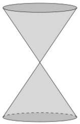
HOMFLYPT Twisting as a Homotopy Equivalence

Minh-Tâm Quang Trinh

Howard University

$G = \mathrm{GL}_n$

$\mathcal{U} = \{\text{unipotent } n \times n \text{ matrices}\} \subseteq G$



<u>Ex</u> For $n = 2$,

$$\mathcal{U} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1+a & b \\ c & 1-a \end{pmatrix} \middle| \, a^2 + bc = 0 \right\}$$

because u is unipotent $\iff$ $u - I$ is nilpotent

$\iff a + d = ad - bc = 0.$

B upper-triangular subgroup of G

<u>Bruhat, Cartan, Chevalley</u>

$$G = \bigsqcup_{w \in S_n} B\dot{w}B$$

where $\dot{w}$ is the permutation matrix lifting w.

Lets us study G in terms of the *Borel subgroup* B and the *Weyl group* S_n.

What can we say about $\mathcal{U}$ in terms of

$$U = B \cap \mathcal{U}?$$

B_- lower-triangular subgroup of G

Fine–Herstein '58, Steinberg '65

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathcal{U}(\mathbb{F}_q)| &= q^{n(n-1)} \\ &= |U(\mathbb{F}_q)|^2 \\ &= |UU_-(\mathbb{F}_q)|. \end{aligned}$$

where $U_- = B_- \cap \mathcal{U}$.

$$\mathcal{U}_w = \mathcal{U} \cap B\dot{w}B, \quad \mathcal{V}_w = UU_- \cap B\dot{w}B$$

Kawanaka '75 For any $w \in S_n$,

$$|\mathcal{U}_w(\mathbb{F}_q)| = |\mathcal{V}_w(\mathbb{F}_q)|.$$

Ex For any n, we have $\mathcal{U}_{\mathrm{id}} = U = \mathcal{V}_{\mathrm{id}}$.

Ex For $n = 3$ and $\dot{w} = \begin{pmatrix} & & 1 \\ & 1 & \\ 1 & & \end{pmatrix}$,

$$\mathcal{U}_w \simeq U \times \{(a,b,c,d) \mid a, b \neq 0,\ (1+ab)^3 = abcd\}$$

$$\mathcal{V}_w \simeq U \times \{(a,b,c,d) \mid a, b \neq 0,\ 1+ab = abcd\}$$

These are not even homeomorphic over $\mathbb{C}$.

T diagonal subgroup

$$T \curvearrowright \mathcal{U}_w, \mathcal{V}_w \quad \text{by conjugation.}$$

Thm (T) For any $w \in S_n$,

$$\mathrm{gr}_*^{\mathsf{W}} \mathrm{H}_{c,T}^*(\mathcal{U}_w(\mathbb{C})) \simeq \mathrm{gr}_*^{\mathsf{W}} \mathrm{H}_{c,T}^*(\mathcal{V}_w(\mathbb{C})).$$

$\mathrm{H}_{c,T}^*$ is *equivariant cohomology with compact support*.

$\mathsf{W}_{\leq *}$ is its *weight filtration*.

This implies Kawanaka's identity

$$|\mathcal{U}_w(\mathbb{F}_q)| = |\mathcal{V}_w(\mathbb{F}_q)|$$

via results of Katz.

The map

$$UU_- \to \mathcal{U} \quad \text{given by } xy \mapsto xyx^{-1}$$

is T-equivariant.

Conj (T) It restricts to a homotopy equivalence

$$\mathcal{V}_w(\mathbb{C}) \to \mathcal{U}_w(\mathbb{C}).$$

This would imply the theorem about $\mathrm{gr}_*^{\mathsf{W}} \mathrm{H}_{c,T}^*$.

(The original map is itself a homotopy equivalence: UU_- and $\mathcal{U}$ are both contractible.)

Each $w \in S_n$ lifts to some *braid* $\sigma_w \in Br_n^+$.

For $\beta = \sigma_{w_1} \cdots \sigma_{w_k} \in Br_n^+$, let

$$X_\beta = B\dot{w}_1 B \times^B B\dot{w}_2 B \times^B \cdots \times^B B\dot{w}_k B.$$

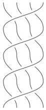
Above, $\times^B$ means "mod B acting anti-diagonally."

For any conjugation-stable set $C \subseteq G$, form

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_\beta^C & \to & X_\beta \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C & \to & G \end{array}$$

$\mathcal{U}_w, \mathcal{V}_w$ are special cases of the X_β^C.

The *full twist* π:



It turns out that $\mathcal{U}_w = X^{\mathcal{U}}_{\sigma_w}$ and $\mathcal{V}_w = X^1_{\sigma_w \pi}$.

