The monopole category and invariants of bordered 3-manifolds

Jonathan Bloom

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

jbloom@math.mit.edu

Joint work with John Baldwin

Boston College

john.baldwin@bc.edu

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Overview

1. Khovanov's arc algebra
2. Monopole category
3. Finite generation
4. Monopole algebra

Khovanov's arc algebra

Khovanov homology

$\textsc{LinkCob}$ is the category of links in S^3 and link cobordisms in $S^3 \times [0,1]$.

Khovanov defines a functor $\mathcal{F} : \textsc{LinkCob} \to \textsc{Vect}$.

$\mathcal{F}(L)$ is the reduced Khovanov homology of L with coefficients in $\mathbb{F}_2$.

Let V be a rank-2 vector space over $\mathbb{F}_2$. For the k-component unlink,

$$\mathcal{F}(\bigcirc \cdots \bigcirc) = \Lambda^{k-1} V$$

In particular, $\mathcal{F}(\bigcirc) = \mathbb{F}_2$ and $\mathcal{F}(\bigcirc\bigcirc) = V$.

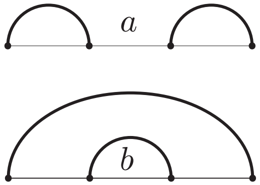
Crossingless matchings

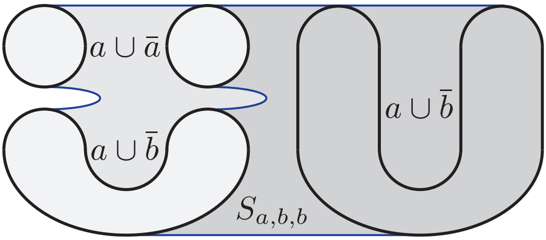
Let B^n be the set of crossingless matchings on $2n$ points.

Let $\bar{b}$ denote the reflection of b across the x-axis.

Then $a \cup \bar{b}$ is a planar unlink and we have well-defined link cobordisms

$$S_{a,b,c} : (a \cup \bar{b}) \sqcup (b \cup \bar{c}) \to a \cup \bar{c}$$





The arc algebra H^n

Khovanov defines the ring $\quad H^n = \bigoplus_{a,b \in B^n} \mathcal{F}(a \cup \bar{b}).$

The product of $x \in \mathcal{F}(a \cup \bar{b})$ and $y \in \mathcal{F}(b \cup \bar{c})$ is given by the map

$$\mathcal{F}(S_{a,b,c}) : \mathcal{F}(a \cup \bar{b}) \otimes \mathcal{F}(b \cup \bar{c}) \to \mathcal{F}(a \cup \bar{c})$$

To a tangle T on $2n$ points, he associates a right H^n-module

$$\mathcal{F}(T) = \bigoplus_{b \in B^n} \mathcal{F}(T \cup \bar{b}).$$

The action of H^n is defined as above using $\mathcal{F}(S_{T,b,c})$.

To a cobordism of tangles, he associates a module homomorphism.

Pairing theorem

These structures turn $\mathcal{F}$ into a 2-functor from points, tangles, and tangle cobordisms to algebras, bimodules, and bimodule homomorphisms.

For example, there is a pairing theorem for tangles on $2n$ points:

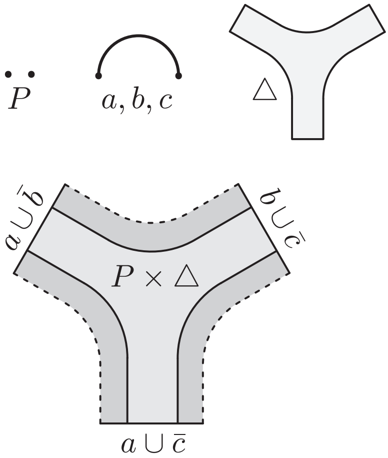
$$\mathcal{F}(T_0) \otimes_{H^n} \mathcal{F}(\bar{T}_1) \cong \mathcal{F}(T_0 \cup \bar{T}_1)$$

