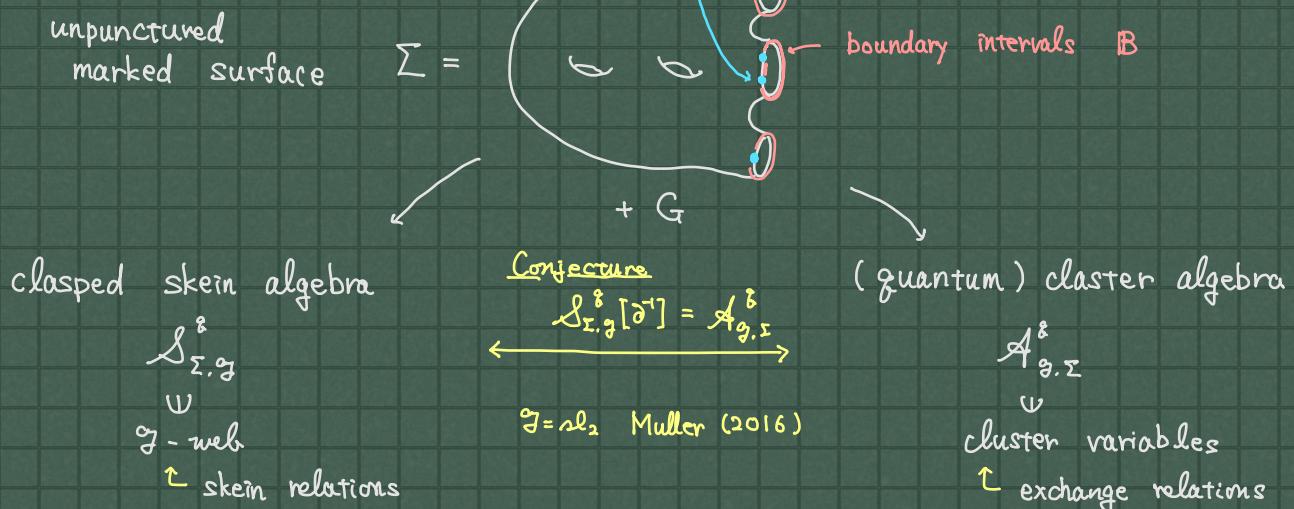


# 曲面のスケイン代数と量子クラスター代数

湯浅 亘 OCAMI · RIMS

- 石橋 典 (東北大)との共著 arXiv: 2101.00643 ( $\text{sl}_3$ )  
 arXiv: 2207.01540 ( $\text{sp}_4$ )  
 + in preparation (state-clasp)  
 に基づく

## § Introduction



When  $g = \text{sl}_3, \text{sp}_4, \#M \geq 2$

Theorem (Ishibashi-Y.)  $\mathcal{S}_{\Sigma, g}^{\circ}[\partial] \subseteq \mathcal{A}_{g, \Sigma}^{\circ} \subsetneq \text{Frac } \mathcal{S}_{\Sigma, g}^{\circ}$

Corollary (Ishibashi-Y. + Ishibashi-Oya-Shen)

an open subspace of decorated twisted  
G-local systems on  $\Sigma$

$$\mathcal{S}_{\Sigma, g}^{\circ}[\partial] = \mathcal{A}_{g, \Sigma}^{\circ} = \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{A}_{g, \Sigma}^{\times})$$

# § clasped skein algebra $\mathcal{S}_{g,\Sigma}^{\text{cl}}$

•  $\mathcal{G}$ -webs  $\Leftrightarrow$  tangled uni-trivalent graphs on  $\Sigma$   
 $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$



( $\omega_i$ : fundamental weights)

- Skein relations
  - internal : diagrammatic relations in FundRep<sub>g</sub>
    - $sl_2$  : Kauffman bracket skein relation
    - rank 2 : Kuperberg etc.
  - clasped : diagrammatic relations at Jones-Wenzl projectors
    - $sl_2$  : Muller
    - $sl_3$  : Frohman-Sikora
    - $sp_4$  : Ishibashi-Y.

