

曲面のスケイン代数と量子クラスター代数

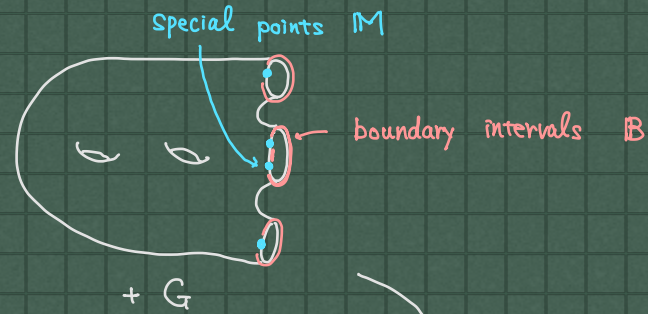
湯浅 亘 OCAMI · RIMS

- 石橋 典 (東北大) との共着 arXiv: 2101.00643 (sl_3)
 arXiv: 2207.01540 (sp_4)
 + in preparation (state-clasp)
 に基づく

§ Introduction

unpunctured
marked surface

$\Sigma =$



clasped skein algebra

$$\mathcal{S}_{\Sigma, \mathfrak{g}}^{\mathfrak{g}}$$

\cup
 \mathfrak{g} -web

\uparrow skein relations

Conjecture

$$\mathcal{S}_{\Sigma, \mathfrak{g}}^{\mathfrak{g}}[\partial^{-1}] = \mathcal{A}_{\mathfrak{g}, \Sigma}^{\mathfrak{g}}$$

$\mathfrak{g} = sl_2$ Muller (2016)

(quantum) cluster algebra

$$\mathcal{A}_{\mathfrak{g}, \Sigma}^{\mathfrak{g}}$$

\cup
cluster variables

\uparrow exchange relations

When $\mathfrak{g} = sl_3, sp_4, \#M \geq 2$

Theorem (Ishibashi-Y.) $\mathcal{S}_{\Sigma, \mathfrak{g}}^{\mathfrak{g}}[\partial^{-1}] \subseteq \mathcal{A}_{\mathfrak{g}, \Sigma}^{\mathfrak{g}} \subsetneq \text{Frac} \mathcal{S}_{\Sigma, \mathfrak{g}}^{\mathfrak{g}}$

Corollary (Ishibashi-Y. + Ishibashi-Oya-Shen)

$$\mathcal{S}_{\Sigma, \mathfrak{g}}^{\mathfrak{g}}[\partial^{-1}] = \mathcal{A}'_{\mathfrak{g}, \Sigma} = \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{A}_{\mathfrak{g}, \Sigma}^{\mathfrak{g}})$$

an open subspace of decorated twisted
 G -local systems on Σ

§ clasped skein algebra $\mathcal{S}_{g,\Sigma}^{\mathfrak{g}}$

• \mathfrak{g} -webs $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff}$ tangled uni-trivalent graphs on Σ



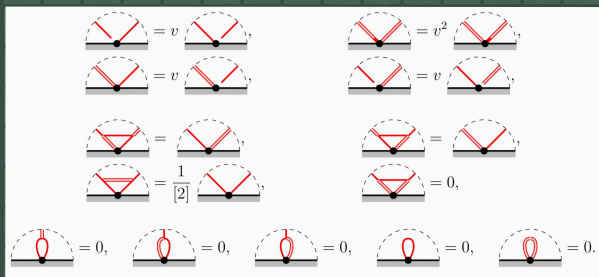
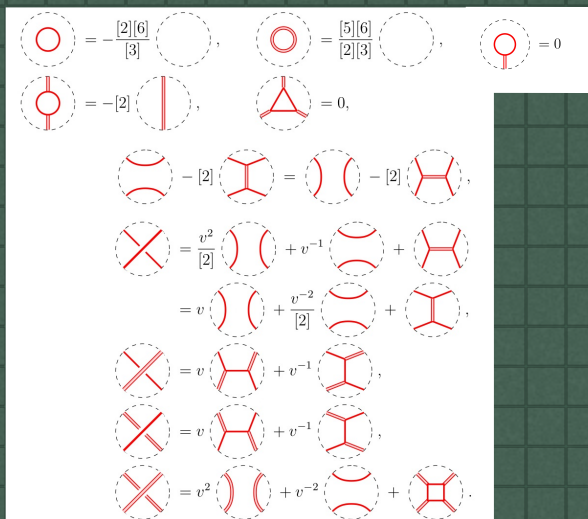
(ω_i : fundamental weights)

