

# "Skein and cluster algebras of marked surfaces without punctures for $sl_3$ "

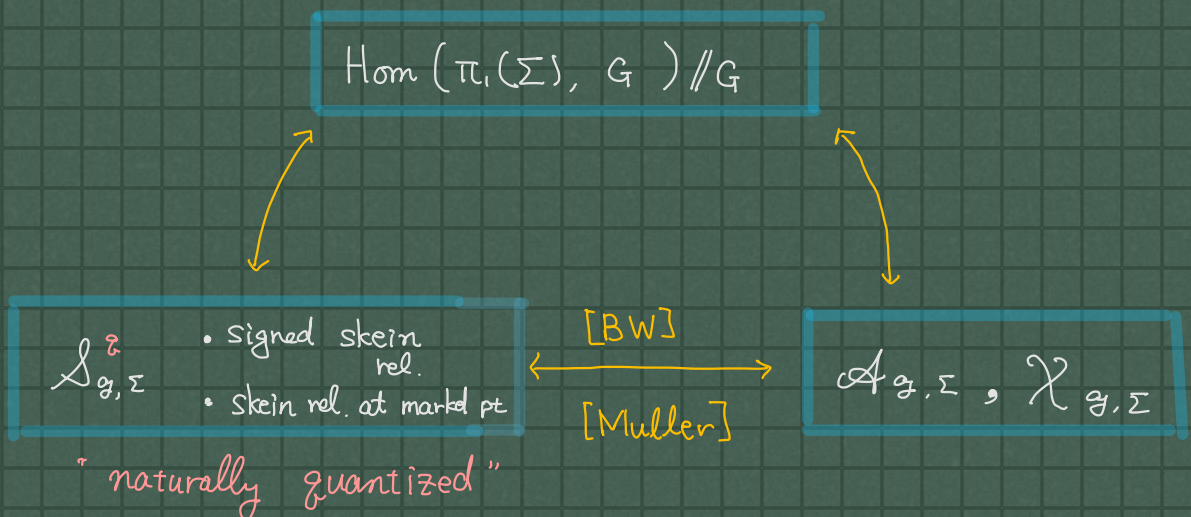
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(joint work with Tsukasa Ishibashi)

[Ishibashi-Y.] arXiv: 2101.00643

- + { [Ishibashi-Y.] ————— of polygons  
[Ishibashi-Y.] ————— for  $sp_4$   
[Y.] Filtered & graded  $sl_3$ -skein algebra

~ Quantum Geometry & Representation theory ~  
March 04, 2021

$\Sigma$  : a surface,  $G = SL_2(\mathbb{C})$ ,  $\mathfrak{g} = sl_2$



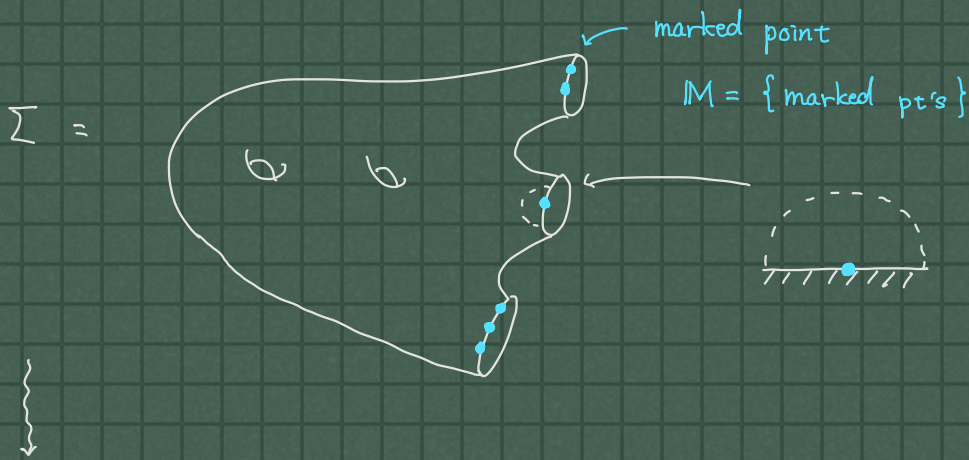


Today : •  $\mathcal{A}_{sl_3, \Sigma}^{\mathbb{Z}} \subset \mathcal{S}_{sl_3, \Sigma}^{\mathbb{Z}}[\partial^{-1}] \subset \mathcal{U}_{S_{\mathbb{Z}}(sl_3, \Sigma)}$

• quantum positivity for "elevation-preserving web"

