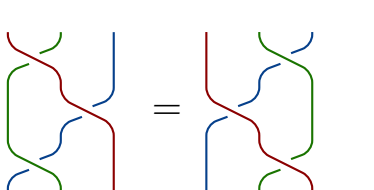


# Unexpected facets of the Yang–Baxter equation

Victoria LEBED



The diagram shows two equivalent configurations of three strands (red, green, and blue) crossing each other. In the left configuration, the red strand crosses over the green and blue strands. In the right configuration, the blue strand crosses over the red and green strands. An equals sign is placed between the two configurations.

---

$$(ab)c = a(bc)$$
$$z^{-1}(y^{-1}xy)z =$$
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TCD, October 2016

1

# Yang-Baxter equation: basics

Data: vector space  $V$ ,  $\sigma: V^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow V^{\otimes 2}$ .

Yang-Baxter equation (YBE)

$$\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sigma_1 = \sigma_2 \sigma_1 \sigma_2: V^{\otimes 3} \rightarrow V^{\otimes 3}$$

$$\sigma_1 = \sigma \otimes \text{Id}_V, \quad \sigma_2 = \text{Id}_V \otimes \sigma$$

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- factorization condition for the dispersion matrix in the 1-dim.  $n$ -body problem (McGuire & Yang 60');
- condition for the partition function in an exactly solvable lattice model (Onsager '44; Baxter 70');

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- factorization condition for the dispersion matrix in the 1-dim.  $n$ -body problem (*McGuire & Yang 60'*);
- condition for the partition function in an exactly solvable lattice model (*Onsager '44; Baxter 70'*);
- quantum inverse scattering method for completely integrable systems (*Faddeev et al. '79*);
- factorisable  $S$ -matrices in 2-dim. quantum field theory (*Zamolodchikov '79*);
- $R$ -matrices in quantum groups (*Drinfel'd 80'*);
- $C^*$  algebras (*Woronowicz 80'*);

.....

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Avatars:

→ braid equation in **low-dimensional topology**

$$\sigma \leftrightarrow \text{crossing}$$



$$\text{YBE} \leftrightarrow \text{braid diagram 1} = \text{braid diagram 2}$$

Reidemeister III  
move

## Braided sets

Data: set  $S$ ,  $\sigma: S^{\times 2} \rightarrow S^{\times 2}$ .

Set-theoretic YBE (Drinfel'd '90)

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- ✓ Lie algebra  $(V, [\ ])$ , central element  $1 \in V$ ,  
 $\sigma(x \otimes y) = y \otimes x + \hbar 1 \otimes [x, y]$ .

YBE for  $\sigma \iff$  Jacobi identity for  $[\ ]$

### 3 Self-distributivity

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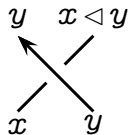
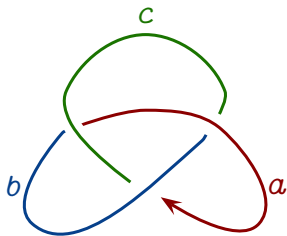
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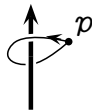
Applications:

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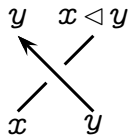
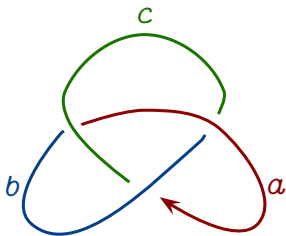
$(S, \triangleleft)$ -colourings  
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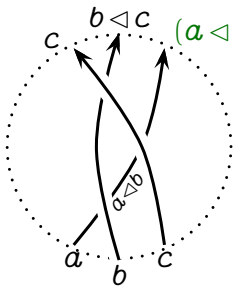
cf. Wirtinger  
presentation  
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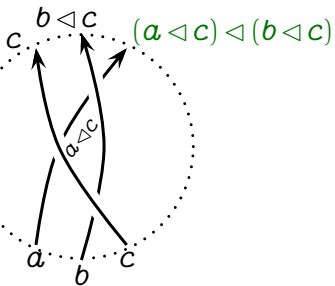
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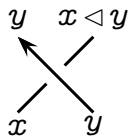
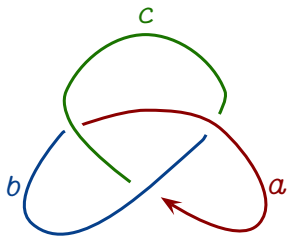
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$\longleftrightarrow$   
RIII

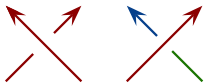


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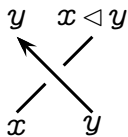
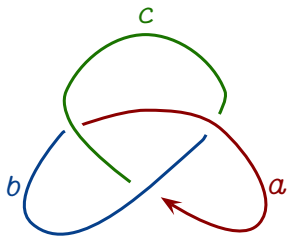
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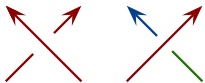


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9 colourings

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## More examples of braided sets

✓ monoid  $(S, *, 1)$ ,  $\sigma(x, y) = (1, x * y)$ ;

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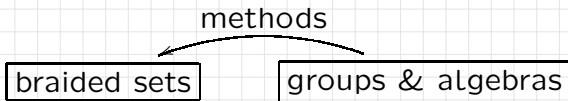
✓ lattice  $(S, \wedge, \vee)$ ,  $\sigma(x, y) = (x \wedge y, x \vee y)$ .

All these braidings are idempotent:  $\sigma\sigma = \sigma$ .