e.g.  $sl_2$      $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{X} = g \quad ( + g^{-1} ) \\ \text{O} = (-g^2 - g^{-2}) \phi \end{array} \right.$      $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{Y} = \text{Y} = g^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{Y} \\ \text{O} = 0 \end{array} \right.$

e.g.  $sl_3$

	$= A^2$		$+ A^{-1}$	
	$= A^{-2}$		$+ A$	
	$=$		$+ \text{Y}$	
	$= -[2]$		$\text{Y}$	
	$= [3]$		$= \text{Y}$	

	$= A^2$		$= A^2$
	$= A$		$= A$
	$=$		$=$
	$= 0$		$= 0$
	$= 0$		$= 0$

e.g.  $\mathfrak{sp}_4$

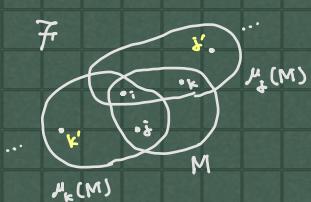
$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{O} &= -\frac{[2][6]}{[3]} \textcircled{\phantom{O}}, & \textcircled{O} &= \frac{[5][6]}{[2][3]} \textcircled{\phantom{O}}, & \textcircled{O} &= 0 \\
 \textcircled{O} &= -[2] \textcircled{\phantom{O}}, & \textcircled{O} &= 0, \\
 \textcircled{O} - [2] \textcircled{H} &= \textcircled{O} - [2] \textcircled{H}, \\
 \textcircled{X} &= \frac{v^2}{[2]} \textcircled{\phantom{O}} + v^{-1} \textcircled{\phantom{O}} + \textcircled{H}, \\
 &= v \textcircled{\phantom{O}} + \frac{v^{-2}}{[2]} \textcircled{\phantom{O}} + \textcircled{H}, \\
 \textcircled{X} &= v \textcircled{\phantom{O}} + v^{-1} \textcircled{H}, \\
 \textcircled{X} &= v \textcircled{H} + v^{-1} \textcircled{H}, \\
 \textcircled{X} &= v^2 \textcircled{\phantom{O}} + v^{-2} \textcircled{\phantom{O}} + \textcircled{H}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{X} &= v \textcircled{\phantom{X}}, & \textcircled{X} &= v^2 \textcircled{\phantom{X}}, \\
 \textcircled{X} &= v \textcircled{\phantom{X}}, & \textcircled{X} &= v \textcircled{\phantom{X}}, \\
 \textcircled{X} &= \textcircled{\phantom{X}}, & \textcircled{X} &= \textcircled{\phantom{X}}, \\
 \textcircled{X} &= \frac{1}{[2]} \textcircled{\phantom{X}}, & \textcircled{X} &= 0, \\
 \textcircled{X} &= 0, & \textcircled{X} &= 0, & \textcircled{X} &= 0, & \textcircled{X} &= 0, & \textcircled{X} &= 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

§ quantum cluster algebra  $\mathcal{A}_{g,\Sigma}$

$\mathcal{F}$ : a skew-field,  $I = I_{uf} \sqcup I_f$ : index set  $D = \text{diag}(d_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \mid i \in I)$

•  $S = (B, \Pi, \Lambda, M)$ : quantum seed



•  $B = (b_{ij})_{i,j \in I} = \left( \begin{array}{c|c} I_{uf} & I_f \\ \hline \mathbb{Z} & \mathbb{Z} \\ \mathbb{Z} & \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right) I_{uf} \quad \text{s.t. } DB \text{ : skew-symmetric exchange matrix}$

•  $\Pi = (\pi_{ij} \in \mathbb{Z})_{i,j \in I}$  : skew-symmetric compatibility matrix

•  $\Lambda = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathbb{Z} f_i$  with a skew-symmetric form  $\Pi(f_i, f_j) = \pi_{ij}$