<u>Thm (T)</u> For any $\beta \in Br_n^+$,

$$|X^{\mathcal{U}}_\beta(\mathbb{F}_q)| = |X^1_{\beta\pi}(\mathbb{F}_q)|,$$

$$\mathrm{gr}^{\mathsf{W}}_* \mathrm{H}^*_{c,T}(X^{\mathcal{U}}_\beta(\mathbb{C})) \simeq \mathrm{gr}^{\mathsf{W}}_* \mathrm{H}^*_{c,T}(X^1_{\beta\pi}(\mathbb{C}))$$

Surprisingly, the proof uses HOMFLYPT.

Previous theorem is the case $\beta = \sigma_w$.

HOMFLYPT poly $\quad P : \{\text{links}\} \to \mathbf{Z}[\![q]\!][a, q^{-1/2}]$,

KhR superpoly $\quad \mathbb{P} : \{\text{links}\} \to \mathbf{Z}[\![q]\!][a, q^{-1/2}, t]$

<u>Kálmán '09</u> Writing $\widehat{\beta}$ for the closure of β,

$$P(\widehat{\beta})[a^{|\beta|-n+1}] = P(\widehat{\beta\pi})[a^{|\beta|+n-1}]$$

where $P[a^k]$ means "q-coefficient of a^k."

<u>Gorsky–Hogancamp–Mellit–Nakagane '19</u>

True with $\mathbb{P}$ in place of P.

We will relate $X_\beta^{\mathcal{U}}, X_\beta^1$ to these pieces of $\mathbb{P}$.

$X_\beta^{\mathcal{U}}, X_\beta^1$ are pieces of a larger variety $\tilde{X}_\beta^{\mathcal{U}}$.

Springer resolution of $\mathcal{U}$:

$$\tilde{\mathcal{U}} = \{(u, gB) \in \mathcal{U} \times G/B \mid ugB = gB\}.$$

Pullback squares:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
X_\beta^1 \times G/B & \to & \tilde{X}_\beta^{\mathcal{U}} & \to & X_\beta^{\mathcal{U}} & \to & X_\beta \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\{1\} \times G/B & \to & \tilde{\mathcal{U}} & \to & \mathcal{U} & \to & G
\end{array}$$

To relate $X_\beta^{\mathcal{U}}, X_\beta^1$ to certain a-degrees of $\mathbb{P}$,

we will relate $\tilde{X}_\beta^{\mathcal{U}}$ to $\mathbb{P}$.

Thm (T) For any $\beta \in Br_n^+$,

$$S_n \curvearrowright \mathrm{gr}_*^{\mathsf{W}} \, \mathrm{H}_{c,T}^*(\tilde{X}_\beta^{\mathcal{U}}).$$

Moreover,

$$\mathbb{P}(\hat{\beta}) \;\propto\; \dim \mathrm{Hom}_{S^n}(\Lambda^*(\mathbb{V}), \mathrm{gr}_*^{\mathsf{W}} \, \mathrm{H}_{c,T}^*(\tilde{X}_\beta^{\mathcal{U}}(\mathbb{C})))$$

where $\mathbb{V} = \mathbb{C}^{n-1}$ is the standard irrep of S_n.

The variable a corresponds to the Λ^*-grading.

Using *Springer theory*,

$$\implies \quad \mathbb{P}(\widehat{\beta})[a^{|\beta|-n+1}] = \dim \mathrm{gr}_*^{\mathsf{W}} \, \mathrm{H}_{c,T}^*(X_\beta^{\mathcal{U}}(\mathbb{C})),$$

$$\implies \quad \mathbb{P}(\widehat{\beta})[a^{|\beta|+n-1}] = \dim \mathrm{gr}_*^{\mathsf{W}} \, \mathrm{H}_{c,T}^*(X_\beta^{1}(\mathbb{C})).$$

Where does the last theorem come from?

HOMFLYPT arises from traces on *Hecke algebras*.

Similarly, KhR arises from traces on *Hecke categories*.

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathsf{D}^b_{mix,G}\mathsf{Perv}(\mathcal{U}) \\ &\quad \simeq \mathsf{D}^b\mathsf{Mod}(\mathbb{C}S_n \ltimes \mathrm{Sym}(\mathbb{V})) && \text{(Rider)} \\ &\quad \simeq \mathsf{hTr}(\mathsf{Hecke}(S_n)) && \text{(Gorsky–Wedrich)} \end{aligned}$$

Passing from X_β to $\tilde{X}_\beta^{\mathcal{U}}$ is like *annular closure* of β.

Thank you for listening.