

TWISTED NEUMANN-ZAGIER MATRICES

AND LOOP INVARIANTS

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SUSTech

JOINT WORK WITH STAVROS GAROUFALIDIS

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OVERVIEW

K: KNOT IN S^3

(1980's) KASHAEV DEFINED A QUANTUM INVARIANT

$$\langle K \rangle_N \in \mathbb{C} \quad (N \geq 2)$$

AND CONJECTURED THAT

$$\log |\langle K \rangle_N| \underset{N \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} \frac{\text{Vol}(S^3 \setminus K)}{2\pi i} N$$

THE VOLUME CONJECTURE IS GENERALIZED TO

$$\log \langle K \rangle_N \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\text{Vol}_C(S^3 \setminus K)}{2\pi i} N + \frac{3}{2} \log N - \frac{1}{2} \log \phi_1 \\ + \phi_2 \cdot \frac{2\pi i}{N} + \phi_3 \cdot \left(\frac{2\pi i}{N} \right)^2 + \dots$$

$\therefore S^3 \setminus K \rightarrow \{ \underbrace{\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3, \dots}_{\text{LOOP INVARIANTS}} \} \subset (\text{THE TRACE FIELD OF } K)$

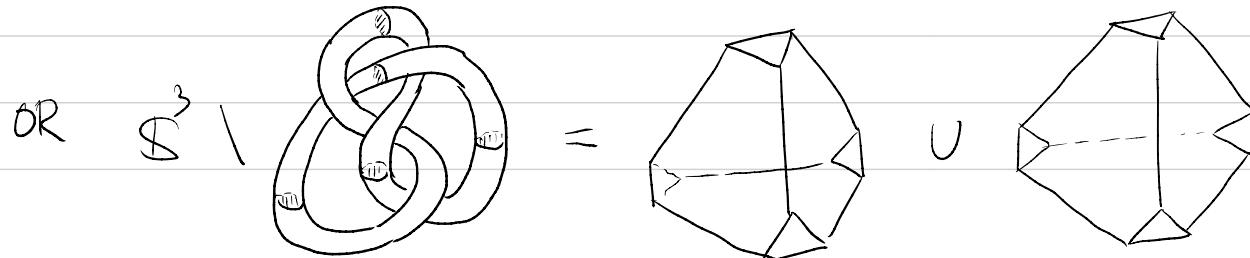
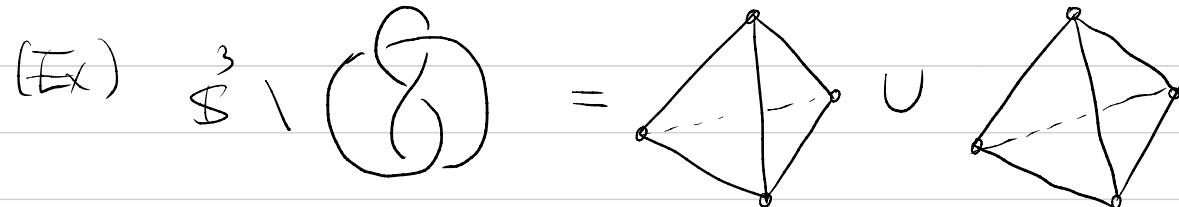
(QUESTION) HOW THE l -LOOP INV. ϕ_l BEHAVES
UNDER CYCLIC COVERINGS?

LOOP INVARIANTS

(1977) THURSTON SHOWED

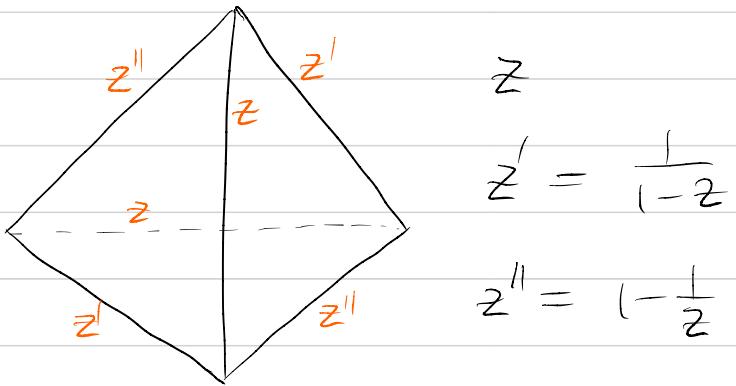
$$S^3 \setminus K = \Delta_1 \cup \dots \cup \Delta_N$$