•  $M : \Lambda \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \setminus \{0\}$  s.t.  $M(\alpha)M(\beta) = \frac{\pi(\alpha, \beta)}{2} M(\alpha + \beta)$   
toric frame  $\text{Frac } M(\Lambda) = \mathcal{F}$

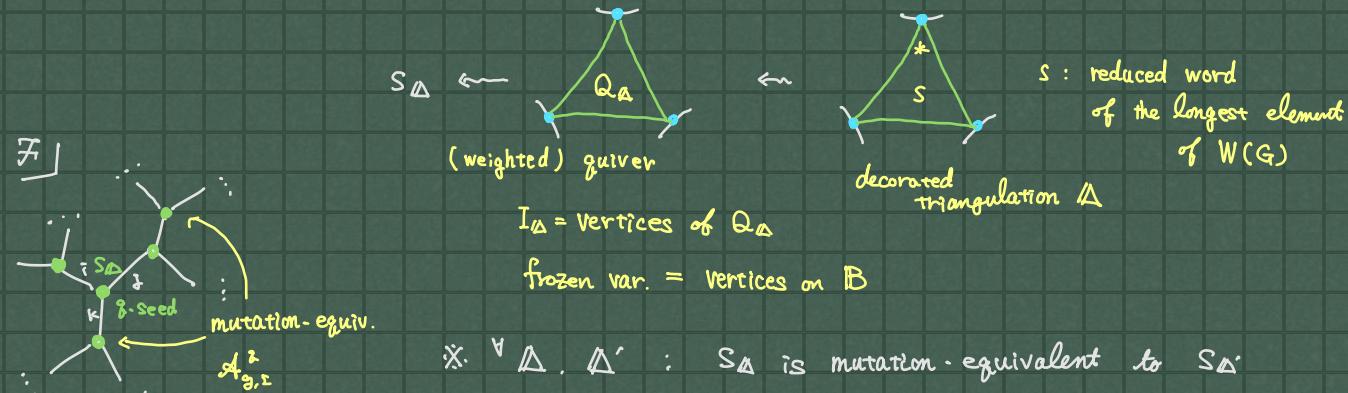
•  $M(f_i) = A_i$  : cluster variable  $\begin{cases} \text{unfrozen if } i \in I_{uf} \\ \text{frozen if } i \in I_f \end{cases}$   
 $\{A_i\}_{i \in I}$  : cluster invertible

• quantum seed mutation at  $k \in I_{uf}$

$$(B, \Pi, \Lambda, M) \xleftrightarrow{\mu_k} (B', \Pi', \Lambda', M')$$

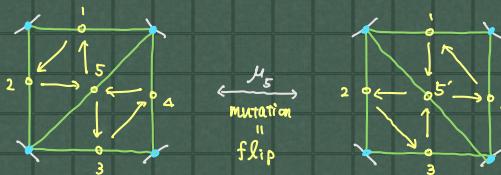
$A_{g,\Sigma}^{\pm}$  :  $\Leftrightarrow$   $\mathbb{Z}_g = \mathbb{Z}[g^{\pm 1/2}]$  subalgebra of  $\mathcal{F}$  generated by

all quantum seeds mutation-equivalent to quantum seed associated with decorated triangulation  $\Delta$  of  $\Sigma$ .



④ Construct seeds  $S_A$  & adjacent ones in  $\mathcal{F} = \text{Frac } \mathcal{L}_{g,\Sigma}^{\mathbb{Z}}$  }  $\rightsquigarrow A_{g,\Sigma}^{\mathbb{Z}} \subset \text{Frac } \mathcal{L}_{g,\Sigma}^{\mathbb{Z}}$   
 + quantum Laurent phenomenon

e.g. sl.  $\Delta = \Delta$  : ideal triangulation  
 all seeds are associated with  $\Delta$ 's



