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Bordisms and Topological Field Theories [MA5133]

Exercise 1. Finite dimensional modules of a Hopf algebra

Let H be a Hopf algebra with invertible antipode S . Show that any finite-dimensional H -module has a left and right dual.

Solutions can be found on the following link <https://www.math.uni-hamburg.de/home/schweigert/skripten/hskript.pdf> as part of the Proposition 2.5.16.

Exercise 2. Sweedler's Hopf algebra

Consider the \mathbb{C} -algebra H generated by two elements C and X subject to the relations

$$C^2 = 1, \quad X^2 = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad CX + XC = 0.$$

The comultiplication, counit, and antipode are defined by

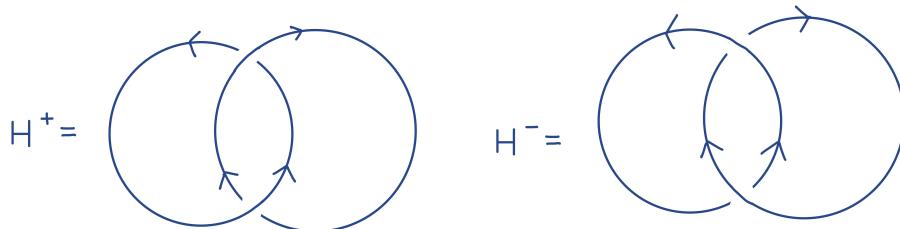
$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(C) &= C \otimes C, & \Delta(X) &= 1 \otimes X + X \otimes C, \\ \varepsilon(C) &= 1, & \varepsilon(X) &= 0, & S(C) &= C \quad \text{and} \quad S(X) = CX. \end{aligned}$$

- (a) Prove that this indeed defines a Hopf algebra.
- (b) Is this Hopf algebra (co)commutative?

Solutions can be found on the following link <https://www.math.uni-hamburg.de/home/robert/Hopf/ws14hopf9sol.pdf> as Problem 3.

Exercise 3. Jones polynomial of Hopf links

- (a) Compute the Jones polynomial of the positive Hopf link H^+ in two different ways: first by the Kauffman bracket and then using the skein relations.
- (b) Compute the Jones polynomial of the negative Hopf link H^- . Do you see any relation between this result and the result of (b)?



Reminder

Kauffman bracket

$$\langle \textcirclearrowleft \rangle = 1$$

$$\langle \texttimes \rangle = A \langle \textcirclearrowright \rangle + A^{-1} \langle \textcirclearrowleft \rangle$$

$$\langle L \cup O \rangle = (-A^2 - A^{-2}) \langle L \rangle$$

$$w(D) = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ crossing} \\ \text{in } D}} \text{sign}(c)$$

$$X(L) = (-A^3)^{-w(P(L))} \langle P(L) \rangle$$

$$V(L) = X(L) \Big|_{A=t^{-1/4}} \sim \text{Jones polynomial}$$

$$\text{sign} \left(\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \end{array} \right) = +1, \quad \text{sign} \left(\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \swarrow \end{array} \right) = -1$$

skein relation

$$t^{-1} V(L_+) - t V(L_-) + (t^{-1/2} - t^{1/2}) V(L_0) = 0$$

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Jones polynomial of Hopf links

(a) I start w/ Kaufmann bracket

$$\langle \text{---} \cap \text{---} \rangle$$

$$= A \langle \text{---} \cap \text{---} \rangle + A^{-1} \langle \text{---} \cap \text{---} \rangle$$

$$= A \left(A \langle \text{---} \cap \text{---} \rangle + A^{-1} \langle \text{---} \cap \text{---} \rangle \right)$$

$$+ A^{-1} \left(A \langle \text{---} \cap \text{---} \rangle + A^{-1} \langle \text{---} \cap \text{---} \rangle \right)$$

$$= A \left(A (-A^2 - A^{-2}) + A^{-1} \right) + A^{-1} \cdot \left(A + A^{-1} (-A^2 - A^{-2}) \right)$$

$$= -A^4 - A^{-4} + A^{-1} + A^{-1} - A^{-4} = -A^4 - A^{-4}$$

$$\langle L \cup O \rangle = (-A^2 - A^{-2}) \langle L \rangle, \quad \langle O \cup O \rangle = -A^2 - A^{-2}$$

$$\chi(H^+) = (-A^3)^{-w(H^+)} \langle \text{OO} \rangle$$

$$w(H^+) = \text{sign}(\text{X}) + \text{sign}(\text{X}) = 1+1=2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\chi(H^+) &= (-A^3)^{-2} (-A^4 - A^{-4}) \\ &= -A^{-2} - A^{-10}\end{aligned}$$

$$V(H^+) = -t^{1/2} - t^{5/2} = -\sqrt{t} - \sqrt{t^5}$$

$$A = t^{-1/4}$$

|| Using skein relations:

$$L_+ = \text{Diagram of two circles with a crossing, one over the other, with arrows indicating orientation. The crossing is positive. The top circle has a blue shaded region. The bottom circle has a blue shaded region. The left side is labeled "H+" with two parallel lines."}, L_- = \text{Diagram of two circles with a crossing, one over the other, with arrows indicating orientation. The crossing is negative. The top circle has a blue shaded region. The bottom circle has a blue shaded region. The right side is followed by a comma.}$$

$$L_0 = \text{Diagram of two circles with a crossing, one over the other, with arrows indicating orientation. The crossing is neutral. The top circle has a blue shaded region. The bottom circle has a blue shaded region. The left side is labeled "L_0 =".}$$

Skein relation:

$$t^{-1} V(L_+) - t V(L_-) + (t^{-1/2} - t^{1/2}) V(L_0) = 0$$

$$L_+ = H^+$$

$$V(L_0) = V(\textcircled{O}) \quad (\text{Reidemeister I})$$

$$V(L_0) = 1$$

$$V(L_-) = V(\textcircled{O} \textcircled{O}) \quad (\text{Reidemeister II})$$

$$= -t^{1/2} - t^{-1/2}$$

$$t^{-1} V(L_+) + \cancel{t^{1/2}} + t^{3/2} + \cancel{t^{-1/2}} - \cancel{t^{1/2}} = 0$$

$$V(H_+) = -t (t^{3/2} + t^{-1/2}) = -t^{5/2} - t^{1/2}$$

(b)

$$V(H^-) = X(H^-) \Big|_{A=t^{-1/4}}$$

$$X(H^-) = (-A^3)^{-w(H^-)} \langle p(H^-) \rangle$$

$$P(H^-) = P(H^+) \Rightarrow \langle p(H^-) \rangle = -A^4 - A^{-4}$$

$$w(H^-) = \text{sign}(\text{↗}) + \text{sign}(\text{↖}) = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow X(H^-) = (-A^3)^{+2} (-A^4 - A^{-4})$$

$$= -A^{10} - A^2$$

$$V(H^-) = -t^{-\frac{5}{2}} - t^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad \blacksquare$$