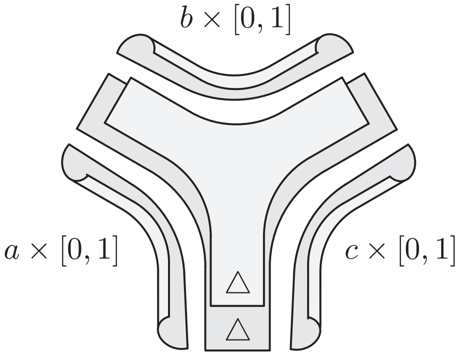
The proof uses the skein relation to reduce to the case where T_0 and T_1 are crossingless matchings, and from there to $H^n \otimes_{H^n} H^n \cong H^n$.

L $\qquad$ L_0 $\qquad$ L_1

$$\mathcal{F}(L) = \mathrm{cone}\,(\mathcal{F}(S) : \mathcal{F}(L_0) \to \mathcal{F}(L_1))$$

Another view of $S_{a,b,c}$





$\subset S^4 - 3D^4$

The monopole category

The monopole category $\mathcal{C}(\Sigma)$

Let Σ be a smooth, connected, oriented surface of genus g.

A bordered 3-manifold over Σ is a smooth, connected, oriented 3-manifold Y together with an orientation-preserving diffeomorphism $\varphi : \partial Y \to \Sigma$.

We now define the **monopole category** $\mathcal{C}(\Sigma)$ of Σ. an A_∞ category.

The objects of $\mathcal{C}(\Sigma)$ are all bordered 3-manifolds over Σ.

$\mathrm{Mor}(Y_0, Y_1)$ is given by the monopole Floer chain complex $\hat{C}(Y_0 \cup_\Sigma \bar{Y}_1)$.

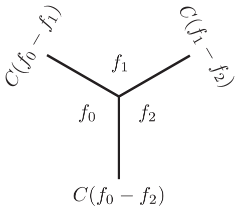
For each $k > 0$ and sequence $Y_0, \ldots, Y_k$, there is a multiplication map

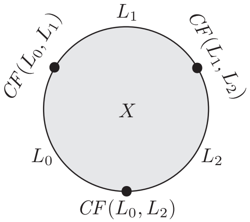
$$\mu_k : \hat{C}(Y_0 \cup_\Sigma \bar{Y}_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes \hat{C}(Y_{k-1} \cup_\Sigma \bar{Y}_k) \to \hat{C}(Y_0 \cup_\Sigma \bar{Y}_k)$$

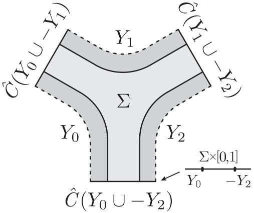
and these maps satisfy the A_∞ relations.

Context

Our construction is modeled on the Morse category of a manifold, which is also the basis for the Fukaya category of a symplectic manifold.







Conjecture: Fuk(Sym$^g(\Sigma)$) and $\mathcal{C}(\Sigma)$ are A_∞ equivalent via a map sending the Lagrangian $\mathbb{T}^\alpha \subset$ Sym$^g(\Sigma)$ to the bordered handlebody (Σ, α).

This is a strengthening of HF $\cong$ HM, itself an analogue of Atiyah-Floer.

