

# Knot colourings, self-distributivity and associated groups of quandles

Adrien Clément

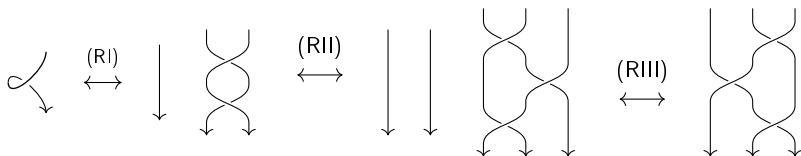
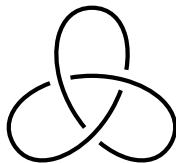
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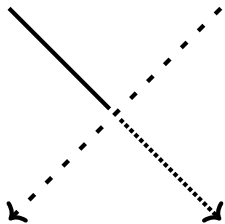
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  - $t = -1$
  - $t = 1 - t$

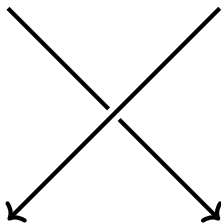
## Reidemeister moves



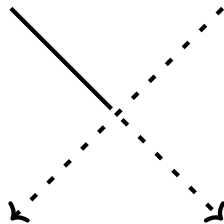
# Knot colourings



Valid



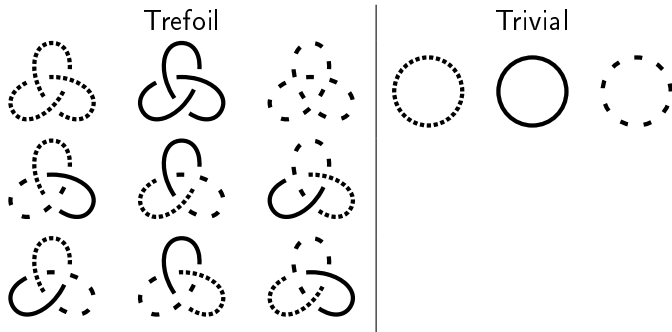
Valid



Not valid

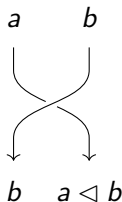
Question : Is the trefoil knot trivial ?

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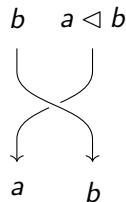


# Colourings

$X$  a set,  $a, b \in X$



Positive crossing



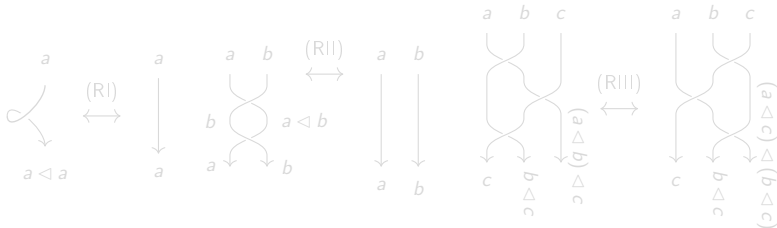
Negative crossing

Invariant : number of colourings of a diagram by  $X$

# Quandles

A *quandle* is a set  $X$  with a law  $\triangleleft$  which satisfies the following properties :

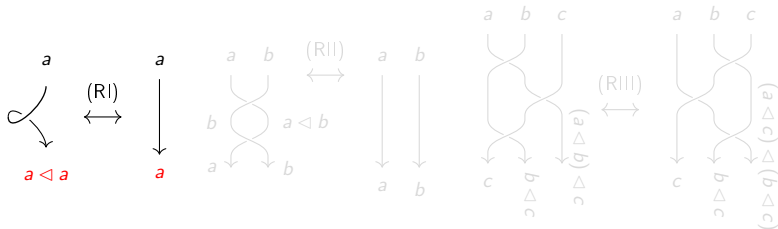
- 1  $a \triangleleft a = a$
- 2  $\phi_b : X \longrightarrow X$   
 $a \longmapsto a \triangleleft b$  is bijective.
- 3  $(a \triangleleft b) \triangleleft c = (a \triangleleft c) \triangleleft (b \triangleleft c)$



