


Knots, links, spatial graphs and their rep var.

Y 3-mfd

$$\pi_1(Y) \rightarrow SU(2), SO(3), SL_2\mathbb{C}$$

Casson invariant

closed Y $H_1(Y, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$

$$\lambda(Y) := \frac{1}{2} \# \left\{ \text{irreducible } \pi_1(Y) \rightarrow SU(2) \right\} / \text{conjugate}$$

Casson-Lin invariant

knot $K \subseteq S^3$

$$\lambda(K) := \# \left\{ \text{irr } \pi_1(S^3 - K) \rightarrow SU(2) \mid \text{tr } \rho(\text{meridian}) = 0 \right\}$$

$$\lambda(K) = \frac{1}{2} \text{signature}(K)$$

I^h

Question

$\pi_1(Y)$ non-abelian \exists irr $\rho: \pi_1(Y) \rightarrow SU(2)$?

Thm (Kronheimer-Mrowka, 2010)

$K \subseteq S^3$ non-trivial, then

\exists meridian-traceless irr rep

$$\rho: \pi_1(S^3 - K) \rightarrow SU(2).$$

$$R(K) := \left\{ \rho: \pi_1(S^3 - K) \rightarrow SU(2) \mid \underline{\text{tr } \rho(\text{meridian}) = 0} \right\} / \text{conjugate}$$

$$R^\#(K) := \left\{ \rho: \pi_1(S^3 - K) \rightarrow SU(2) \mid \text{tr } \rho(m) = 0 \right\}$$

sharp

$$\downarrow \\ \rho(m) \sim i \in SU(2)$$

$$R^{\natural}(K) := \left\{ \rho: \pi_1(S^3 - K) \rightarrow SU(2) \mid \rho(m) = i \right\}$$

\natural natural

Instanton Floer homology

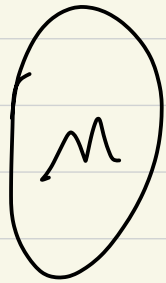
$$I^G(K) = H_* (\mathbb{Z} R^G(K), d)$$

$$I^G \cong \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2$$

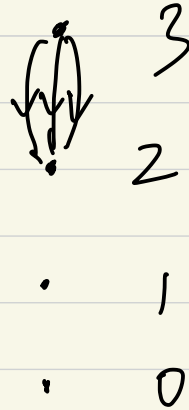
$$\chi(I^G(K)) = \text{Alexander}(K) = \Delta_K(t)$$

$$f: R^G(K) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{Morse}$$

$$I^G(K) = H_* (\mathbb{Z} \text{Critical}(f), d) \xleftarrow{\text{S.S.}} H_* (R^G(K))$$



$$\xrightarrow{f}, \mathbb{R}$$



$$CS: \mathcal{B}(S^3 - K) \rightarrow S^1$$

Chern-Simons



Thm $\dim I^G(K) = 1$ $\Leftrightarrow K = \text{unknot}$

$$\text{Jones} \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{\#} \\ \xleftarrow{\#} \end{matrix} \text{Khovanov}(K) \Rightarrow I^{\#}$$

$$\text{Jones} \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{\#} \\ \xleftarrow{\#} \end{matrix} \text{Khr}(K) \Rightarrow I^G$$



$$T \quad \pi_1 = \langle x_1, x_2, x_3 \mid x_2 x_1 x_2^{-1} = x_3 \rangle$$

$$R(T) = \langle \theta, \rho \rangle$$

| |
abelian irr

$$R^4(T) = * \sqcup S^1$$

Thm (Baldwin-Sivek, 2018)

$$R(K) = \{ \theta, \rho \} \Rightarrow K = \text{trefoil}$$

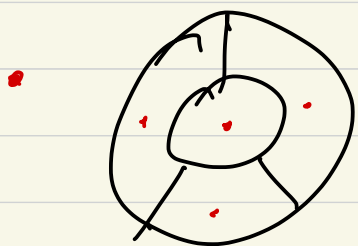
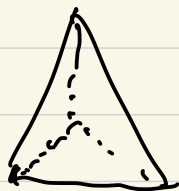
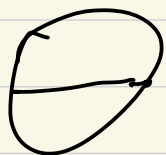
ρ non-degenerate

Thm (X-Zhang, 2021)