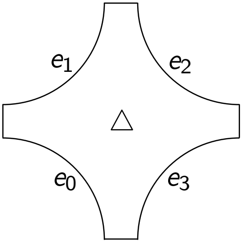
Lipshitz-Ozsváth-Thurston, Lekili-Perutz, Mau-Wehrheim-Woodward

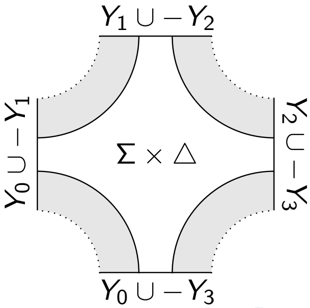
Multiplication maps μ_k

For objects $Y_0, \cdots, Y_k$, the multiplication map

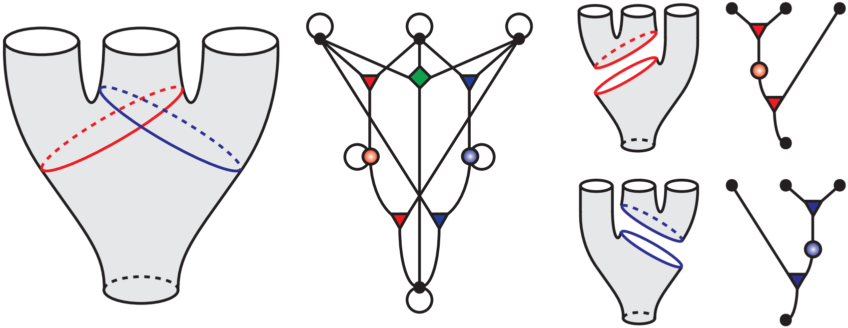
$$\mu_k : \hat{C}(Y_0 \cup_\Sigma \bar{Y}_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes \hat{C}(Y_{k-1} \cup_\Sigma \bar{Y}_k) \to \hat{C}(Y_0 \cup_\Sigma \bar{Y}_k)$$

is defined by counting monopoles on a 4-dimensional cobordism $W_{Y_0, \cdots, Y_k}$ over a family of metrics and perturbations parameterized by the $k-2$ dimensional associahedron (point, interval, pentagon,...).

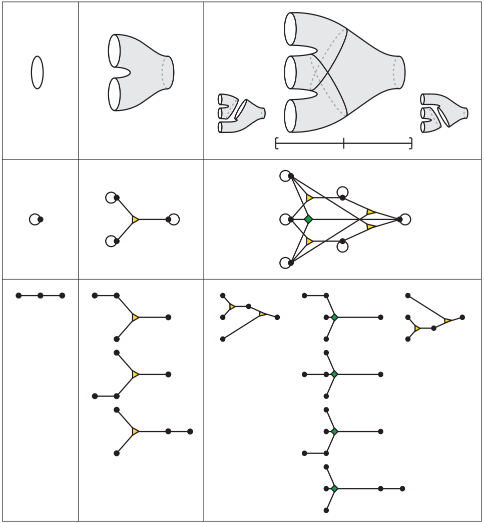




Higraph model of μ_3.

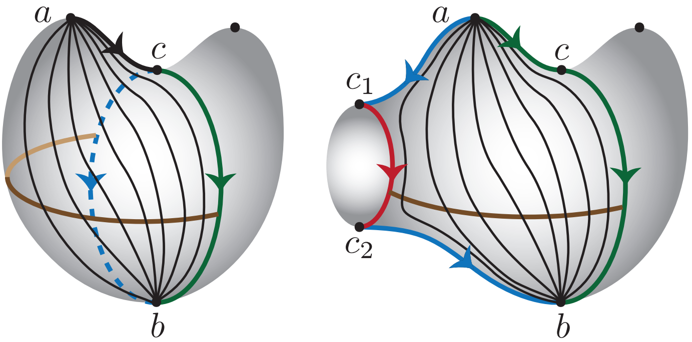


The first three A_∞ relations.



Challenge: reducibles

Kronheimer and Mrowka model monopole Floer theory on Morse theory for a manifold with boundary.



[B] *The combinatorics of Morse homology with boundary.* http://arxiv.org/pdf/1212.6467v1.pdf

Challenge: coherent data

To define $\mathcal{C}(\Sigma)$, we must make many choices (diffeomorphisms, metrics, perturbations,...) such that the A_∞ relations hold on the nose. Parallel issues arise for the Fukaya category. In our case, $\mathcal{C}(\Sigma)$ is also well-defined up to A_∞ equivalence, and we are working to make this 'natural'.