WHERE Δ_i ARE IDEAL TETRAHEDRA



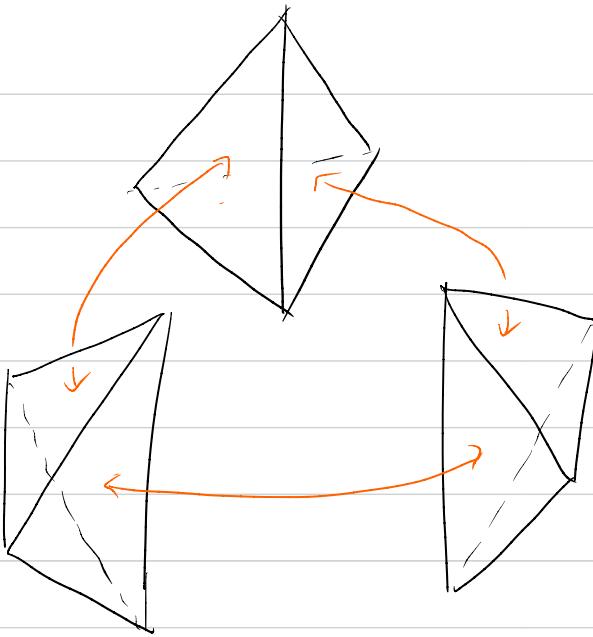
THE SHAPE OF EACH Δ_i

\leadsto ONE VARIABLE $z_i \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0, 1\}$



WE NEED SOME CONDITION ON $z_1 \dots z_N$

TO GUARANTEE THE WELL-GLUEDNESS.



EACH EDGE \sim π (SHAPES AROUND
THE EDGE) = 1.

$$(Ex) \quad S \setminus \text{circled 8} = \Delta_1 \cup \Delta_2$$

$$e_1: z_1^2 z_2^2 z'_1 z'_2 = 1$$

$$e_2: z'_1 z'_2 (z''_1)^2 (z''_2)^2 = 1$$

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad G' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad G'' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

FOR SOME REASON WE SET

$$A := G - G', \quad B := G'' - G'$$

A, B ARE CALLED NEUMANN-ZAGIER MATRICES

(1985) NEUMANN-ZAGIER PROVED THAT
A & B HAVE A SYMPLECTIC PROPERTY.

IN PARTICULAR, $A^T B = B^T A$.

(2012) DIMOFTIS-GAROUFALIDIS SHOWED

$$\phi_1 = \frac{1}{2} \det \left[A \begin{pmatrix} z_1'' \\ \vdots \\ z_N'' \end{pmatrix} + B \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_N \end{pmatrix}^T \right] *$$