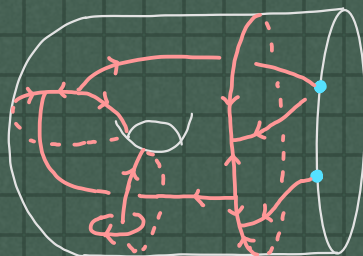
$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{S}_{sl_3, \Sigma}^{\mathbb{Z}} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{U}_{S_{\mathbb{Z}}(sl_3, \Sigma)} \subset \text{Frac } \mathcal{S}_{sl_3, \Sigma}^{\mathbb{Z}} \\ \cup & \text{Laurent} & \\ sl_3\text{-web} & \text{expansion} & \\ & \text{with coefficients in } \mathbb{Z}_+[\mathbb{Z}^1] & \end{array}$$

§ the  $sl_3$ -skein algebra



$\mathcal{S}_{sl_3, \Sigma}^A$  : the  $sl_3$ -skein algebra of  $\Sigma$  consisting of  $sl_3$ -webs

e.g.  $sl_3$ -web





① a tangled trivalent graph on  $\Sigma$

$:\Leftrightarrow$  an oriented uni-trivalent graph with

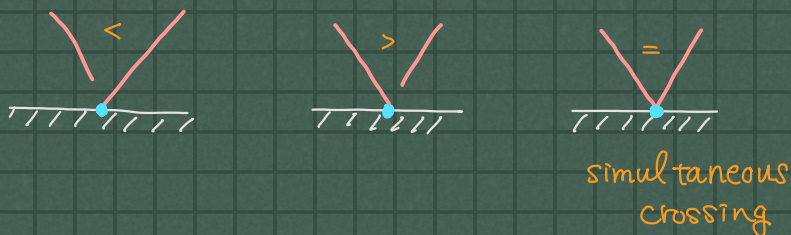
- sink and source vertices



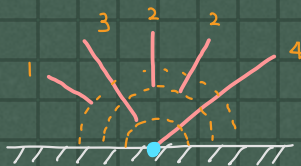
- internal crossings on edges



- elevation at a marked point



simultaneous crossing



Definition (the  $sl_3$ -skein algebra of  $\Sigma$ )

$$\mathcal{S}_{sl_3, \Sigma}^A := \text{span}_{\mathbb{Z}_A} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{tangled trivalent} \\ \text{graphs on } \Sigma \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} / (1) \text{ } sl_3\text{-skein relations} \\ (2) \text{ boundary } sl_3\text{-skein relations} \\ (3) \text{ isotopy of } \Sigma \text{ rel. to } \partial\Sigma \end{array}$$

$\mathbb{Z}[A^{\pm \frac{1}{3}}]$   $\uparrow$   $sl_3$ -webs



(1)  $\mathcal{sl}_3$  - skein relations [Kuperberg '96]

(2) boundary  $\mathcal{sl}_3$  - skein relations [Ishibashi - Y '21]

$$\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \end{array} = A^2 \begin{array}{c} \left. \right\} \\ \left. \right\} \end{array} + A^{-1} \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \\ \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \\ \nwarrow \end{array} = A^{-2} \begin{array}{c} \left. \right\} \\ \left. \right\} \end{array} + A \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \\ \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \\ \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \\ \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \\ \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \left. \right\} \\ \left. \right\} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \\ \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \circlearrowleft \\ \nwarrow \end{array} = (-A^3 - A^{-3}) \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \circlearrowright \end{array} = (A^6 + 1 + A^{-6}) \emptyset$$

$$A^{-1} \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \\ \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \\ \text{---} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \\ \text{---} \end{array} = A \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

$$A^{-\frac{1}{2}} \begin{array}{c} \nwarrow \\ \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \\ \nearrow \\ \text{---} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \nwarrow \\ \nearrow \\ \text{---} \end{array} = A^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{array}{c} \nwarrow \\ \nearrow \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \nwarrow \\ \nearrow \\ \text{---} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \nwarrow \\ \nearrow \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \circlearrowleft \\ \text{---} \end{array} = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \circlearrowright \\ \text{---} \end{array} = 0$$