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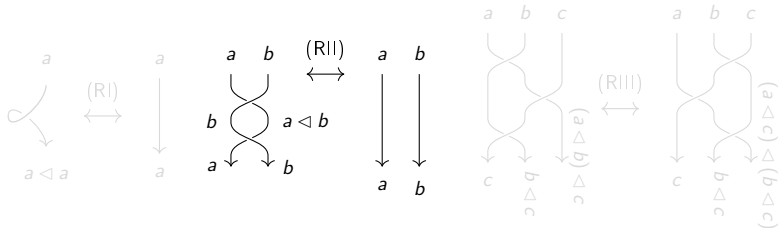




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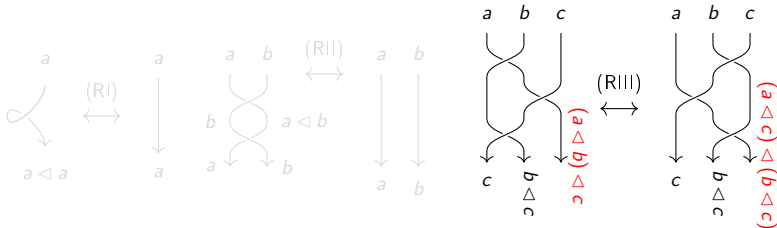
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- Conjugation quandle :  $G$  a group,  $g \triangleleft h = h^{-1}gh$

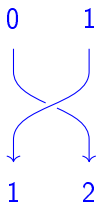
## Examples of quandles

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- Alexander quandle :  $X = \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$  with  $t \in (\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^\times$ ,  
 $a \triangleleft b = ta + (1 - t)b$

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Note  $D_3$  the dihedral quandle (Alexander quandle with  $t = -1$ ) of order 3.



# Structure group and inner automorphisms group

$$G_X = \langle e_b, b \in X \mid e_a e_b = e_b e_{a \triangleleft b} \rangle$$



$$\text{Inn}(X) = \left\langle \phi_b : \begin{array}{ccc} X & \longrightarrow & X \\ a & \longmapsto & a \triangleleft b \end{array} \right\rangle \subset S_X$$

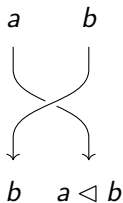
 $B_3$ 

 $S_3$ 

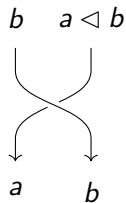
- $G_X$  and  $\text{Inn}(X)$  act on  $X$  from the right
- These actions give the same orbits

# Second cohomology group

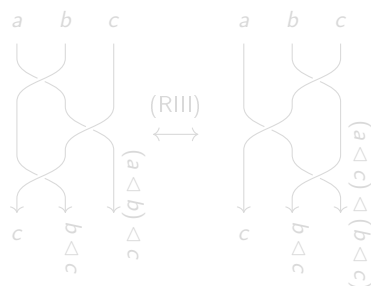
$$\phi : X \times X \longrightarrow A$$



Contributes for  
 $+\phi(a, b)$ .



Contributes for  
 $-\phi(a, b)$ .



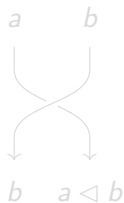
2-cocycle condition :

$$\phi(a, b) + \phi(a \triangleleft b, c) = \phi(a, c) + \phi(a \triangleleft c, b \triangleleft c).$$

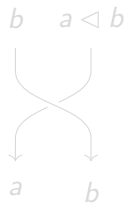


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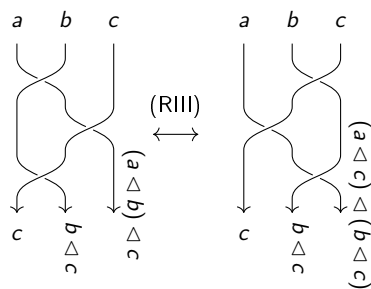
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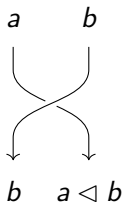