If L is not Hopf link, then

$$\exists \text{ irr } \rho: \pi_1(S^3 - L) \rightarrow \text{SU}(2).$$

web: spatial cubic/trivalent graph



dual
→



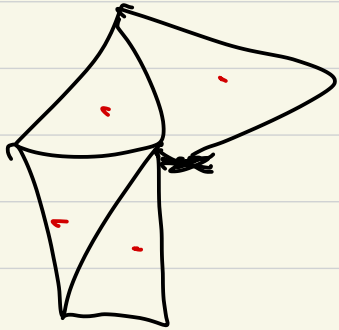
G_0 planar graph 4-face-colorable (4-color thm)

$\Leftrightarrow G_1 = \text{dual}(G_0)$ 4-vertex-colorable

$\Leftarrow G_2 = \text{triangulation of } G_1$ 4-vertex-colorable

$\Leftrightarrow G_3 = \text{dual}(G_2)$ 4-face-colorable

G_2

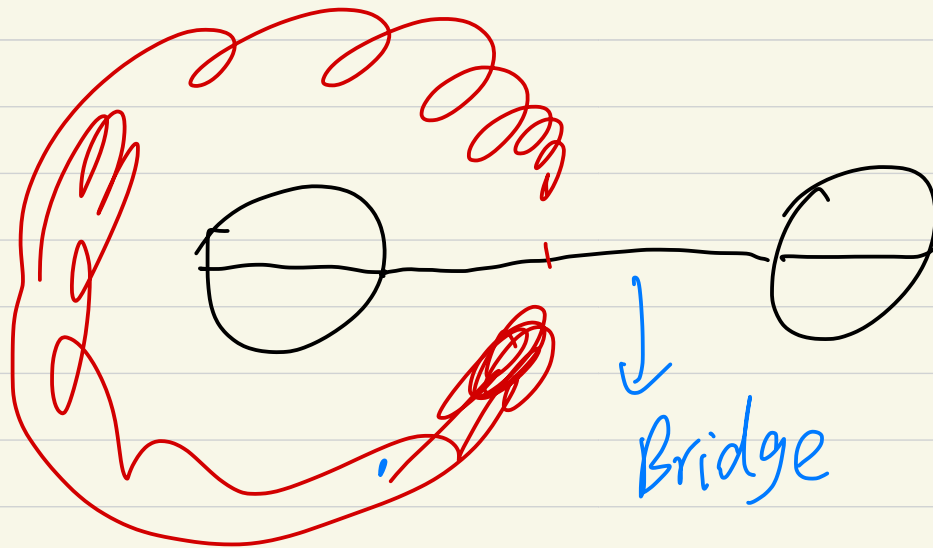


dual,

G_3



cubic graph
bridgeless

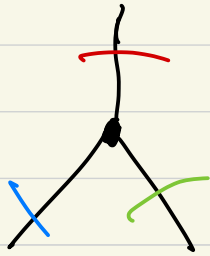


dual

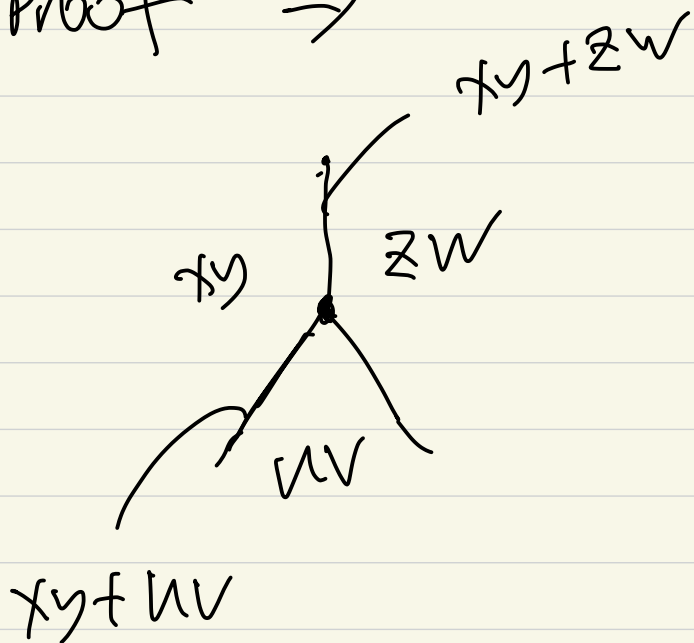


Thm (Tait)

G_3 4-face-colorable $\Leftrightarrow G_3$ 3-edge-colorable
(Tait coloring)