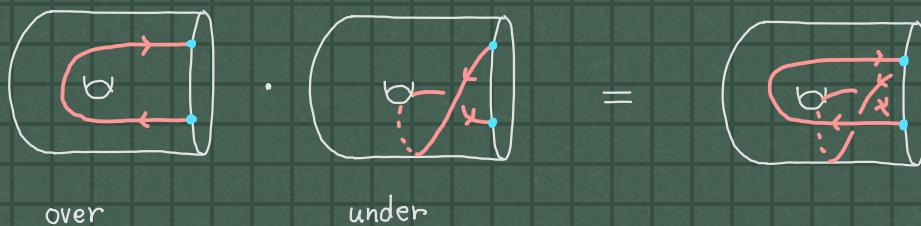
$\rightsquigarrow$  realize Reidemeister moves

$$\begin{array}{c} \circlearrowleft \\ \circlearrowleft \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} | \\ | \end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{c} \circlearrowleft \\ \circlearrowright \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} ) \\ ( \end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \\ \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \\ \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \\ \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \\ \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \\ \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \\ \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{c} \nwarrow \\ \nearrow \\ \text{---} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \nwarrow \\ \nearrow \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$



- multiplication of  $\mathcal{S}_{sl_3, \Sigma}^A$



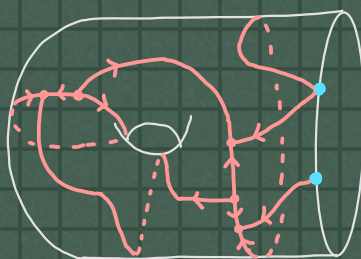
Q. What is a basis of  $\mathcal{S}_{sl_3, \Sigma}^A$

an  $sl_3$ -web  $\rightarrow$  apply skein relations

- remove over/under crossings
- remove  $n$ -gons ( $n \leq 4$ )

$\rightarrow$  a sum of flat trivalent graphs with no elliptic faces

e.g. non-elliptic flat trivalent graph



elliptic faces





## ① basis webs $BWeb_{\Sigma}$

$BWeb_{\Sigma} \ni \mathfrak{sl}_3$ -webs represented  
by non-elliptic flat trivalent graphs

Theorem [IY] (the confluence theory in [Sikora-Westbury])

$BWeb_{\Sigma}$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}_A$ -basis of  $\mathcal{S}_{\mathfrak{sl}_3, \Sigma}^A$

Generators of  $\mathcal{S}_{\mathfrak{sl}_3, \Sigma}^A$  as a  $\mathbb{Z}_A$ -algebra

## ① elementary webs $EWeb_{\Sigma} \subset BWeb$

$EWeb_{\Sigma} \ni G \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \nexists G_1, G_2 : \text{basis webs}$   
s.t.  $G = A^{\otimes} G_1, G_2$

## ① web cluster $\mathcal{C}$

an  $A$ -commutative subset of  $EWeb$

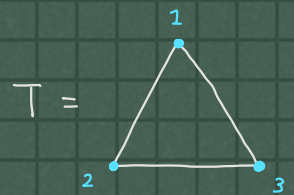
s.t.  $\#\mathcal{C} = \#\text{vertices of a } \mathfrak{sl}_3\text{-triangulation}$

$\iff$  a maximal  $A$ -commutative subset in  $EWeb$

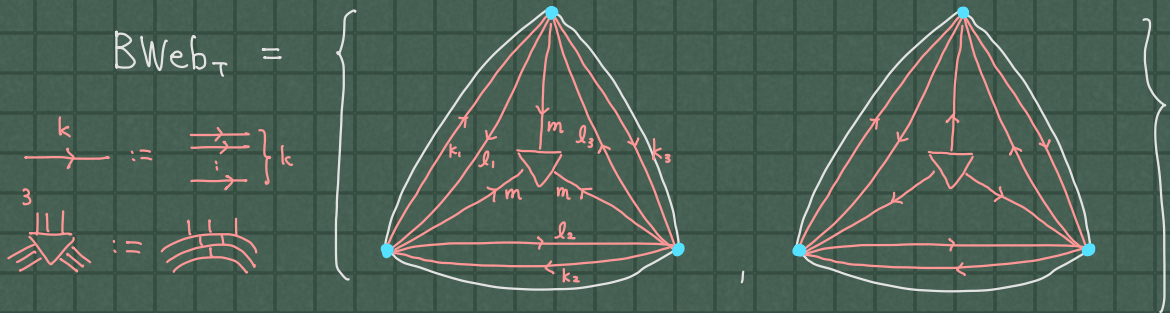
\*  $\mathcal{C} \subset EWeb_{\Sigma} \subset BWeb_{\Sigma} \subset \mathcal{S}_{\mathfrak{sl}_3, \Sigma}^A$   
 $\cap$   
 $CWeb_{\Sigma}$