FOR $\ell \geq 2$ $\phi_\ell = \dots$

TWISTED NZ MATRICES

\tilde{M} : INFINITE CYCLIC COVER OF $M = \mathbb{S}^3/K$

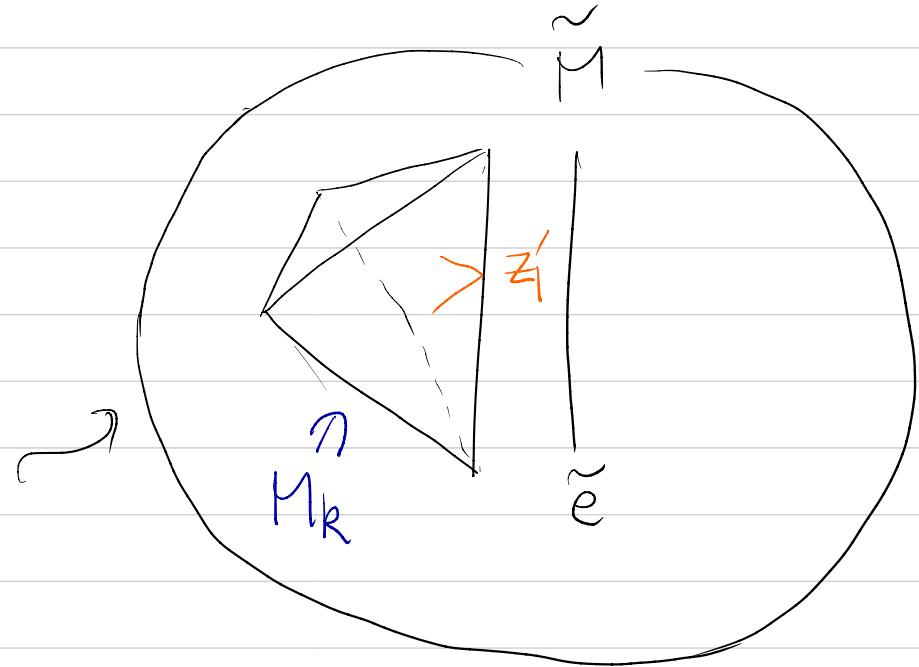
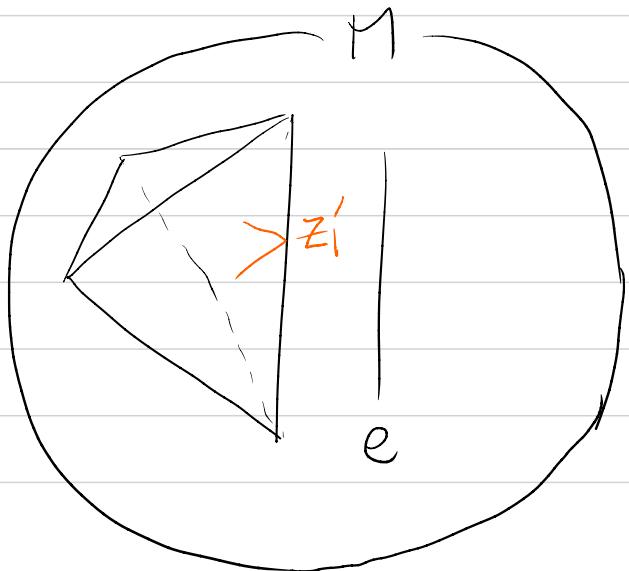
(DECK TRANSFORMATION GROUP $\cong \mathbb{Z}$)

\tilde{M}
↓
 M

M_0 : FUNDAMENTAL DOMAIN

$$\tilde{M} = \dots | M_1 | M_0 | M_1 | M_2 | \dots$$

\tilde{M} AND M ARE LOCALLY SAME!



$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad G' = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{1} & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad G'' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

z' APPEARS ONCE AROUND e_1

USING A FORMAL VARIABLE t ,

$$G(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 2t & 2t \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad G'(t) = \begin{pmatrix} t^2 & 1 \\ t & t^2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad G''(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2t^2 & 2t \end{pmatrix}$$

z' APPEARS ONCE AROUND \tilde{e}_1
AND IT LIVES IN M_2

WE SET

$$A(t) := G(t) - G^1(t), \quad B(t) := G^{11}(t) - G^1(t)$$

AND CALL THEM TWISTED NZ MATRICES

NOTE THAT $A(1) = A$, $B(1) = B$

THEOREM (GAROUFAULDS-Y.)

$$A(t)^T B\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) = B(t)^T A\left(\frac{1}{t}\right).$$

RECALL

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{1-LOOP} \\ \text{INVARIANT} \end{pmatrix} := \frac{1}{2} \det \left[A \begin{pmatrix} z^1 \\ \vdots \\ z^N \end{pmatrix} + B \begin{pmatrix} z^1 \\ \vdots \\ z^N \end{pmatrix}^\top \right]. \quad *$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{TWISTED} \\ \text{1-LOOP INV} \end{pmatrix} := \frac{1}{2} \det \left[A(t) \begin{pmatrix} z^1 \\ \vdots \\ z^N \end{pmatrix} + B(t) \begin{pmatrix} z^1 \\ \vdots \\ z^N \end{pmatrix}^\top \right]. \quad *$$

THEOREM (GAROUFAUDIS-Y.)

THE TWISTED 1-LOOP INV. DETERMINES

1-LOOP INV. OF ALL FINITE CYCLIC COVERS

$\Phi_{1,M}(t)$: THE TWISTED 1-LOOP INV. OF M

$\Phi_{1,M^{(n)}}$: THE 1-LOOP INV. OF $\underbrace{M^{(n)}}$

$$\rightsquigarrow \Phi_{1,M^{(n)}} = \prod_{\omega^n=1} \Phi_{1,M}(\omega)$$

THE n -CYCLIC
COVER OF M .