Proof \Rightarrow



A	B	C	D
00	01	10	11

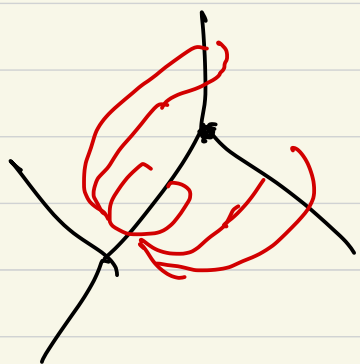
XOR operation

$$\begin{aligned}
 xy \wedge zw &= \overline{(x+z)} (y+w) \\
 01 \wedge 10 &= 11 \\
 11 \wedge 10 &= 01
 \end{aligned}$$

□

Γ web

$$R^\#(\Gamma) := \left\{ P: \pi_1(S^3 - \Gamma) \rightarrow SO(3) \mid \left. \begin{array}{l} P(m_\pm) \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \\ & -1 \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \forall \ell \end{array} \right\}$$



$$H = \text{Im } P$$

$$O(2) \subseteq SO(3)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} A & \\ & \pm 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$Z(H)$$

$$O(2)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & -1 \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \\ & -1 \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \sqrt{4}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \\ & 1 \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & 1 \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \mathbb{Z}/2$$

$$\{1\}$$

$$H$$

$$\mathbb{Z}/2 = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & -1 \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \\ & -1 \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle$$

$$\sqrt{4}$$

$$\sqrt{4} < H \subseteq O(2)$$

$$g \notin H \notin O(2)$$

fully irreducible

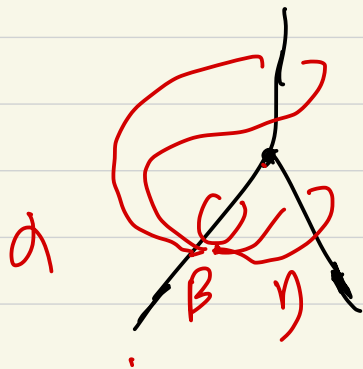
Observation (Kronheimer-Mrowka)

$$\{ P \in \mathcal{R}^\#(\mathbb{P}) \mid \text{Imp} P \subseteq V_4 \}$$

$$\updownarrow \text{I-1}$$

{ Tait coloring of \mathbb{P} }

proof



$$B \cap = 2$$

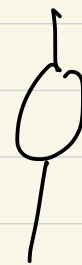
$$\begin{array}{l} B \cap \\ \cap \\ a \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow \end{array} [V_4 - \{1\}]$$

Lemma (Kronheimer - Mrowka)

$R^\#(\Gamma)$ Γ planar contains a $O(2)$ -rep

$\Rightarrow \exists \sqrt{4}$ -rep

$(H^*(R^\#(\Gamma))) \stackrel{\text{S.S.}}{\cong} J^\#(\Gamma)$



Conjecture $\dim J^\#(\Gamma) = \# \text{Tait}(\Gamma)$ Γ planar

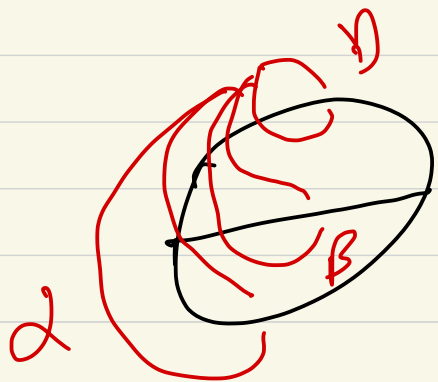
Thm (Kronheimer - Mrowka)

Γ web no embedded bridge

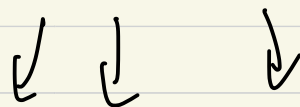
$\Rightarrow J^\#(\Gamma) \neq 0 \Rightarrow R^\#(\Gamma) \neq \emptyset$

Γ planar
 Thm $\dim J^\#(\Gamma) \geq \# \text{tairt}(\Gamma)$

$$R(\Theta) = R^\#(\Theta) / \text{conjugate} = \{*\}$$



$$\alpha \beta = \eta$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ +1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Thm(X) \mathbb{P} spatial theta graph

$R(\mathbb{P}) = \text{single point}$ (non-degenerate)

$\Rightarrow \Gamma$ planar theta graph

$$\varphi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow B(Y)$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \text{grad } CS_{\varphi}$$

$\hat{=}$

$\mathbb{R} \times Y$

Anti-self-dual

YM equation