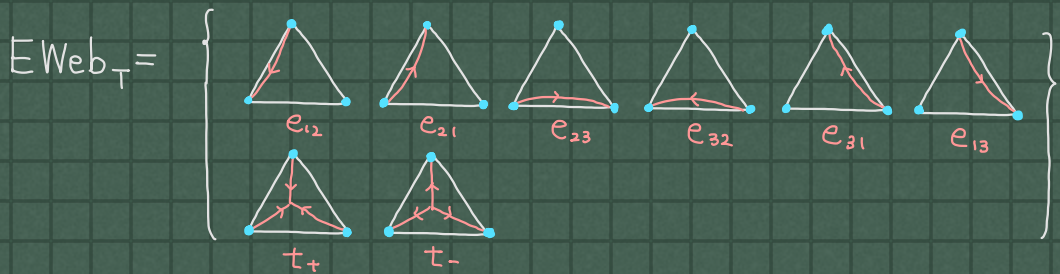
§ the  $sl_3$ -skein algebra of a triangle



Proposition [Kuperberg '96, D.Kim '07, Frohman-Sikora '20]



Proposition [IY]

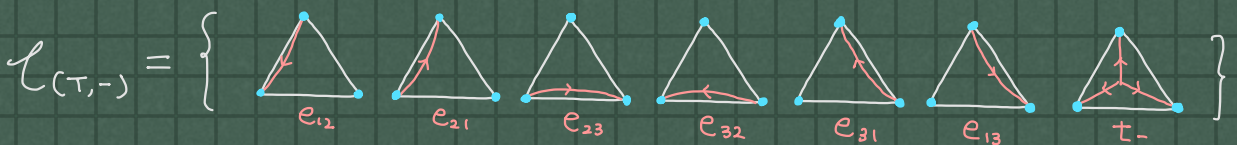
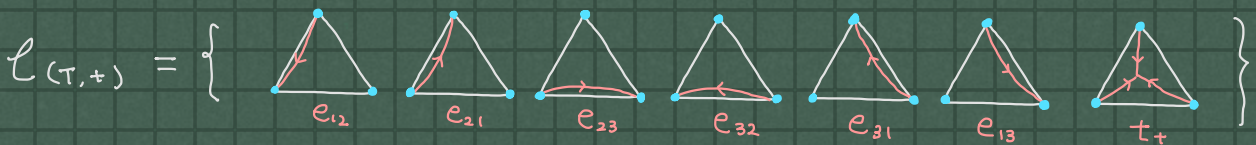


& it generates  $\mathcal{S}_{sl_3, T}$ .

the set of web clusters

Proposition [IY]

$$CWeb_T = \{ \mathcal{L}_{(T,+)} , \mathcal{L}_{(T,-)} \}$$

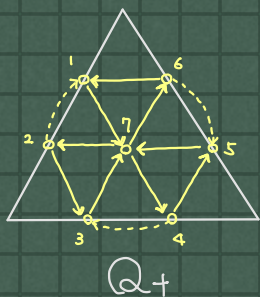




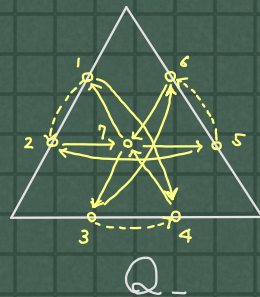
# § A quantum cluster algebra $\mathcal{A}_{\text{Sol}_3, \tau}^{\mathbb{Z}}$ in $\text{Sol}_{3, \tau}^{\mathbb{Z}}$

## quivers

$$I = \{1, 2, \dots, 6, 7\} \quad I_f = \{1, 2, \dots, 6\} \quad I_{uf} = \{7\}$$



$$\xleftarrow{\mu_7} \xrightarrow{\quad}$$



$$b_{ij} = \# \left\{ \begin{array}{c} j \\ \circ \end{array} \xrightarrow{\quad} \begin{array}{c} i \\ \circ \end{array} \right\} + \frac{1}{2} \# \left\{ \begin{array}{c} j \\ \circ \end{array} \dashrightarrow \begin{array}{c} i \\ \circ \end{array} \right\}$$



skew symmetric,  
 $b_{ij} \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$  if  $(i, j) \in I_f \times I_f$   
 $b_{ij} \in \mathbb{Z}$  otherwise

## Seeds

$$\begin{cases} B = (b_{ij})_{i, j \in I} : \text{exchange matrix} \\ A = (A_i)_{i \in I} : \text{cluster } A\text{-variables} \end{cases}$$

$$\xleftarrow{\mu_7} \xrightarrow{\quad}$$

$$\begin{cases} B' = (b'_{ij})_{i, j \in I} \\ A' = (A'_i)_{i \in I} \end{cases}$$

