

Towards braid-theoretic applications of Laver tables

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Definition: Laver table A_n is the set $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, 2^n\}$ endowed with the unique binary operation \triangleright satisfying

$$a \triangleright (b \triangleright c) = (a \triangleright b) \triangleright (a \triangleright c), \quad (\text{SD})$$

$$a \triangleright 1 \equiv a + 1 \pmod{2^n}. \quad (\text{Init})$$

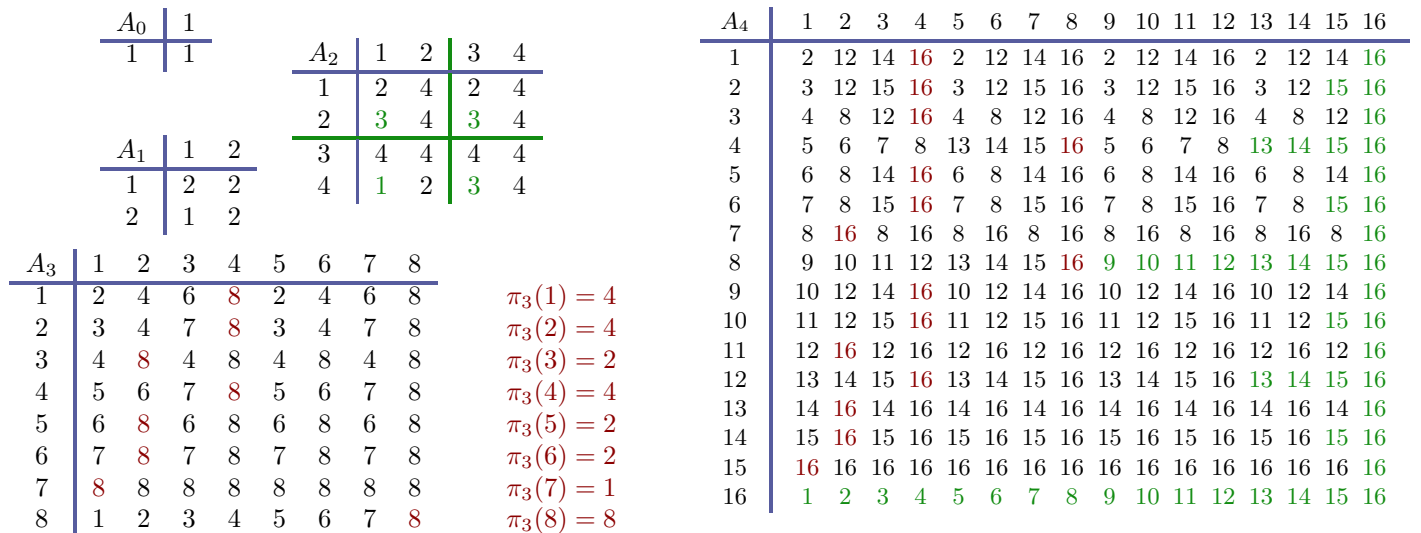


Figure 1: The first 5 Laver tables

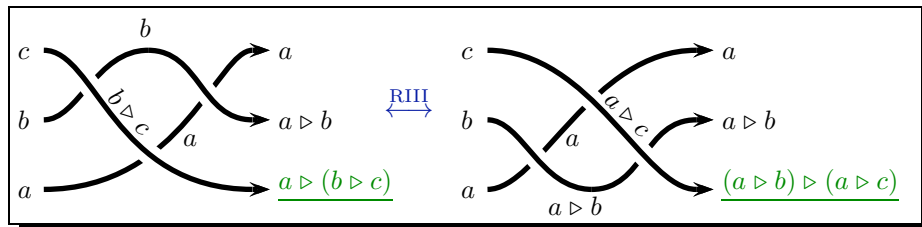


Figure 2: Shelf colorings of a Reidemeister III move

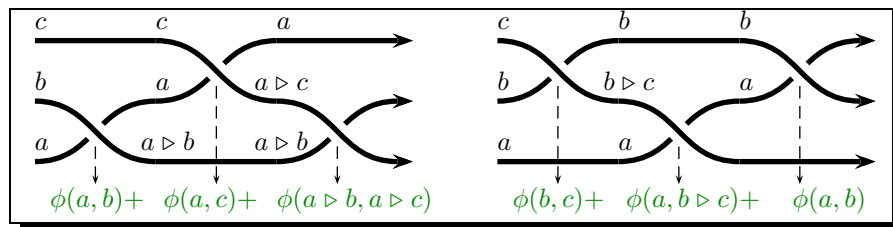


Figure 3: Invariance of ϕ -weight under RIII move

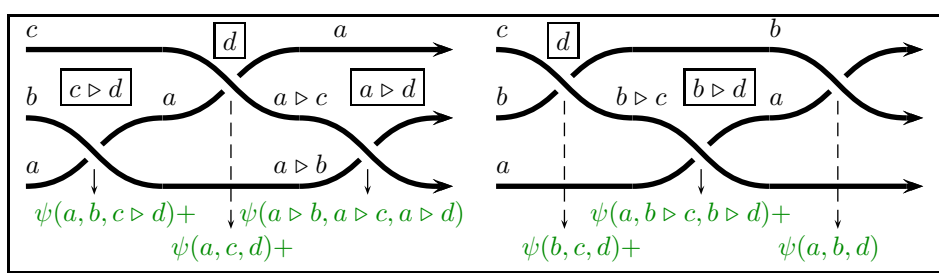


Figure 4: Invariance of ψ -weight under RIII move

Theorem (Dehornoy-L., '14):