Our approach to coherence is novel and hinges on Smale's 1964 result that $\mathrm{Diff}(D^2, \partial D^2)$ is contractible. In fact, we need a diffeologically smooth version of this fact that first appeared in 2011.

Jiayong Li and Jordan Alan Watts. *The orientation-preserving diffeomorphism group of S^3 deforms to SO(3) smoothly.* Transformation Groups, Springer, Vol. 16, No. 2, 2011, pp. 537-553.

Finite generation

A **surgery triad** is a triple of 3-manifolds (Y, Y_0, Y_1) such that there is a framed knot K in Y such that Y_i is i-surgery on K.

Significance: Floer homology sends surgery triads to exact triangles.

$$\hat{C}(Y) \cong \text{cone}\left(\hat{m}(W) : \hat{C}(Y_0) \to \hat{C}(Y_1)\right)$$

Ex: $(S^3, S^1 \times S^2, S^3)$ forms a surgery triad via surgery on the unknot.

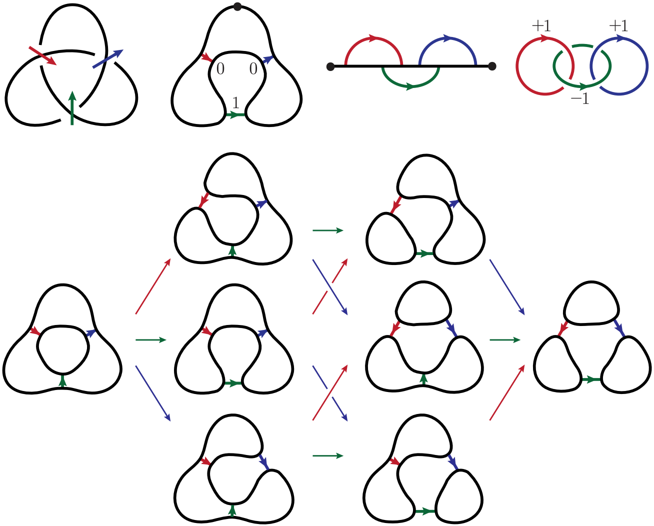
Ex: $(\#^{k-1}S^1 \times S^2, \#^k S^1 \times S^2, \#^{k-1}S^1 \times S^2)$ is a surgery triad.

We say that the 3-manifolds $\#^k S^1 x S^2$ are generated by S^3 through surgery triads.

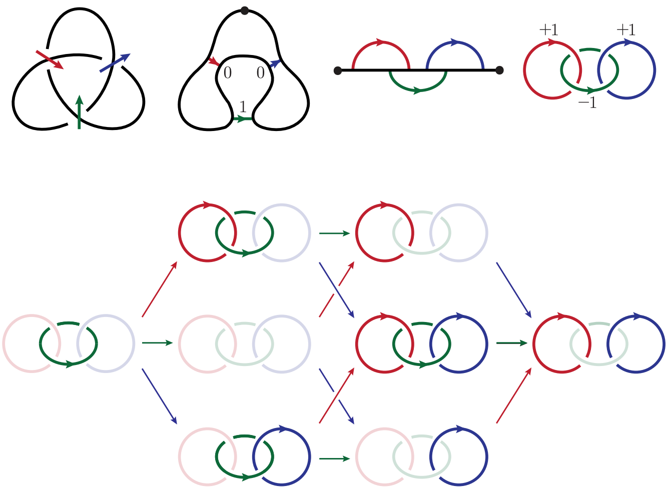
All branched-double covers are generated by S^3 because the skein triangle corresponds to the surgery triad under branched double cover.

In fact, all closed 3-manifolds are generated by S^3 through surgery triads.