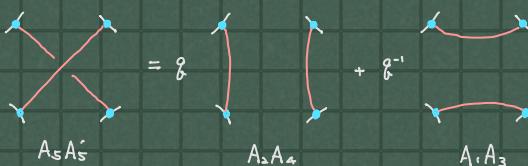
$A^3_{\text{aff}_2}$  = quantum torus

$$A_{\alpha_2, \square}^2 = \langle A_1, \dots, A_4, A_5 \rangle \cup \langle A'_1, \dots, A'_4, A'_5 \rangle$$

$$A_5 A_5' = A_2 A_4 + A_1 A_3$$

$$A_i = A_i' \quad (i \neq 5)$$

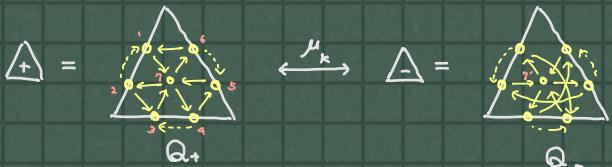
④ In  $\mathcal{F} = \text{Frac } S_{\text{sh}, \Sigma}^g$   $A_i = \text{simple arc along}$



$\mathcal{S}_{\alpha,\Gamma}^{\delta}[\partial']$  is generated by simple arcs  $\leadsto \mathcal{S}_{\alpha,\Gamma}^{\delta}[\partial'] \subseteq \mathcal{A}_{\alpha,\Gamma}^{\delta}$

$\mathbb{A}^k$  cluster variables correspond to simple arcs  $\leadsto \mathcal{A}_{\text{sl}_2, \Sigma}^k \subseteq \mathcal{S}_{\text{sl}_2, \Sigma}^k [\partial^*]$

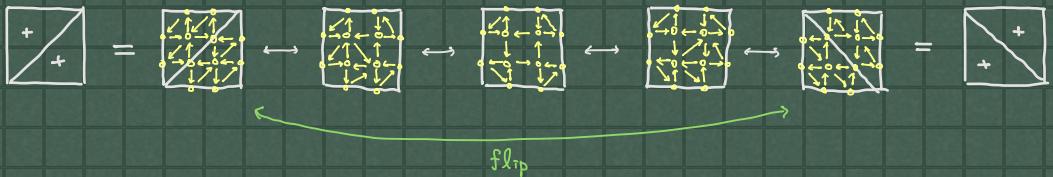
e.g.  $\text{rl}_3$  decorated triangles



$$\mathcal{A}_{\text{rl}_3, \Delta}^{\pm} = \langle A_1, \dots, A_6, A_7 \rangle \cup \langle A'_1, \dots, A'_6, A'_7 \rangle$$

$$\begin{cases} A'_i = A_i & (i \neq 7) \\ A_7 A'_7 = 8^\circ A_1 A_3 A_5 + 8^\circ A_2 A_4 A_6 \end{cases}$$

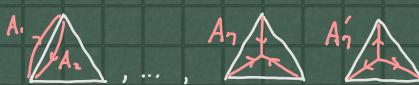
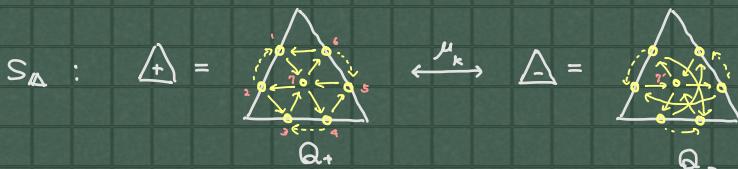
\* mutation  $\neq$  flip



\*  $\mathcal{A}_{\text{rl}_3, \square}^{\pm}$  has 50 clusters (type  $D_4$ )

in general,  $\mathcal{A}_{\text{rl}_3, \Sigma}^{\pm}$  is infinite mutation type