• Skein relations { internal: diagrammatic relations in $\text{FundRep}_{\mathfrak{g}}$
 \mathfrak{sl}_2 : Kauffman bracket skein relation
 $\text{rank } 2$: Kuperberg etc.
 clasped: diagrammatic relations at Jones-Wenzl projectors
 \mathfrak{sl}_2 : Muller
 \mathfrak{sl}_3 : Frohman-Sikora
 \mathfrak{sp}_4 : Ishibashi-Y.

e.g. \mathfrak{sl}_2 { $\begin{cases} \diagdown = \mathfrak{q} \diagup + \mathfrak{q}^{-1} \diagdown \\ \bigcirc = (-\mathfrak{q}^2 - \mathfrak{q}^{-2}) \emptyset \end{cases}$ { $\begin{cases} \mathfrak{q}^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{V} = \text{V} = \mathfrak{q}^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{V} \\ \bigcirc = 0 \end{cases}$

e.g. \mathfrak{sl}_3

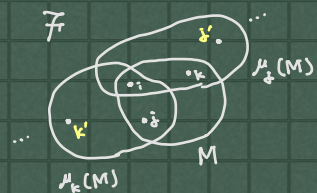
e.g. np_4



§ quantum cluster algebra $\mathcal{A}_{g, \Sigma}^{\hbar}$

\mathcal{F} : a skew-field, $I = I_{uf} \sqcup I_f$: index set $D = \text{diag}(d_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \mid i \in I)$

• $S = (B, \Pi, \mathring{\Lambda}, M)$: quantum seed



• $B = (b_{ij})_{i, j \in I} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{Z} & \mathbb{Z} \\ \mathbb{Z} & \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z} \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} I_{uf} \\ I_f \end{matrix}$ s.t. DB: skew-symmetric exchange matrix

• $\Pi = (\pi_{ij} \in \mathbb{Z})_{i, j \in I}$: skew-symmetric compatibility matrix

• $\mathring{\Lambda} = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathbb{Z} f_i$ with a skew-symmetric form $\Pi(f_i, f_j) = \pi_{ij}$

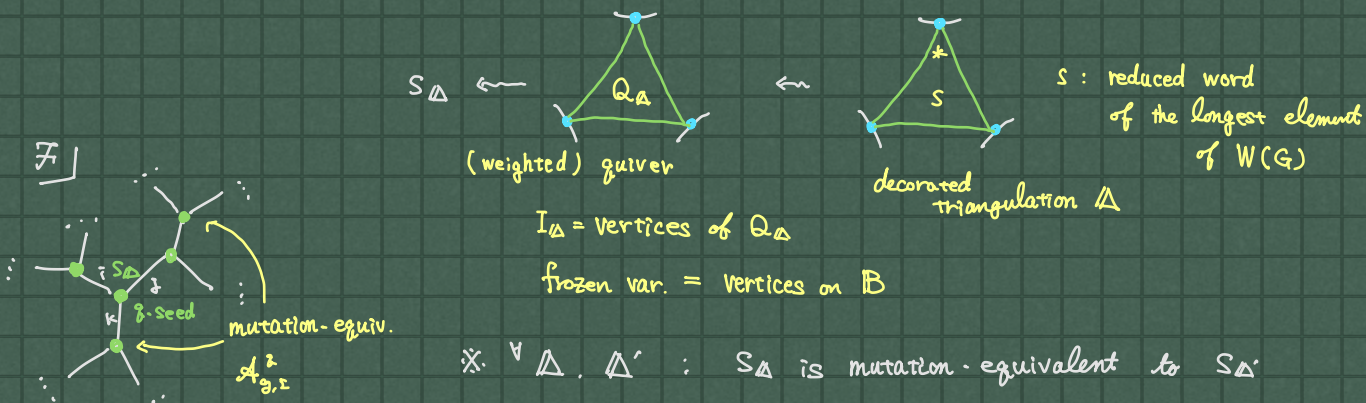
• $M: \mathring{\Lambda} \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \setminus \{0\}$ s.t. $M(\alpha)M(\beta) = \hbar^{\frac{\Pi(\alpha, \beta)}{2}} M(\alpha + \beta)$
toric frame $\text{Frac } M(\mathring{\Lambda}) = \mathcal{F}$