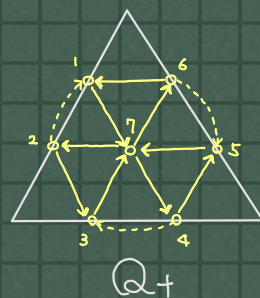
alg. independent in a field  $\mathcal{F}$

$A_i$  ( $i \in I_f$ ): a frozen variables



⑦ Exchange relation

$$\begin{cases} A_7 A_7' = A_1 A_3 A_5 + A_2 A_4 A_6 \\ A_i' = A_i \quad \text{if } i \neq 7 \end{cases}$$



$T$ : triangle  $\rightsquigarrow$  a seed pattern

$$S(\mathfrak{sl}_3, T) = \bullet \xrightarrow{\mu_7} \bullet$$

$\rightsquigarrow$  the cluster algebra  $\mathcal{A}_{\mathfrak{sl}_3, T}$

⑧ the cluster algebra  $\mathcal{A}_{\mathfrak{sl}_3, T}$  of  $T$

$\Leftrightarrow$  a subring of  $\mathbb{F}$  generated by  $A \cup A'$

and the inverses of frozen variables

In general

$\Sigma$ : a marked surface  $\rightsquigarrow$  a seed pattern  $S(\mathfrak{sl}_3, \Sigma)$

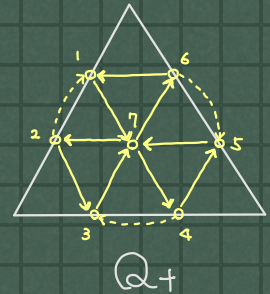
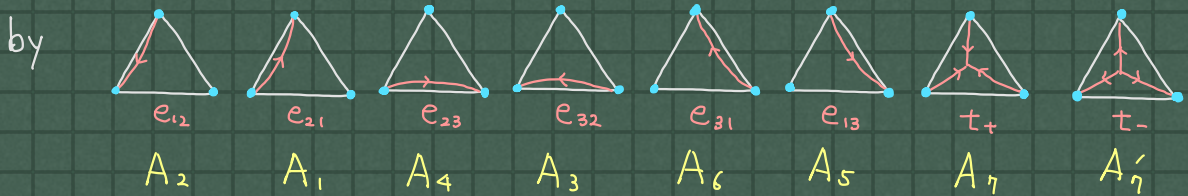
$\rightsquigarrow$  the cluster algebra  $\mathcal{A}_{S(\mathfrak{sl}_3, \Sigma)}$

$\cup$   
the surface subalgebra  $\mathcal{A}_{\mathfrak{sl}_3, \Sigma}$



$$\S \quad \mathcal{A}_{sl_3, \Sigma}^{\mathbb{Z}} \subset \mathcal{S}_{sl_3, \Sigma}^{\mathbb{Z}} [\bar{\sigma}']$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Define } \mathcal{A}_{sl_3, \tau} &\longrightarrow \mathcal{S}_{sl_3, \tau}^{A=1} \\ \cup &\qquad \cup \\ \mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{A}' &\longrightarrow \text{EWeb}_{\tau} = \mathcal{L}_{(\tau, +)} \cup \mathcal{L}_{(\tau, -)} \end{aligned}$$