- In  $\mathcal{F} = \text{Frac } \mathcal{A}_{\text{rl}_3, \Sigma}^{\pm}$



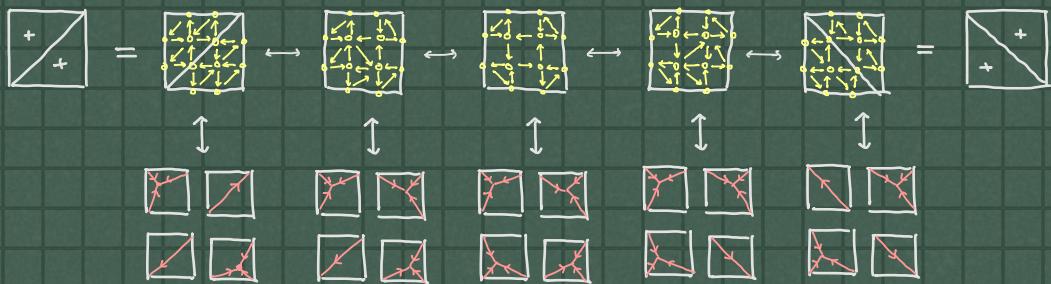
$$A_7 A'_7 = 8^\circ A_1 A_3 A_5 + 8^\circ A_2 A_4 A_6$$

from exchange relation.

By skein relation :

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
 \text{triangle} & = q^{-\frac{1}{2}} & \text{triangle} & = q^{\frac{3}{2}} & \text{triangle} & + q^{-\frac{3}{2}} & \text{triangle} & = q^{\frac{3}{2}} & \text{triangle} & + q^{-\frac{3}{2}} \\
 A_7 A'_7 & & & & & & & & & A_1 A_3 A_5 & & A_2 A_4 A_6
 \end{array}$$

⑩ a flip sequence in  $\text{Frac } \mathcal{S}_{\text{ab}, \Sigma}^{\pm}$



⑪ other cluster variables in  $\square$



Theorem (Ishibashi - Y. '21)

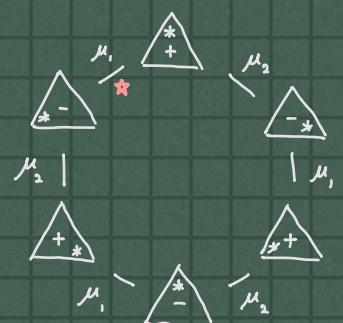
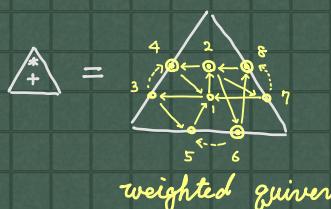
matrix elements of  
simple Wilson lines

$\mathcal{S}_{\text{ab}, \Sigma}^{\pm}[\delta^*]$  is generated by the above cluster variables in ideal quadrilaterals

proof By the sticking trick.

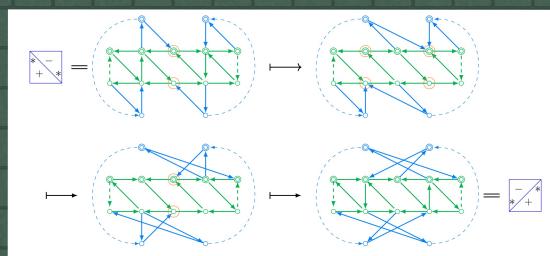
$$\rightsquigarrow \mathcal{S}_{\text{ab}, \Sigma}^{\pm}[\delta^*] \subseteq \mathcal{A}_{\text{ab}, \Sigma}^{\pm}$$

e.g.  $A_{P_4}$  decorated triangulations



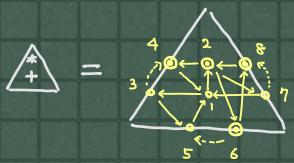
\* a flip is realized by 8 mutations

$$M_i : A_i A'_i = g^* A_2 A_3 + g^* A_4 A_5 A_7$$

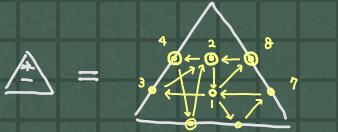


\*  $A_{Q_4, \square}^{\pm}$  is infinite mutation type

$$\text{In } \mathcal{F} = \text{Frac } \mathcal{S}_{\text{ap}, \Sigma}^{\delta}$$