• $M(f_i) =: A_i$: cluster variable $\begin{cases} \text{unfrozen} & \text{if } i \in I_{uf} \\ \text{frozen} & \text{if } i \in I_f \end{cases}$
 $\{A_i\}_{i \in I}$: cluster invertible

$A_k A_{k'} = \hbar^{\sum_{j \in I} \pi_{kj} [b_{jk}]_+} + \hbar^{\sum_{j \in I} \pi_{k'j} [-b_{jk}]_+}$
quantum exchange relation

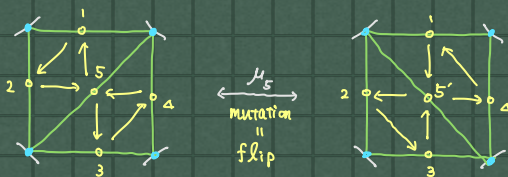
• quantum seed mutation at $k \in I_{uf}$ $(B, \Pi, \mathring{\Lambda}, M) \xleftrightarrow{\mu_k} (B', \Pi', \mathring{\Lambda}', M')$

$\mathcal{A}_{g,\Sigma}^{\hbar} : \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \mathbb{T}_{\hbar} = \mathbb{Z}[\hbar^{\pm 1/2}]$ subalgebra of \mathbb{F} generated by all quantum seeds mutation-equivalent to quantum seed associated with decorated triangulation Δ of Σ .



① Construct seeds S_{Δ} & adjacent ones in $\mathbb{F} = \text{Frac } \mathcal{A}_{g,\Sigma}^{\hbar}$ } $\rightsquigarrow \mathcal{A}_{g,\Sigma}^{\hbar} \subset \text{Frac } \mathcal{A}_{g,\Sigma}^{\hbar}$
+ quantum Laurent phenomenon

e.g. sl_2 $\Delta = \Delta'$: ideal triangulation all seeds are associated with Δ 's



$\mathcal{A}_{sl_2, \Delta}^{\hbar} = \text{quantum torus}$
 $\mathcal{A}_{sl_2, \square}^{\hbar} = \langle A_1, \dots, A_4, A_5 \rangle \cup \langle A'_1, \dots, A'_4, A'_5 \rangle$ $A_5 A'_5 = A_2 A_4 + A_1 A_3$
 $A_i = A'_i \quad (i \neq 5)$

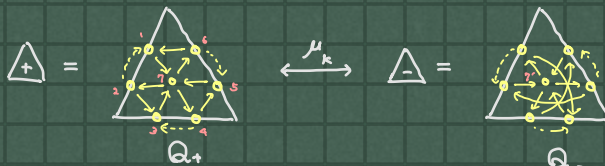
① In $\mathbb{F} = \text{Frac } \mathcal{A}_{sl_2, \Sigma}^{\hbar}$ $A_i = \text{simple arc along } \text{---} \overset{i}{\circ} \text{---}$

$A_5 A'_5 = \hbar A_2 A_4 + \hbar^{-1} A_1 A_3$

$\mathcal{A}_{sl_2, \Sigma}^{\hbar}[\hbar^{-1}]$ is generated by simple arcs $\rightsquigarrow \mathcal{A}_{sl_2, \Sigma}^{\hbar}[\hbar^{-1}] \subseteq \mathcal{A}_{sl_2, \Sigma}^{\hbar}$
 \forall cluster variables correspond to simple arcs $\rightsquigarrow \mathcal{A}_{sl_2, \Sigma}^{\hbar} \subseteq \mathcal{A}_{sl_2, \Sigma}^{\hbar}[\hbar^{-1}]$

e.g. \mathcal{S}_3

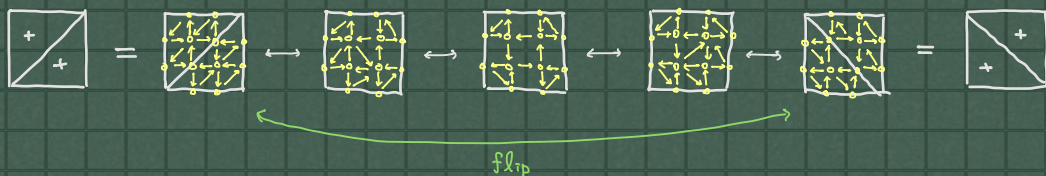
decorated triangles



$$\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{S}_3, \Delta}^{\mathbb{Z}} = \langle A_1, \dots, A_6, A_7 \rangle \cup \langle A'_1, \dots, A'_6, A'_7 \rangle$$

$$\begin{cases} A'_i = A_i & (i \neq 7) \\ A_7 A'_7 = \mathcal{Z}^{\circ} A_1 A_3 A_5 + \mathcal{Z}^{\circ} A_2 A_4 A_6 \end{cases}$$