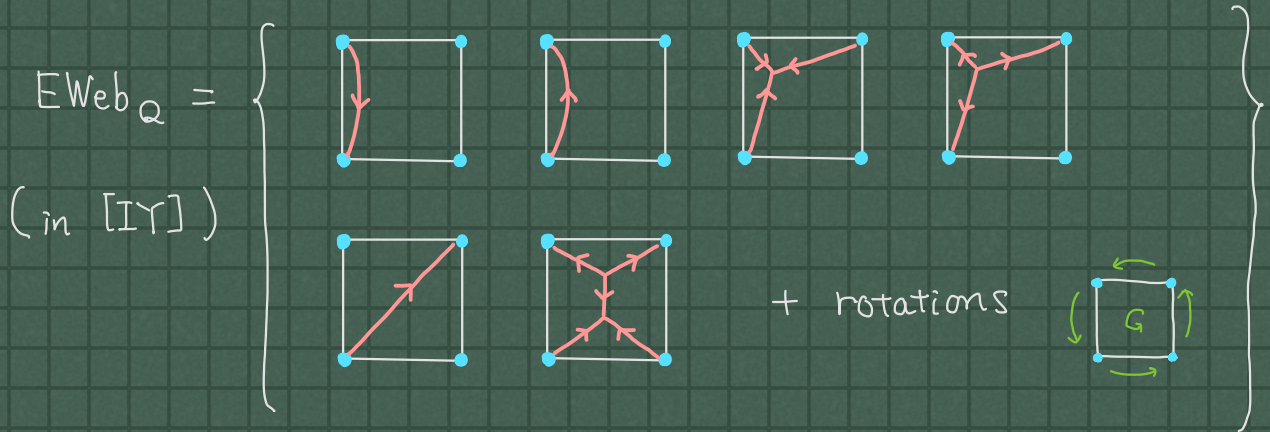


Confirm the exchange relation

$$\begin{aligned} t_+ t_- &= \text{triangle} = A^{-\frac{1}{2}} \text{triangle} \\ A_7 A'_7 &= A^{\frac{3}{2}} \text{triangle} + A^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{triangle} \\ &= A^{\frac{3}{2}} \text{triangle} + A^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{triangle} \\ &= A^{\frac{3}{2}} [A_1 A_3 A_5] + A^{\frac{1}{2}} [A_2 A_4 A_6] \end{aligned}$$



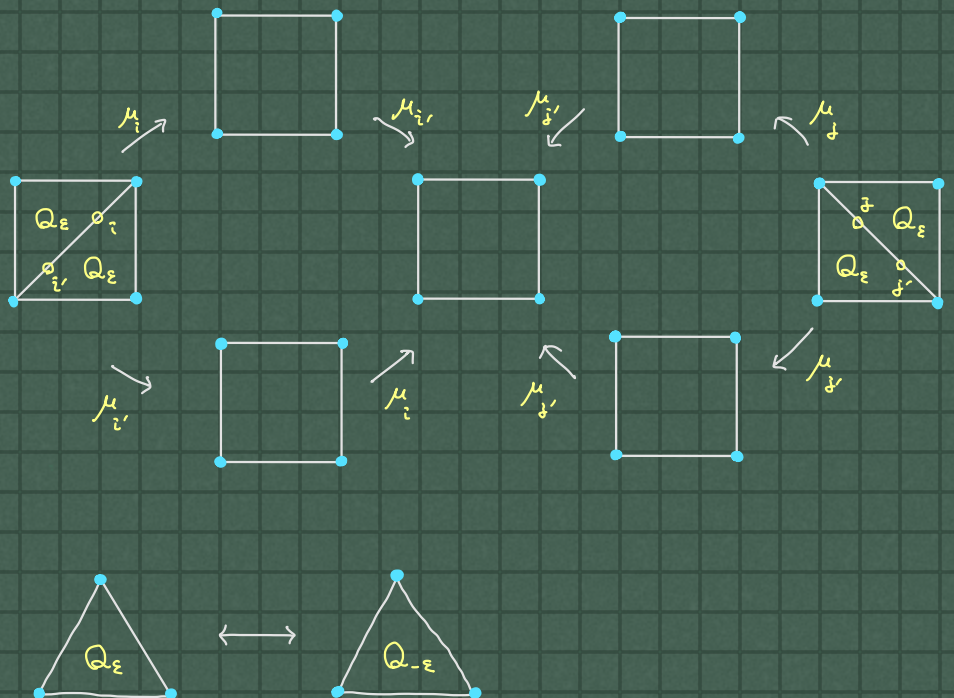
④  $Q$  : a quadrilateral



$CWeb_Q = \{ 50 \text{ web clusters} \}$   
(in  $[I\Upsilon 2]$ )

Theorem  $[I\Upsilon]$   $\mathcal{A}_{sl_3, \Sigma}^{\mathbb{Z}} \subset \mathcal{S}_{sl_3, \Sigma}^{\mathbb{Z}} [\partial^{-1}] \subset \text{Frac } \mathcal{S}_{sl_3, \Sigma}^{\mathbb{Z}}$   $[I\Upsilon]$

seed pattern  
for the surface  
subalgebra





Theorem [IY 2]

$\Sigma$  : a disk with  $\#M = 3, 4, 5$

$$\mathcal{A}_{S_2^2(\mathcal{M}_3, \Sigma)}^{\mathbb{R}} = \mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{M}_3, \Sigma}^{\mathbb{R}}[\partial^{-1}] = \mathcal{U}_{S_2^2(\mathcal{M}_3, \Sigma)}$$

Theorem [IY 3]