$$A_1 = \begin{array}{c} \text{triangle} \\ \text{with arrows} \end{array}$$



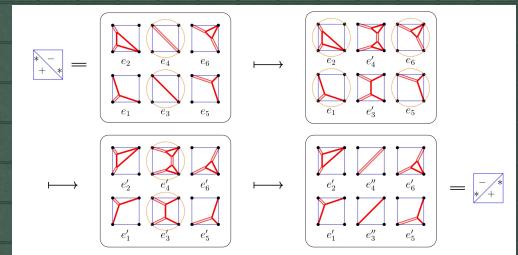
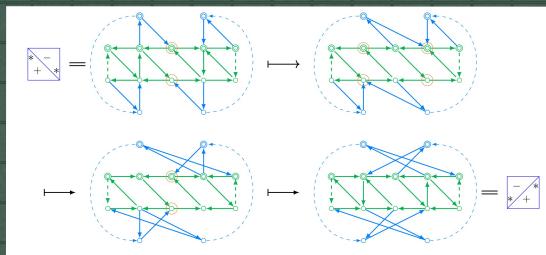
$$A_1 = \begin{array}{c} \text{triangle} \\ \text{with arrows} \end{array}$$

$$\mu: A_i A'_i = g^{\circ} A_2 A_3 + g^{\circ} A_4 A_5 A_7, \quad \text{from exchange relation}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{triangle} \\ \xrightarrow{\mu} \\ \text{triangle} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_i A'_i &= \begin{array}{c} \text{triangle} \\ \text{with arrows} \end{array} = g^{-\frac{1}{2}} \begin{array}{c} \text{triangle} \\ \text{with arrows} \end{array} = g^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left( g \begin{array}{c} \text{triangle} \\ \text{with arrows} \end{array} + \frac{g^{\circ}}{[2]} \begin{array}{c} \text{triangle} \\ \text{with arrows} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{triangle} \\ \text{with arrows} \end{array} \right) \\ &= g^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{array}{c} \text{triangle} \\ \text{with arrows} \end{array} + g^{-\frac{1}{2}} \begin{array}{c} \text{triangle} \\ \text{with arrows} \end{array} \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad A_4 A_5 A_7 \qquad\qquad\qquad A_2 A_3 \end{aligned}$$

④ a flip sequence in  $\text{Frac } \mathcal{S}_{\text{ap}, \Sigma}^{\delta}$



④ other cluster variables in  $\text{Frac } \mathcal{S}_{\text{ap}, \square}^{\delta}$  :



Theorem (Ishibashi - Y, '22)

$\mathcal{S}_{\text{ap}, \Sigma}^{\delta} [\delta']$  is generated by the above cluster variables in ideal quadrilaterals

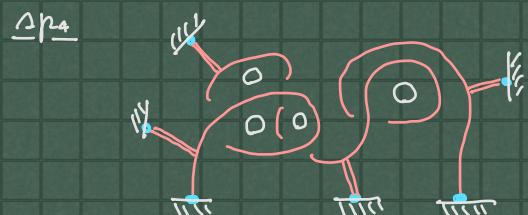
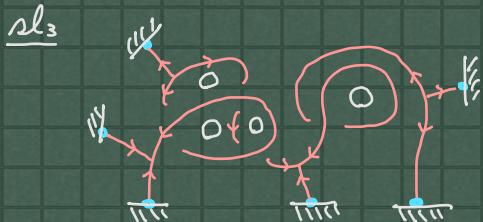
proof By the sticking trick.

$$\rightsquigarrow \mathcal{S}_{\text{ap}, \Sigma}^{\delta} [\delta'] \subseteq \mathcal{A}_{\text{ap}, \Sigma}^{\delta}$$

$\S$  generators of  $\mathcal{S}_{g,\Sigma}^{\mathfrak{sl}}$

Theorem (descending generators for  $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_3, \mathfrak{sp}_4$ )

$\mathcal{S}_{g,\Sigma}^{\mathfrak{sl}}$  is generated by descending curves with / without legs.



