

Higher representations and Heegaard-Floer theory II

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Monoidal category for $gl(1|1)^{>0}$

(Joint work with Andrew Manion)

$$gl(1|1)^{>0} = \mathbb{C}_{\text{odd}}, \cup(gl(1|1)^{>0}) = \mathbb{C}[e]/e$$

Naive: Monoidal cat $\mathcal{U}_{\text{naive}}$ with two objects $1, E, E \otimes E = 0$

Khovanov: \mathcal{U} strict monoidal \mathbb{K} -linear cat generated by an object E
 and a map $T: E^2 \rightarrow E^2$ with relations $T^2 = 0$ and

$\text{char } \mathbb{K} = 2$. \mathcal{U} differential cat. with $d(T) = 1$

objects: $E^n, n \geq 0$. $\text{Hom}(E^n, E^m) = 0$ if $m \neq n$.

$\text{End}(E^n) \xleftarrow{\sim} H_n = \mathbb{K}\langle T_1, \dots, T_{n-1} \mid T_i^2 = 0, T_i T_j = T_j T_i \text{ if } |i-j| > 1, T_i T_{i+1} T_i = T_{i+1} T_i T_{i+1} \rangle$

$$\begin{matrix} E^{i-1} & E^2 & E^{n-i-1} \\ \downarrow \text{id} & \downarrow \text{id} & \downarrow \text{id} \\ E^{i-1} & E^2 & E^{n-i-1} \end{matrix} \longleftrightarrow T_i$$

$$\begin{matrix} d(T_i) = 1 \\ \downarrow \\ H^*(H_n) = 0 \quad \text{if } n \geq 2 \end{matrix}$$

So $| H^*(\mathcal{U}) = \mathcal{U}_{\text{naive}}$

Def

A 2-representation on a differential cat. \mathcal{U} is a diff. monoidal functor

$$\mathcal{U} \rightarrow \text{End}(\mathcal{U})$$

Same as data of $E: \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}$, $\tau \in \text{End}(E^2)$ satisfying $\tau^2 = 0$ and braid relation

2-repr. are the objects of a 2-category $\xrightarrow{\text{l-arrow}} (\mathcal{U}, E, \tau) \rightarrow (\mathcal{U}', E', \tau')$

is the data of $\Phi: \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}'$ diff. functor and $\varphi: \Phi E \xrightarrow{\sim} E' \Phi$ (with $d(\varphi) = 0$)

such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{\Phi} E^2 & \longrightarrow & E' \overline{\Phi} E \rightarrow E'^2 \overline{\Phi} \\ \downarrow \overline{\Phi} \tau & \curvearrowright & \downarrow \tau' \overline{\Phi} \\ \overline{\Phi} E^2 & \longrightarrow & E' \overline{\Phi} E \rightarrow E'^2 \overline{\Phi} \end{array}$$

2-arrows

$\alpha: \overline{\Phi}_1 \rightarrow \overline{\Phi}_2$, natural transformation

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{U} & \xrightarrow{(\overline{\Phi}_1, \varphi_1)} & \mathcal{U}' \\ \alpha \Downarrow & & \nearrow \\ & & (\overline{\Phi}_2, \varphi_2) \end{array}$$

such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{\Phi}_1 E & \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} & E' \overline{\Phi}_1 \\ \alpha E \Downarrow & \curvearrowright & \downarrow E \alpha \\ \overline{\Phi}_2 E & \xrightarrow{\varphi_2} & E' \overline{\Phi}_2 \end{array}$$

Assume E has a left adjoint E^\vee . Have $\tau \in \text{End}(E^2) \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{End}((E^\vee)^2) = \text{End}((E^\vee)^2)$

(V, E^\vee, τ) : left dual. Similarly: if E has a right adjoint, get right dual.

- Examples
- $V = \text{differential } \mathbb{R}\text{-vecl. spaces}, E = \tau = 0$ "trivial 2-repr."
 - $V = U, E = e \otimes -$
 - $V = U, E = - \otimes e$
 - $V = U$ is a bimodule 2-repr: it is acted on by $U \otimes U$

Lax bimod 2-rep on V : $(E_1, \tau_1), (E_2, \tau_2)$ 2-rep and $\sigma: E_2 E_1 \rightarrow E_1 E_2$ such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E_2^2 E_1 & \xrightarrow{\tau_2 \sigma} & E_2 E_1 E_2 \xrightarrow{\sigma E_2} E_1 E_2^2 \\ \tau_1 E_1 \downarrow & \supseteq & \downarrow E_1 \tau_2 \\ E_2^2 E_1 & \xrightarrow{E_2 \sigma} & E_2 E_1 E_2 \xrightarrow{\sigma E_2} E_1 E_2^2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E_2 E_1^2 & \xrightarrow{\sigma E_1} & E_1 E_2 E_1 \xrightarrow{E_1 \sigma} E_1^2 E_2 \\ E_2 \tau_1 \downarrow & \supseteq & \downarrow \tau_2 E_2 \\ E_2 E_1^2 & \xrightarrow{\sigma E_1} & E_1 E_2 E_1 \xrightarrow{\sigma E_2} E_1^2 E_2 \end{array}$$

Coproduct

Tensor structure on 2-rep?

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 2\text{-rep} \times 2\text{-rep} & \xrightarrow{\otimes} & 2\text{-rep} \\
 \cap & & \\
 2\text{-birep} & & \\
 \cap & & \\
 2\text{-laxbirep} & &
 \end{array}$$

$(W, E_1, \mathcal{I}_1, E_2, \mathcal{I}_2, \sigma)$ a lax bimod 2-rep.

* Define ΔW a differential cat.

objects : pairs (m, π) , $m \in$ idempotent completion of pretriangulated closure of W

$$\pi \in \mathrm{Hom}(E_2(m), E_1(m)), d(\pi) = 0$$

such that

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 E_2^2(m) & \xrightarrow{E_2\pi} & E_2E_1(m) & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & E_1E_2(m) & \xrightarrow{E_1\pi} & E_1^2(m) \\
 \downarrow \mathcal{I}_2 & & & & \curvearrowright & & \downarrow \mathcal{Z}_1 \\
 E_2^2(m) & \xrightarrow{E_2\pi} & E_2E_1(m) & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & E_1E_2(m) & \xrightarrow{E_1\pi} & E_1^2(m)
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Hom}((m, \pi), (m', \pi')) = \left\{ f \in \text{Hom}(m, m') \mid \begin{array}{c} E_2(m) \xrightarrow{\pi} E_1(m) \\ E_2(f) \downarrow \quad \downarrow E_1(f) \\ E_2(m') \xrightarrow{\pi'} E_1(m') \end{array} \right\}$$

* Define $E : \Delta(W) \rightarrow \Delta(W)$ by

$$E(m, \pi) = \left(\text{Cone}(E_2(m) \xrightarrow{\pi} E_1(m)) \right), \quad \begin{pmatrix} \sigma \circ E_2 \pi \circ \tau_2 & \sigma \\ 0 & \tau_1 \circ E_1 \pi \circ \sigma \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \xrightarrow{E_2 \pi} & \\ E_2^2(m) \oplus E_2 E_1(m) & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & \tau_1 \circ E_1 \pi \circ \sigma \\ \sigma \circ E_2 \pi \circ \tau_2 \downarrow & \nearrow \sigma & \downarrow \\ E_1 E_2(m) \oplus E_1^2(m) & \xrightarrow{E_1 \pi} & \end{array}$$