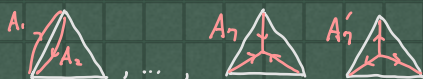
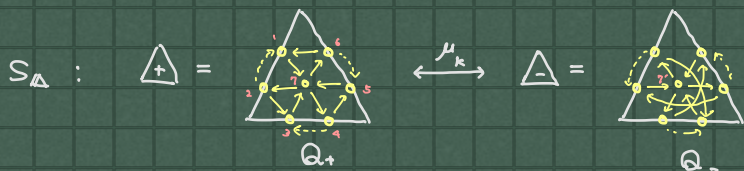
★ mutation \neq flip



★ $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{S}_3, \square}^{\mathbb{Z}}$ has 50 clusters (type D_4)

in general, $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{S}_3, \Sigma}^{\mathbb{Z}}$ is infinite mutation type

• In $\mathcal{F} = \text{Frac } \mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{S}_3, \Sigma}^{\mathbb{Z}}$



$$A_7 A'_7 = \mathcal{Z}^{\circ} A_1 A_3 A_5 + \mathcal{Z}^{\circ} A_2 A_4 A_6$$

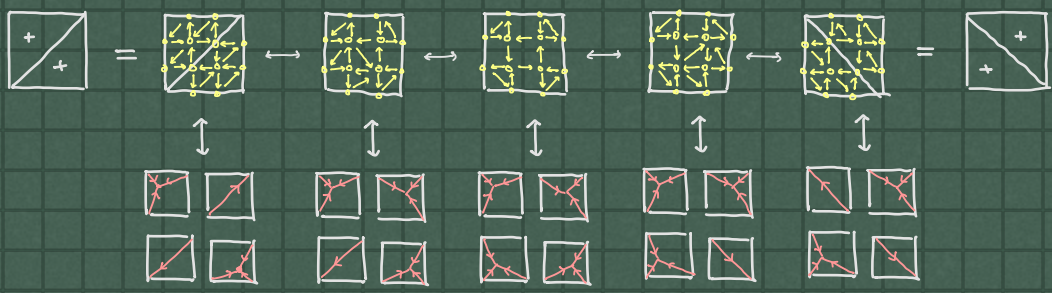
from exchange relation.

By skein relation :

$$A_7 A'_7 = \mathcal{Z}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \text{ (triangle) } = \mathcal{Z}^{\frac{3}{2}} \text{ (triangle) } + \mathcal{Z}^{-\frac{3}{2}} \text{ (triangle) } = \mathcal{Z}^{\frac{3}{2}} \text{ (triangle) } + \mathcal{Z}^{-\frac{3}{2}} \text{ (triangle) }$$

$A_7 A'_7$
 $A_1 A_3 A_5$
 $A_2 A_4 A_6$

⊙ a flip sequence in $\text{Frac } \mathcal{S}_{\text{ab}, \Sigma}^{\delta}$



⊙ other cluster variables in \square



matrix elements of simple Wilson lines

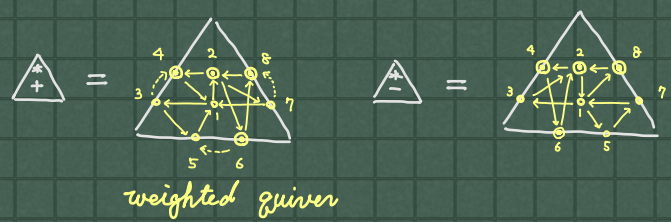
Theorem (Ishibashi - Y. '21)

$\mathcal{S}_{\text{ab}, \Sigma}^{\delta}[\partial^i]$ is generated by the above cluster variables in ideal quadrilaterals

proof By the sticking trick.