descending generators  $\xrightarrow[\text{sticking trick}]{\text{in } \mathcal{S}_{g,\Sigma}^{\mathfrak{sl}}[\delta]}$  simple Wilson lines

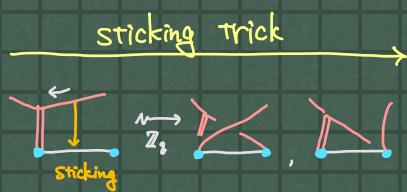
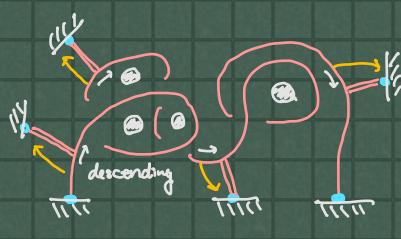
Lemma (the sticking trick) [Ishibashi - Y. '21 '22]

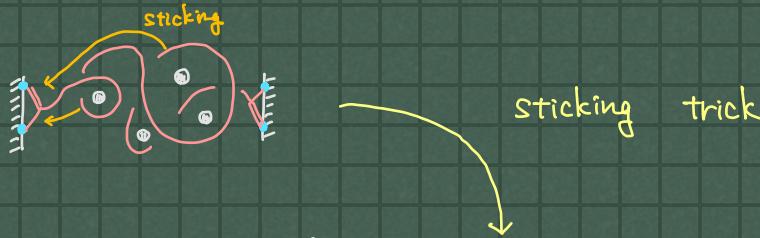
•  $\mathfrak{sl}_3$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram} \\ = A^6 - A^5 + A^2 \end{array}$$

•  $\mathfrak{sp}_4$

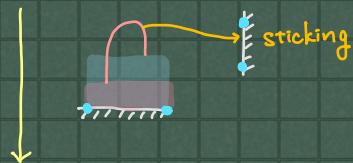
$$\begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram} \\ = v - v^2 + v^3 - v^4 \end{array}, \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram} \\ = v^2 - v^4 \\ + v^4[2] - v^4 + v^7 \end{array}. \end{array}$$





a  $\mathbb{Z}_8$ -polynomial in

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1} \\ | \\ \text{Diagram 2} \end{array} \right| = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 3} \\ | \\ \text{Diagram 4} \\ | \\ \text{Diagram 5} \end{array} \right\}$$



a  $\mathbb{Z}_8$ -polynomial in

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1} \\ | \\ \text{Diagram 2} \end{array} \right| = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 3} \\ | \\ \text{Diagram 4} \\ | \\ \text{Diagram 5} \end{array} \right\}$$

simple Wilson lines

{ state - clasp correspondence

⑩ the stated skein algebra  $\mathcal{S}_{g,\Sigma}^{\mathfrak{s}}(\mathbb{B})$

$\Leftrightarrow$   $\mathfrak{s}$ -webs with  ( $i \in \Lambda_\alpha$ )

+ internal & stated skein relations

•  $\mathfrak{sl}_2$  (Bonahon-Wong, Le)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diagram 1} &= U_{ij} \text{ Diagram 2}, \text{ where } (U_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -A^{-\frac{5}{2}} \\ A^{-\frac{1}{2}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \text{Diagram 3} &= A^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{ Diagram 4} - A^{\frac{5}{2}} \text{ Diagram 5} \end{aligned}$$

•  $\mathfrak{sp}_4$  (Ishibashi-Y.)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diagram 1} &= U_{ij} \text{ Diagram 2}, \text{ where } (U_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -v^{-\frac{3}{2}} \\ 0 & 0 & v^{-\frac{3}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & -v^{-\frac{3}{2}} & 0 & 0 \\ v^{-\frac{1}{2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \text{Diagram 3} &= V_{ij} \text{ Diagram 4}, \text{ where } (V_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -v^{-1} & -v^{-1} & -v^{-\frac{1}{2}}[2]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ 1 & 0 & -v^{-\frac{3}{2}}[2]^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -v^{-1} \\ 1 & v^{\frac{1}{2}}[2]^{-\frac{1}{2}} & 0 & -v^{-1} \\ v^{-\frac{1}{2}}[2]^{-\frac{1}{2}} & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \text{Diagram 5} &= v \text{ Diagram 6} + \text{Diagram 7} \quad (i < j, i+j \neq 5) \\ \text{Diagram 8} &= v^2 \text{ Diagram 9} + v^{\frac{1}{2}}[2]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \text{ Diagram 10} + v^{-\frac{3}{2}}[2]^{-1} \text{ Diagram 11} \end{aligned}$$

