$. Then $\mathsf{K}(m,p)$ is $\mathsf{Conj}(G)$-colorable if and only if there is $u \in G$ such that the centralizers $\mathsf{C}_G(u^p) \setminus \mathsf{C}_G(u) \neq \emptyset$.

Remark: The colorability of $\mathsf{K}(m,p)$

- Depends on a single element $u \in G$.
- It does not depend on m.

3. Coloring with matrices

Problem:

$\mathsf{K}(m,p)$ **is** $\mathsf{Conj}(\mathsf{GL}(2,q))$**-colorable**

$$\Updownarrow$$

$f(m,p,q)$ **holds**

We know the conjugacy classes of G, the representatives, and their centralizers.

Type	u	$\mathsf{C}_{\mathsf{GL}(2,q)}(u)$
Type 1	$\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}$	$\mathsf{GL}(2,q)$
Type 2	$\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix}$	$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} u & 0 \\ 0 & v \end{pmatrix} \in \mathsf{GL}(2,q) \colon u, v \neq 0 \right\}$
Type 3	$\begin{pmatrix} a & 1 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}$	$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} u & v \\ 0 & u \end{pmatrix} \in \mathsf{GL}(2,q) \colon u \neq 0 \right\}$
Type 4	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ a & b \end{pmatrix}$	$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} u & v \\ au & u+bv \end{pmatrix} \in \mathsf{GL}(2,q) \colon u \neq 0 \text{ or } v \neq 0 \right\}$

So, when does the centralizer expand?

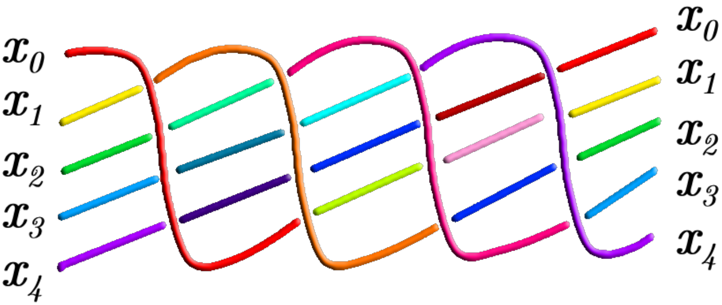
Type	u^p	$\mathsf{C}_{\mathsf{GL}(2,q)}(u^p) \setminus \mathsf{C}_{\mathsf{GL}(2,q)}(u) \neq \emptyset$
Type 1	$\begin{pmatrix} a^p & 0 \\ 0 & a^p \end{pmatrix}$	Never
Type 2	$\begin{pmatrix} a^p & 0 \\ 0 & b^p \end{pmatrix}$	$p \mid q-1$
Type 3	$\begin{pmatrix} a^p & pa^{p-1} \\ 0 & a^p \end{pmatrix}$	$p = q$
Type 4	$\begin{pmatrix} x_{p-1} & y_{p-1} \\ ay_{p-1} & x_{p-1}+by_{p-1} \end{pmatrix}$	$p \mid q+1$

$$\text{where } \begin{cases} x_0 = 0 \\ y_0 = 1 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x_n = ay_{n-1} \\ y_n = x_{n-1} + by_{n-1}. \end{cases} \qquad n \geq 1.$$

Theorem (GL(2, q) coloring characterization)

The following conditions are equivalent.

1. $p \mid q(q+1)(q-1)$.
2. $\mathsf{K}(m,p)$ *is* $\mathsf{Conj}(\mathsf{GL}(2,q))$*-colorable.*
3. $\mathsf{K}(m,p)$ *is* $\mathsf{Conj}(\mathsf{SL}(2,q))$*-colorable.*



4. Coloring with D_n and S_n

Problem:

$\mathsf{K}(m, p)$ **is** $\mathsf{Conj}(\mathsf{D}_n$ (**or** $\mathsf{S}_n))$**-colorable**

$$\Updownarrow$$

$f(n, p)$ **holds**

The characterization for D_n and S_n

Let $m, p \in \mathbb{N}$ be such that $1 < m < p$ and p prime.

Theorem (D_n coloring characterization)

$\mathsf{K}(m,p)$ *is* $\mathsf{Conj}(\mathsf{D}_n)$*-colorable if and only if* $p \mid n$.

Theorem (S_n coloring characterization)

$\mathsf{K}(m,p)$ *is* $\mathsf{Conj}(\mathsf{S}_n)$*-colorable if and only if* $p \leq n$.

Conclusions

Summary:

- We have developed tools to analyze $\mathsf{Conj}(G)$-coloring of a torus knot $\mathsf{K}(m,n)$.
    - We may assume m, n to be primes.
    - The colorability only depends on n and on one element in the group.
- We have completely characterized the colorability in terms of a numeric condition for the groups $\mathsf{GL}(2,q), \mathsf{SL}(2,q), \mathsf{D}_n$, and S_n.

New horizons:

- $\mathsf{Conj}(G)$-coloring of $\mathsf{K}(m,p)$ for other groups G.
- Relations among $\mathsf{Conj}(G)$-coloring and the Jones polynomial.
- $\mathsf{Conj}(G)$-coloring of the Whitehead double of $\mathsf{K}(m,p)$.

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New horizons:

- $\mathsf{Conj}(G)$-coloring of $\mathsf{K}(m, p)$ for other groups G.
- ~~Relations among $\mathsf{Conj}(G)$-coloring and the Jones polynomial.~~ There's none!
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New horizons:

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- ~~Relations among $\mathsf{Conj}(G)$-coloring and the Jones polynomial.~~ There's none!
- ~~$\mathsf{Conj}(G)$-coloring of the Whitehead double of $\mathsf{K}(m,p)$.~~ Hopeless!
- **Proceed with the next project!**

Bibliography I

[1] F. Spaggiari, *On conjugation quandle coloring of torus knots.* Work in progress, **2023**.

[2] K. Murasugi, *Knot Theory and Its Applications*, Birkhäuser Boston, **1996**.

[3] M. Richling, Torus Knots, **2022**, `https://www.mitchr.me/SS/torusKnots/index.html#orgcfdc49b` (visited on 06/23/2023).

That’s all, thanks!

Do you have questions, or knot?

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