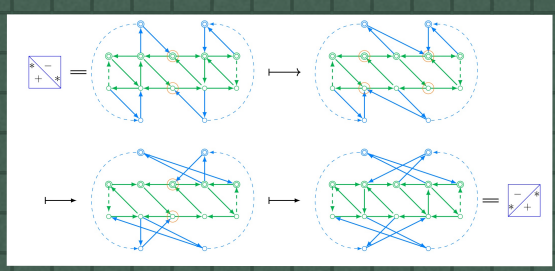
$$\rightsquigarrow \mathcal{S}_{\text{ab}, \Sigma}^{\delta}[\partial^i] \subseteq \mathcal{A}_{\text{ab}, \Sigma}^{\delta}$$

e.g. $\mathbb{R}P^4$ decorated triangulations



⊛ a flip is realized by 8 mutations

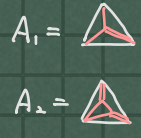
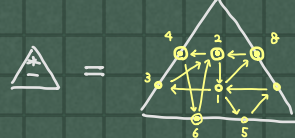
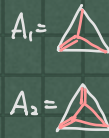
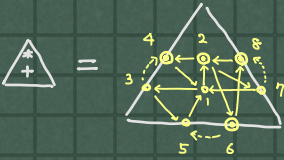
$$M_i: A_i A'_i = \xi^{\circ} A_2 A_3 + \xi^{\circ} A_4 A_5 A_7$$



⊛ $\mathcal{A}_{\text{cp}^2, \square}^{\delta}$ is infinite mutation type

$$I_n \quad \mathcal{F} = \text{Frac } \mathcal{S}_{\text{quad}, \Sigma}^{\delta}$$

$$\text{---} \circlearrowleft = \text{---} \text{---}$$

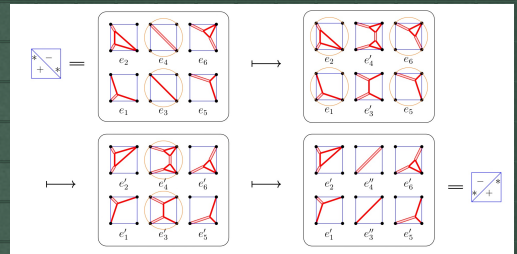
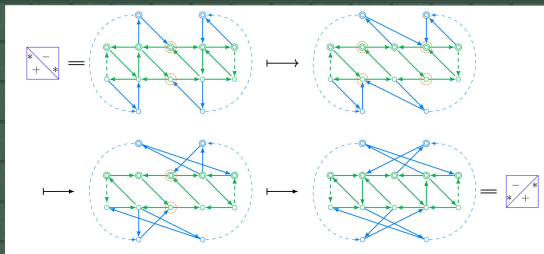


$$\mathcal{M}_i : A_i A_i' = \delta^0 A_2 A_3 + \delta^0 A_4 A_5 A_7 \quad \text{from exchange relation} \quad \triangle_{+} \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{M}_i} \triangle_{-}$$

$$A_i A_i' = \text{triangle} = \delta^{-\frac{1}{2}} \text{triangle} = \delta^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(\delta \text{triangle} + \frac{\delta^{-1}}{[2]} \text{triangle} + \text{triangle} \right)$$

$$= \delta^{\frac{1}{2}} A_4 A_5 A_7 + \delta^{-\frac{1}{2}} A_2 A_3$$

⊙ a flip sequence in $\text{Frac } \mathcal{S}_{\text{quad}, \Sigma}^{\delta}$



⊙ other cluster variables in $\text{Frac } \mathcal{S}_{\text{quad}, \Sigma}^{\delta}$:



Theorem (Ishibashi - Y. '22)

$\mathcal{S}_{\text{quad}, \Sigma}^{\delta}[\delta^{-1}]$ is generated by the above cluster variables in ideal quadrilaterals

proof By the sticking trick.