•  $\mathfrak{sl}_3$  (Higgins)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diagram 1} &= U_{ij} \text{ Diagram 2}, \text{ where } (U_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & A^{-7} \\ A^{-1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & A^{-4} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \text{Diagram 3} &= V_{ij} \text{ Diagram 4}, \text{ where } (V_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -A^{-\frac{7}{2}} & -A^{-\frac{7}{2}} \\ A^{-\frac{1}{2}} & 0 & 0 \\ A^{-\frac{1}{2}} & A^{-\frac{1}{2}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \text{Diagram 5} &= A^3 \text{ Diagram 6} + A^{-\frac{1}{2}} \text{ Diagram 7} \quad \text{for } i < j. \end{aligned}$$

② the reduced stated skein algebra  $\mathcal{S}_{g,\Sigma}^{\text{st}}(\mathbb{B})_{\text{rd}}$

$$\mathcal{S}_{g,\Sigma}^{\text{st}}(\mathbb{B})_{\text{rd}} := \mathcal{S}_{g,\Sigma}^{\text{st}}(\mathbb{B}) / I_{\text{bad}}$$

$$I_{\text{bad}} := \text{Span}_{\mathbb{Z}_2} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram} \\ i \quad j \end{array} \mid i < j \text{ for } i, j \in \Lambda_\sigma \right\}$$

\* What is the stated arc  $i \xrightarrow{\text{stated}} j$

$\rightarrow$  the  $(i,j)$ -entry of a monodromy along  $\xrightarrow{\text{Wilson line}} j$  of

the moduli space  $\mathcal{A}_{G,\Sigma}$  of decorated twisted  $G$ -local systems

e.g.  $\mathcal{O}(G) \cong \mathcal{S}_{g,0}^{\text{st}}(\mathbb{B})$  ( $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_2, \mathfrak{sl}_3, (\mathfrak{sp}_4)$ )

Theorem (the state-clasp correspondence)

$$\mathcal{S}_{g,\Sigma}^{\text{st}}[\delta'] \cong \mathcal{S}_{g,\Sigma}^{\text{st}}(\mathbb{B})_{\text{rd}}$$

$\uparrow_{\text{clasped}}$                              $\uparrow_{\text{stated}}$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & \stackrel{\delta: \text{generic}}{\hookleftarrow} & & \\
 & \mathcal{S}_{g,\Sigma}[\delta'] & \xrightarrow{\cong \subset \text{ sticking}} & \mathcal{U}_{g,\Sigma} & \xrightarrow{\cong \subset} \mathcal{U}_{g,\Sigma} \\
 & & & \downarrow & \\
 (g=1) & & & & \\
 & \mathcal{S}_{g,\Sigma}[\delta'] & \xrightarrow{\cong \subset \text{ sticking}} & \mathcal{U}_{g,\Sigma} & \xrightarrow{\cong \subset} \mathcal{U}_{g,\Sigma} \\
 & & & & \\
 & \mathcal{S}_{M \rightarrow \mathbb{B}} & \uparrow \cong \mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{B} \rightarrow M} \text{ state-clasp} & & \\
 & & \uparrow \cong & & \\
 & \mathcal{S}_{g,\Sigma}^{\text{st}}(\mathbb{B})_{\text{rd}} & \xleftarrow[?]{(i,j)-\text{entry of Wilson lines}} & \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{A}_{g,\Sigma}) &
 \end{array}$$