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sp}_4$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{\mathfrak{sp}_4, \Sigma}^{\mathbb{R}} \subset \mathcal{S}_{\mathfrak{sp}_4, \Sigma}^{\mathbb{R}}[\partial^{-1}]$$



## § Laurent expressions & quantum positivity

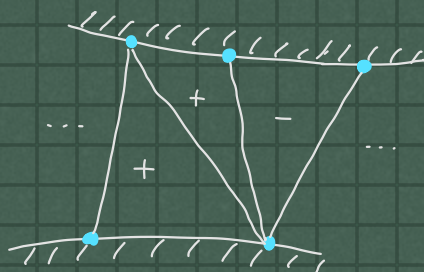
$\Delta$  : an ideal triangulation of  $\Sigma$ .

$t(\Delta)$  : triangles in  $\Delta$

Definition

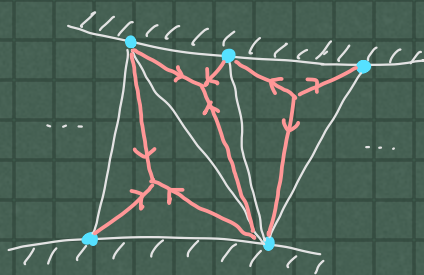
• a decorated triangulation  $\Delta = (\Delta, \mathfrak{s})$  of  $\Sigma$

$\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \begin{cases} \Delta : \text{an ideal triangulation of } \Sigma \\ \mathfrak{s} : t(\Delta) \rightarrow \{+, -\}, \text{ a map} \end{cases}$



• web cluster  $\mathcal{L}_\Delta$  associated with  $\Delta$

$$\mathcal{L}_\Delta := \bigcup_{T \in t(\Delta)} \mathcal{L}(T, \mathfrak{s}(T))$$



Theorem [IY]

$\forall G \in \text{BWeb}, \exists J_G$  : monomial in  $\mathcal{L}_\Delta$

s.t.  $G \cdot J_G \in \langle \mathcal{L}_\Delta \rangle_{\text{alg}} \subset \mathcal{L}_{\text{cls}, \Sigma}^A$



Corollary • Any  $sl_3$ -web has a Laurent expression in  $\mathcal{L}_\Delta$

$$\mathcal{A}_{sl_3, \Sigma}^{\mathbb{Z}} \subset \mathcal{S}_{sl_3, \Sigma}^{\mathbb{Z}}[\delta'] \subset \mathcal{U}_{\mathbb{Z}}(sl_3, \Sigma)$$

$\nearrow$   $q$ -Laurent phenomenon       $\uparrow$  quantization  
 $\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{A}_{S(sl_3, \Sigma)})$   
 $\cap$   
 $\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{A}_{sl_3, \Sigma})$

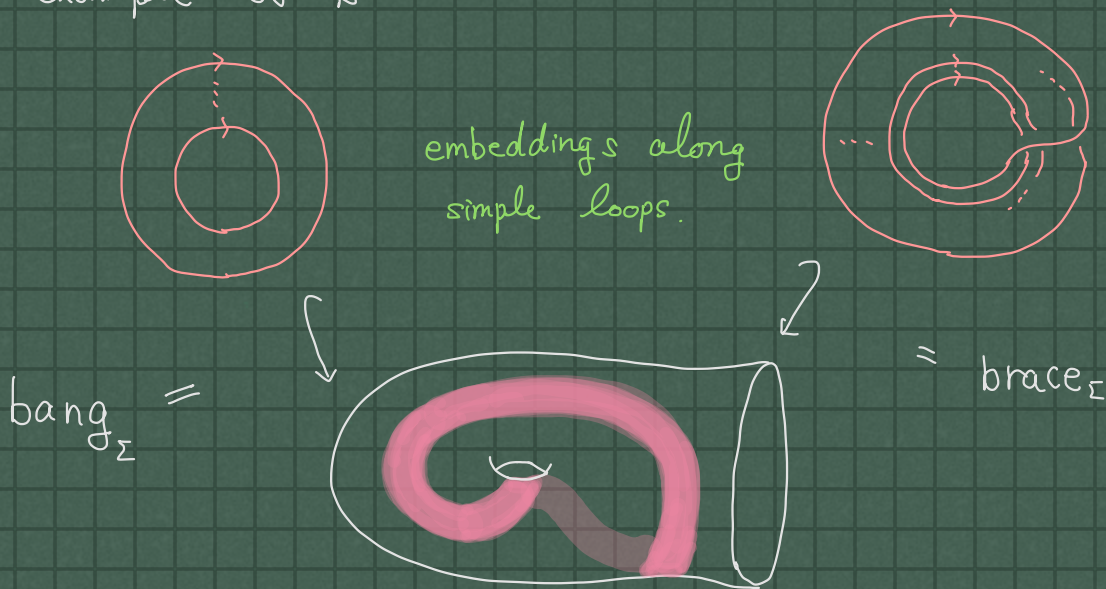
⑩ "quantum positivity"