Skein triangle below



Surgery triangle above



Bordered manifolds

Bordered manifolds that arise as branched covers of $T \subset D^3$ on $2g+2$ points are generated by branched covers of the c_g crossingless matchings.

With this motivation, we've shown that all bordered manifolds over Σ_g are generated by n_g bordered handlebodies:

$$n_1 = 1, \quad n_g = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{g-1} n_i n_{g-i}$$

This also equals the binomial transform of the Catalan numbers c_g.

$$n_g = \sum_{k=0}^{g} \binom{g}{k} c_g$$

$c_{g+1} = 1, 1, 2, 5, 14, 42, 132, 429, 1430, 4862, \ldots$
$n_g = \quad 1, 2, 5, 15, 51, 188, 731, 2950, 12235, \ldots$

Conjecture: n_g is minimal.

Coincidence?

Khovanov's generators count vertices of the associahedron.
Our bordered generators count vertices of the composihedron.

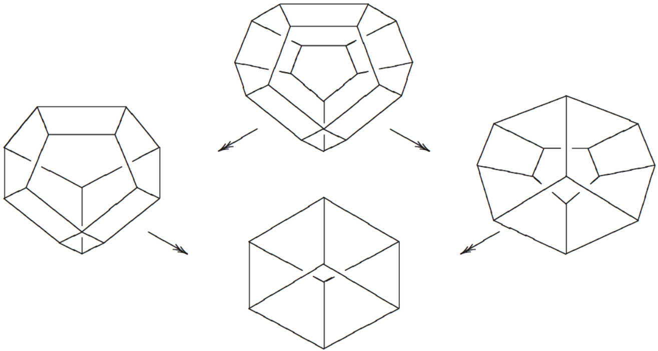


Figure 1: The cast of characters. Left to right: $\mathcal{CK}(4)$, $\mathcal{J}(4)$, 3-d cube, and $\mathcal{K}(5)$.

Stefan Forcey, *Quotients of the multiplihedron as categorified associahedra*, Homotopy, Homology and Applications, vol. 10(2), 227256, 2008.

The monopole algebra

The monopole algebra

Now that we have a set $\mathcal{H}(\Sigma) = \{H_\alpha\}$ of finitely many generators for $\mathcal{C}(\Sigma)$, we can equivalently work with A_∞ algebras and modules:

$$\mathcal{A}(\Sigma) = \bigoplus_{\alpha,\beta} \mathcal{F}(H_\alpha \cup_\Sigma \bar{H}_\beta) \qquad \mathcal{C}(Y) = \bigoplus_{\beta} \mathcal{F}(Y \cup_\Sigma \bar{H}_\beta)$$

Here $\mathcal{C}(Y)$ is an invariant of the bordered manifold Y up to quasi-isomorphism, and the pairing theorem holds by reduction to Khovanov's approach.

MCG(Σ) acts on $\mathcal{A}(\Sigma)$ and in fact yields a faithful linear-categorical action in every genus except possibly $g = 2$ (here we rely on recent work of Corrin Clarkson and HM = HF).

We can compute the homology algebra of $\mathcal{A}(\Sigma)$ explicitly. It naturally contains a copy of the arc algebra H^{g+1}.

2+1+1

HM is a "2-functor" from the "2-category" of surfaces, cobordisms of surfaces, and cobordisms of cobordisms of surfaces to the "2-category" of A_∞ algebras, bimodules, and maps of bimodules.

A cobordism of surfaces with n boundary components yields an A_∞ n-module.

Master version may have applications to computing 4-manifold invariants.

Topological approach goes through in other Floer theories and may give algebraic insight into equivalences.

(Optimistic) conjecture: $HH({}_{\mathcal{A}(\Sigma)}C(Y)_{\mathcal{A}(\Sigma)}) \hookrightarrow \widehat{HM}(\cup_\Sigma Y_\Sigma)$