Universal enveloping monoids:

$$\text{Mon}(S, \sigma) = \langle S \mid xy = y'x' \text{ whenever } \sigma(x, y) = (y', x') \rangle$$

U. e. (semi)groups and algebras are defined similarly.

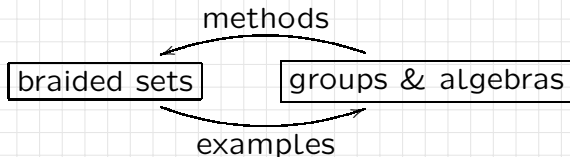




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Theorem:  $(S, \sigma)$  a “nice” finite braided set,  $\sigma^2 = \text{Id} \implies$

- ✓  $\text{Mon}(S, \sigma)$  is of *I-type*, cancellative, Ore;
- ✓  $\text{Grp}(S, \sigma)$  is solvable, Garside;
- ✓  $\mathbb{k}\text{Mon}(S, \sigma)$  is Koszul, noetherian, Cohen–Macaulay, Artin–Schelter regular

(Manin, Gateva-Ivanova & Van den Bergh, Etingof–Schedler–Soloviev, Jespers–Okniński, Chouraqui 80’-...).

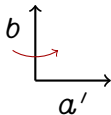
Example:  $S = \{a, b\}$ ,  $aa \overset{\sigma}{\longleftrightarrow} bb$ ,  $ab \in \sigma$ ,  $ba \in \sigma$ ;

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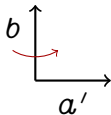


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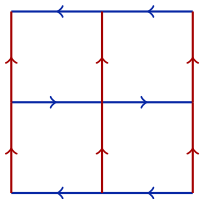
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$\mathbb{R}^2/G \cong$  Klein bottle:



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$$\checkmark \text{ Lie algebra } (V, [], 1), \quad \sigma(x \otimes y) = y \otimes x + \hbar \mathbf{1} \otimes [x, y],$$

$$\text{UEA}(V, []) \simeq \mathbb{k} \text{Mon}(S, \sigma) / \mathbf{1} = \mathbf{1}_{\text{Mon}}.$$

6

# Representations

$$\text{Mon}(S, \sigma) = \langle S \mid xy = y'x' \text{ whenever } \sigma(x, y) = (y', x') \rangle$$

Representations of  $(S, \sigma)$  := representations of  $\mathbb{k}\text{Mon}(S, \sigma)$ ,

i.e. vector spaces  $M$  with  $M \times S \rightarrow M$  s.t.

$$(m \cdot x) \cdot y = (m \cdot y') \cdot x'$$

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Examples:

- trivial rep.:  $M = \mathbb{k}$ ,  $m \cdot x = m$ ;
- $M = \mathbb{k}\text{Mon}(S, \sigma)$ ,  $m \cdot x = mx$ ;
- usual reps for monoids, Lie algebras, self-distributive structures.





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A cohomology theory for YBE solutions should:

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2) Yield **knot and knotted surface invariants**:

$(S, \sigma)$ -coloured diagram  $(D, \mathcal{C})$  &  $\omega: S \times S \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$

$$\rightsquigarrow \text{ Boltzmann weight } \mathcal{B}_\omega(\mathcal{C}) = \sum_{\substack{y' \times x' \\ x \times y}} \omega(x, y) - \sum_{\substack{x \times y \\ y' \times x'}} \omega(x, y).$$

$\omega$  a 2-cocycle  $\implies$  a knot invariant given by

$$\{\mathcal{B}_\omega(\mathcal{C}) \mid \mathcal{C} \text{ is a } (S, \sigma)\text{-colouring of } D\}.$$



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- self-distributive structures etc.

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4) **Compute** the cohomology of  $\mathbb{k}\text{Mon}(S, \sigma)$ .



## Braided cohomology

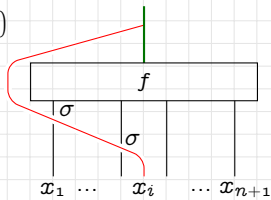
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$$d_l^{n;i} f: \quad \begin{array}{c} x'_i \cdot f(x'_1 \dots x'_{i-1} x_{i+1} \dots x_{n+1}) \\ \uparrow \\ x'_i x'_1 \dots x'_{i-1} x_{i+1} \dots x_{n+1} \\ \uparrow \\ \sigma_1 \dots \sigma_{i-1} \\ x_1 \dots x_{n+1} \end{array}$$


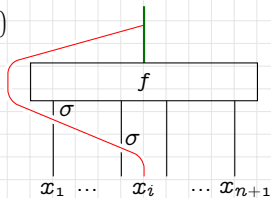


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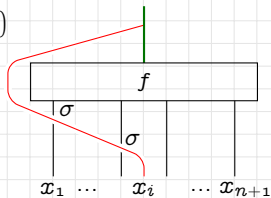
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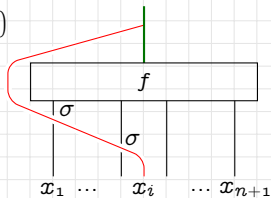
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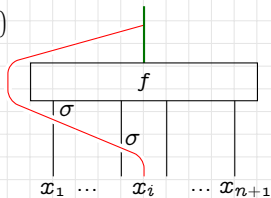
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$\Rightarrow$  other good properties.

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## A good theory?

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- $\rightarrow \sigma\sigma = \text{Id}$  and  $\text{Char } \mathbb{k} = 0$  (Farinati & García-Galofre '16);
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Open problem: How far is  $\mathcal{QS}$  from being an iso in general?