$S$  : a certain subset of  $sl_3$ -webs

$S$  has quantum positivity w.r.t.  $\Delta$

$\Leftrightarrow$   $\forall G \in S$  has a Laurent expression in  $\langle \mathcal{L}_\Delta \rangle_{alg}$   
def  
 with coefficients in  $\mathbb{Z}_+[q^{\pm 1}]$

typical example of  $S$



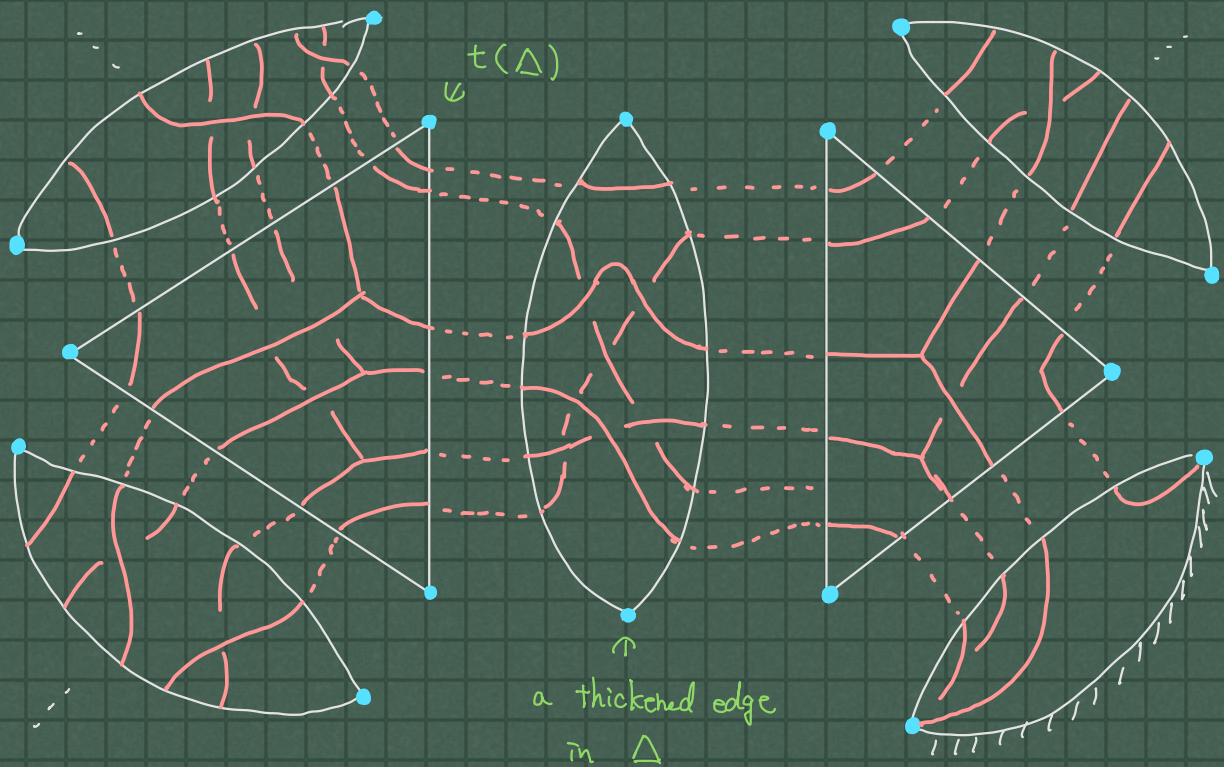


Theorem [IY]  $\Delta$  : a decorated triangulation

$\text{elev}_\Delta = \{ \text{elevation-preserving webs w.r.t. } \Delta \}$

has positivity for  $\mathcal{L}_\Delta$

① elevation-preserving web



Remark  $\text{elev}_\Delta$  contains  $\text{bang}_\Sigma \cup \text{brace}_\Sigma$  for any  $\Delta$

Theorem [IY3] Elevation preserving  $sp_4$ -webs  
have "quantum positivity".

~ Thank you for listening ~