- 2) $Z_{\mathbb{R}}^2(A_n) \simeq \mathbb{Z}^{2^n}$ **basis:** $\phi_{const}(a, b) = 1$ and coboundaries
- $$\phi_{q,n}(a, b) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } q \text{ occurs in the column } b, \\ & \text{but not in the column } a \triangleright b \text{ of } A_n, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad 1 \leq q < 2^n$$
- 3) $Z_{\mathbb{R}}^3(A_n) \simeq \mathbb{Z}^{2^{2n}-2^n+1}$ **basis:** $\psi_{const}(a, b, c) = 1$ and explicit $\{0, \pm 1\}$ -valued coboundaries.
- H) $H_{\mathbb{R}}^k(A_n) \simeq \mathbb{Z}$ $k \leq 3$.

Theorem (L., '14):

- k) $Z_{\mathbb{R}}^k(A_n) \simeq \mathbb{Z}^{P_k(2^n)}$, $P_k(x) = \frac{x^k + x^{\alpha(k)}}{x+1}$, $\alpha(k) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } k \text{ is even,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$
- H) $H_{\mathbb{R}}^k(A_n) \simeq \mathbb{Z}$ for all k .

$\phi_{1,3}$	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	$\phi_{2,3}$	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	$\phi_{3,3}$	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	$\phi_{4,3}$	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
1	1	1	. 1	1	1 . 1 . 1 . . .	1	. . . 1
2	1	2	1 1 . . 1 . . .	2	. . 1	2	. . . 1
3	1	3	1 1 . . 1 . . .	3	1 . 1 . 1 . . .	3	. 1 . 1 . 1 . .
4	1	4	. 1	4	. . 1	4	. . . 1
5	1	5	1 1 . . 1 . . .	5	1 . 1 . 1 . . .	5	. 1 . 1 . 1 . .
6	1	6	1 1 . . 1 . . .	6	1 . 1 . 1 . . .	6	. 1 . 1 . 1 . .
7	1	7	1 1 . . 1 . . .	7	1 . 1 . 1 . . .	7	1 1 1 1 1 1 . .
8	. . . . .	8	. . . . .	8	. . . . .	8	. . . . .

$\phi_{5,3}$	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	$\phi_{6,3}$	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	$\phi_{7,3}$	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
1	1 . . . 1 . . .	1	. 1 . . . 1 . . .	1	1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . .
2	1 . . . 1 . . .	2	. 1 . . . 1 . . .	2	. . . . .
3	1 . . . 1 . . .	3	1 1 1 . 1 1 1 . .	3	1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . .
4	. . . . .	4	. . . . .	4	. . . . .
5	1 . . . 1 . . .	5	. 1 . . . 1 . . .	5	1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . .
6	1 . . . 1 . . .	6	. 1 . . . 1 . . .	6	. . . . .
7	1 . . . 1 . . .	7	1 1 1 . 1 1 1 . .	7	1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . .
8	. . . . .	8	. . . . .	8	. . . . .

Figure 5: Values of $\phi_{q,3}(a, b)$ (here . stands for 0)

Definition: **Right division** relation is given by

$$a \mid_r b \iff b = c \triangleright a \text{ for some } c.$$

Theorem (Dehornoy-L., '14):

- \mid_r is a **partial ordering** for A_n .
- $a \mid_r b \iff \text{Column}(a) \supseteq \text{Column}(b)$.
- $\text{Column}(a) \neq \text{Column}(b)$ for $a \neq b$.

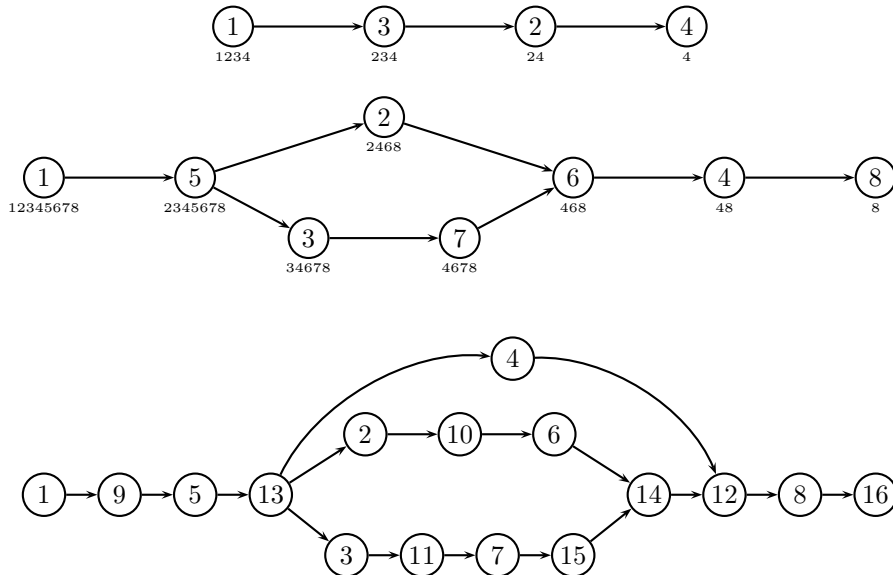


Figure 6: Relation \mid_r for A_n , $n \leq 4$