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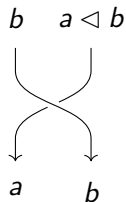
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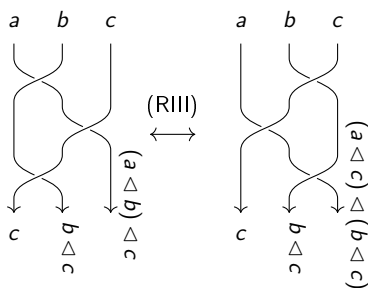
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## Eisermann's formula

Degree morphism :

$$\varepsilon : \begin{array}{ccc} G_X & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z} \\ e_x & \longmapsto & 1 \end{array}$$

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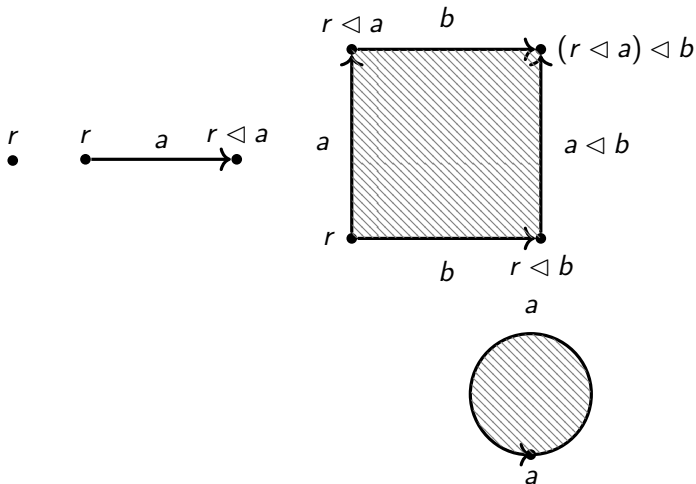
$$\varepsilon : \begin{array}{ccc} G_X & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z} \\ e_x & \longmapsto & 1 \end{array}$$

## Theorem (Eisermann, 06)

Let  $(X, \triangleleft)$  be a quandle. Note  $\mathcal{O}$  the set of the orbits of  $X$  under the action of  $G_X$ , and  $(x_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{O}}$  be a family of representatives of the orbits. Then

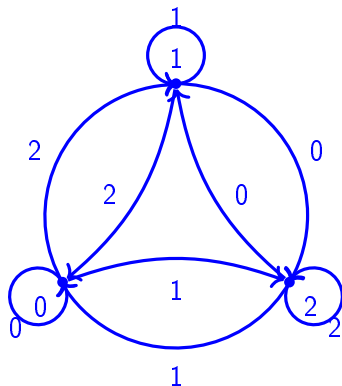
$$H_2^Q(X) \cong \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \mathcal{O}} [\text{Stab}_{G_X}(x_\alpha) \cap \ker(\varepsilon)]_{Ab}$$

## Sketch of the proof



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$D_3$



$$H_2^Q(X) \cong \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \mathcal{O}} \left[ \pi_1(\text{Cayl}^Q(X), x_\alpha) \right]_{Ab} \cong \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \mathcal{O}} [\text{Stab}_{G_X}(x_\alpha) \cap \ker(\varepsilon)]_{Ab}$$

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## Theorem

If  $n$  is prime and  $t = -1$ , then  $\forall g \in G_X$ ,

$$g = e_0^{\varepsilon(g)-1} e_d$$

where  $d$  is the preserved quantity. Then, we have

$$H_2^Q(X) \cong \{0\}.$$

## Rewriting techniques for $n$ prime and $t = 1 - t$

### Theorem (Clauwens, 2010)

Let  $AI_{n,t}$  be the Alexander quandle of cardinal  $n$  prime and parameter  $t$ . Then

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The group presentation of  $G_X$  gives an action of  $B_n$  on  $X^n$  by  $\sigma_i \cdot (x_1, \dots, x_i, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n) = (x_1, \dots, x_{i+1}, x_i \triangleleft x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n)$ .

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Then,

$$e_i e_{-ti} = e_0^2.$$



Thank you for your attention !