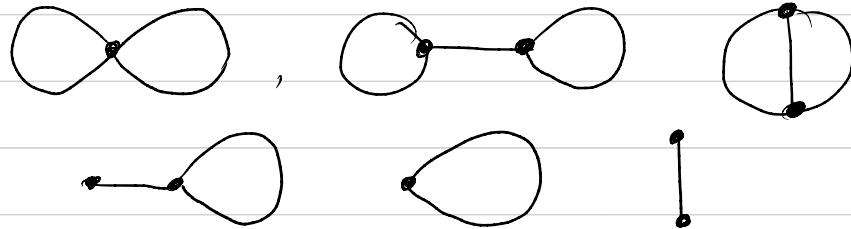
HIGHER LOOP INV

TO DEFINE ϕ_ℓ ($\ell \geq 2$)

WE NEED NZ MATRICES

+ GRAPHS w/ #LOOP $\leq \ell$

FOR $\ell=2$,



THE FEYNMAN RULE ASSOCIATES EACH GRAPH
WITH A CONTRIBUTION, AND

$$\phi_\ell := \sum (\text{CONTRIBUTION})$$

THEOREM (GAROUFALIDIS-Y.)

FOR $\ell \geq 2$ ϕ_ℓ ARE ASYMPTOTICALLY MULTIPLICATIVE

NAMELY, $\exists F_{\ell,M}$ s.t.

$$\phi_{\ell,M}^{(n)} \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} n \cdot F_{\ell,M} + \begin{pmatrix} \text{EXPONENTIALLY} \\ \text{SMALL TERM} \end{pmatrix}$$

(EXAMPLE) $M = S^3 \setminus 4_1$

$$\phi_{2,M^{(n)}} = \frac{45\sqrt{3}}{1512} n - \frac{8\sqrt{3} \cdot n}{63(1-\lambda^n)} + \frac{8\sqrt{3} \cdot n}{63(1-\lambda^n)^2}$$

WHERE $\lambda = \frac{\sqrt{5+2\sqrt{21}}}{2} \cong 4.7912$ IS A ROOT OF $\underline{\Phi_{1,M}(t)}$
 $t^2 - 4t + 1$

$$\therefore \phi_{2,M^{(n)}} \sim \frac{55\sqrt{3}}{1512} n + (\text{EXponentially SMALL})$$

$\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r$: ROOTS OF $\Phi_{1,M}(t)$

THEOREM \exists POLYNOMIAL $P_{l,M}(x_1, \dots, x_r, u)$.

s.t. $\phi_{l,M}^{(n)} = P_{l,M}\left(\frac{1}{1-\lambda_1^n}, \dots, \frac{1}{1-\lambda_r^n}, n\right)$

FOR ALL BUT FINITELY MANY n .

IN ADDITION, UNDER A MILD CONDITION,

$$\deg_{x_1} p + \dots + \deg_{x_r} p \leq 2l-2 \quad \& \quad 1 \leq \deg_u p \leq l-1$$

(ex) $\phi_{2,M}^{(n)} = n \left[\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq r} \frac{c_{ij}}{(1-\lambda_i^n)(1-\lambda_j^n)} + \sum_{1 \leq i \leq r} \frac{c_i}{1-\lambda_i^n} + c_0 \right]$

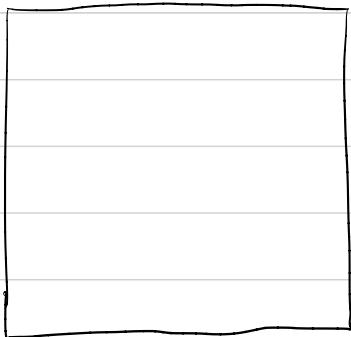
(A KEY INGREDIENT OF PROOFS.)

$M \rightarrow N$ TETRAHEDRA

$M^{(n)} \rightarrow nN$ TETRAHEDRA

$A^{(n)}, B^{(n)}$: NZ-MATRICES FOR $M^{(n)}$.

$$(B^{(n)})^\top A^{(n)} =$$



nN

ADMITS A BLOCK
DIAGONALIZATION

IN TERM OF $B(t)^\top A(t)$

THANKS FOR
YOUR ATTENTION.