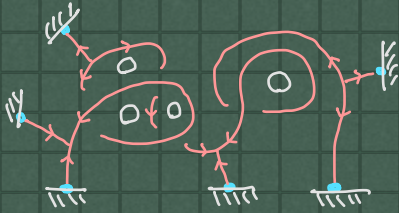
$$\rightsquigarrow \mathcal{S}_{\text{quad}, \Sigma}^{\delta}[\delta^{-1}] \subseteq \mathcal{A}_{\text{quad}, \Sigma}^{\delta}$$

§ generators of $\mathcal{S}_{g,1}^{\mathbb{Z}}$

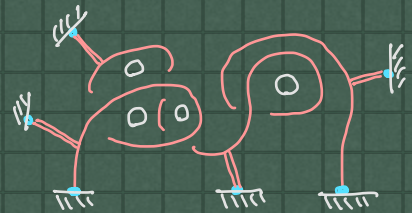
Theorem (descending generators for $g = \mathfrak{sl}_3, \mathfrak{sp}_4$)

$\mathcal{S}_{g,1}^{\mathbb{Z}}$ is generated by descending curves with/without legs.

\mathfrak{sl}_3



\mathfrak{sp}_4



descending generators $\xrightarrow[\text{sticking trick}]{\text{in } \mathcal{S}_{g,1}^{\mathbb{Z}}[\delta]}$ simple Wilson lines

Lemma (the sticking trick) [Ishibashi - Y. '21 '22]

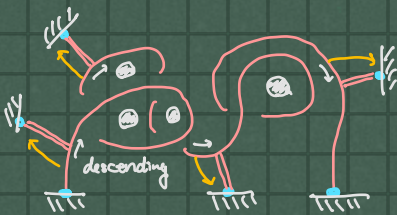
• \mathfrak{sl}_3

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{[Diagram: two loops, one leg]} \\ \text{[Diagram: two loops, two legs]} \end{array} = A^6 \begin{array}{c} \text{[Diagram: two loops, one leg]} \\ \text{[Diagram: two loops, two legs]} \end{array} - A^5 \begin{array}{c} \text{[Diagram: two loops, one leg]} \\ \text{[Diagram: two loops, two legs]} \end{array} + A^2 \begin{array}{c} \text{[Diagram: two loops, one leg]} \\ \text{[Diagram: two loops, two legs]} \end{array}$$

• \mathfrak{sp}_4

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{[Diagram: two loops, one leg]} \\ \text{[Diagram: two loops, two legs]} \end{array} = v \begin{array}{c} \text{[Diagram: two loops, one leg]} \\ \text{[Diagram: two loops, two legs]} \end{array} - v^2 \begin{array}{c} \text{[Diagram: two loops, one leg]} \\ \text{[Diagram: two loops, two legs]} \end{array} + v^3 \begin{array}{c} \text{[Diagram: two loops, one leg]} \\ \text{[Diagram: two loops, two legs]} \end{array} - v^4 \begin{array}{c} \text{[Diagram: two loops, one leg]} \\ \text{[Diagram: two loops, two legs]} \end{array}$$

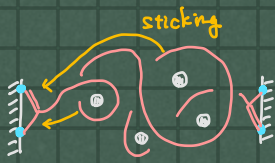
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{[Diagram: two loops, one leg]} \\ \text{[Diagram: two loops, two legs]} \end{array} = v^2 \begin{array}{c} \text{[Diagram: two loops, one leg]} \\ \text{[Diagram: two loops, two legs]} \end{array} - v^4 \begin{array}{c} \text{[Diagram: two loops, one leg]} \\ \text{[Diagram: two loops, two legs]} \end{array} + v^4 [2] \begin{array}{c} \text{[Diagram: two loops, one leg]} \\ \text{[Diagram: two loops, two legs]} \end{array} - v^4 \begin{array}{c} \text{[Diagram: two loops, one leg]} \\ \text{[Diagram: two loops, two legs]} \end{array} + v^7 \begin{array}{c} \text{[Diagram: two loops, one leg]} \\ \text{[Diagram: two loops, two legs]} \end{array}$$



sticking trick $\xrightarrow{\quad}$

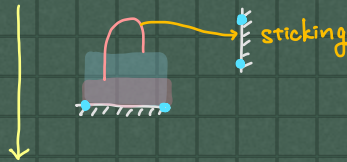
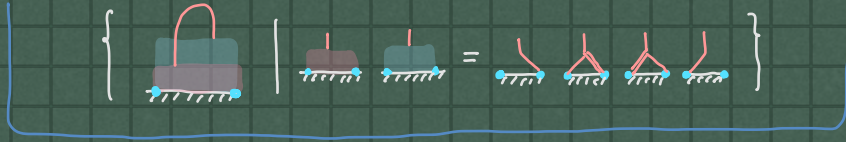
sticking $\xrightarrow{\mathbb{Z}_3}$ [Diagram: two loops, one leg] , [Diagram: two loops, two legs]





sticking trick

a \mathbb{Z}_2 -polynomial in



a \mathbb{Z}_2 -polynomial in



simple Wilson lines

§ state-class correspondence

① the stated skein algebra $\mathcal{S}_{g, \Gamma}^{\mathbb{Z}_2}(B)$

↔ g -webs with ($i \in \Lambda_{\sigma}$)

+ internal & stated skein relations

• sl_2 (Bonahon-Wong, Le)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diagram 1} &= U_{ij} \text{Diagram 2} \quad \text{where } (U_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -A^{-\frac{5}{2}} \\ A^{-\frac{1}{2}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \text{Diagram 3} &= A^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{Diagram 4} - A^{\frac{3}{2}} \text{Diagram 5} \end{aligned}$$

• sl_4 (Ishibashi-Y.)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diagram 1} &= U_{ij} \text{Diagram 2} \quad \text{where } (U_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -v^{-\frac{3}{2}} \\ 0 & 0 & v^{-\frac{1}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & -v^{-\frac{3}{2}} & 0 & 0 \\ v^{-\frac{1}{2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \text{Diagram 3} &= V_{ij} \text{Diagram 4} \quad \text{where } (V_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -v^{-1} & -v^{-1} & -v^{-\frac{1}{2}}[2]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ 1 & 0 & -v^{-\frac{3}{2}}[2]^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -v^{-1} \\ 1 & v^{\frac{1}{2}}[2]^{-\frac{1}{2}} & 0 & -v^{-1} \\ v^{-\frac{1}{2}}[2]^{-\frac{1}{2}} & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \text{Diagram 5} &= v \text{Diagram 6} + \text{Diagram 7} \quad (i < j, i+j \neq 5) \\ \text{Diagram 8} &= v^2 \text{Diagram 9} + v^{\frac{1}{2}}[2]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \text{Diagram 10} + v^{-\frac{3}{2}}[2]^{-1} \text{Diagram 11} \end{aligned}$$

• sl_3 (Higgins)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diagram 1} &= U_{ij} \text{Diagram 2} \quad \text{where } (U_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & A^{-7} \\ 0 & -A^{-4} & 0 \\ A^{-1} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \text{Diagram 3} &= V_{ij} \text{Diagram 4} \quad \text{where } (V_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -A^{-\frac{7}{2}} & -A^{-\frac{5}{2}} \\ A^{-\frac{1}{2}} & 0 & -A^{-\frac{3}{2}} \\ A^{-\frac{1}{2}} & A^{-\frac{1}{2}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \text{Diagram 5} &= A^3 \text{Diagram 6} + A^{-\frac{1}{2}} \text{Diagram 7} \quad \text{for } i < j. \end{aligned}$$

⊗ the reduced stated skein algebra $\mathcal{S}_{g,\Gamma}^{\text{rd}}(\mathbb{B})$

$$\mathcal{S}_{g,\Gamma}^{\text{rd}}(\mathbb{B}) := \mathcal{S}_{g,\Gamma}^{\text{st}}(\mathbb{B}) / I_{\text{bad}}$$

$$I_{\text{bad}} := \text{span}_{\mathbb{Z}_2} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{arc with loop} \\ \text{between } i \text{ and } j \end{array} \mid i < j \text{ for } i, j \in \Lambda_{\sigma} \right\}$$

★ What is the stated arc $i \begin{array}{c} | \\ \text{---} \\ | \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} | \\ \text{---} \\ | \end{array} j$

→ the (i, j) -entry of a monodromy along $\begin{array}{c} \text{Wilson line} \\ \text{---} \end{array}$ of the moduli space $\mathcal{A}_{g,\Gamma}$ of decorated twisted G -local systems

e.g. $\mathcal{O}(G) \cong \mathcal{S}_{g,\Gamma}^{\text{st}}(\mathbb{B})$ ($g = sl_2, sl_3, (sp_4)$)

Theorem (the state-clasp correspondence)

$$\mathcal{S}_{g,\Gamma}^{\text{cl}}[\partial^{-1}] \cong \mathcal{S}_{g,\Gamma}^{\text{st}}(\mathbb{B})_{\text{rd}}$$

↖ clasp
↖ stated

