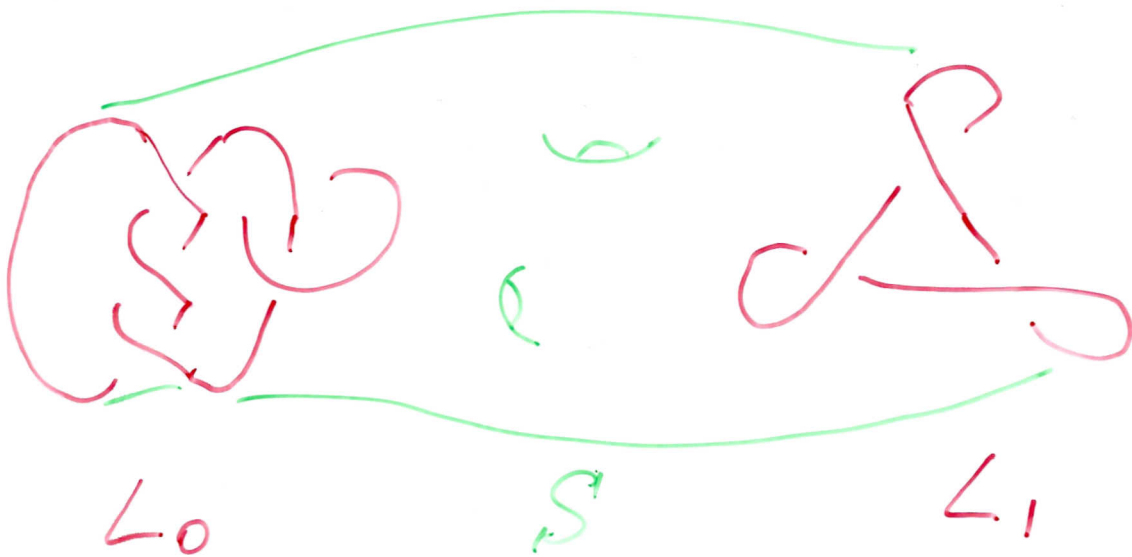


Theorem (M. Jacobsson, M.K.)

Homology theory H extends to a (projective) functor from the category of link cobordisms to the category of bigraded abelian groups



$$H(L_0) \xrightarrow{H(S)} H(L_1)$$

$$L_0, L_1 \subset \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$S \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \times [0, 1]$$

$$\partial S = L_0 \cup (-L_1)$$

$H(S)$ is well-defined up to overall minus sign.

Sign indeterminacy was taken care of by

David Clark

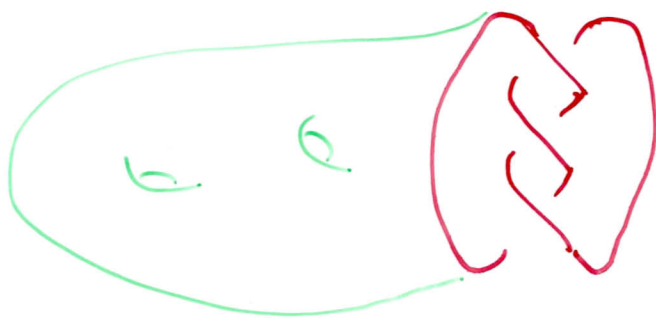
Scott Morrison

Kevin Walker

Applications

Jacob Rasmussen

Combinatorial proof of
Kronheimer - Mrowka theorem
(Milnor conjecture)
on slice genus of
positive knots.



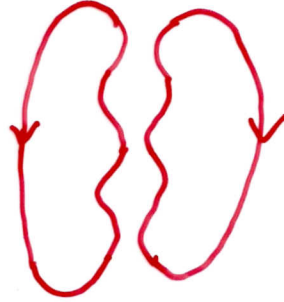
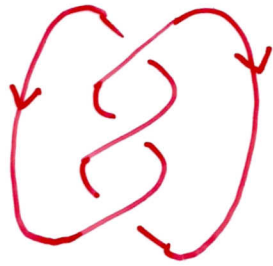
$$M \subset D^4$$

$$L \subset S^3$$

$$\partial M = L$$

Slice genus $g_s(L)$

Positive 



$$C = 3$$
$$S = 2$$

$$g_s(L) = \frac{C + 1 - S}{2}$$

C # of crossings
 S # of circles

Lenhard \mathcal{N}_g

Effective upper bound on
Thurston - Bennequin number
of Legendrian links

HOMFLYPT Polynomial

Hoste, Ocneanu, Millett, Freyd,
Lickorish, Yetter, Przytycki, Traczyk

$$P(L) \in \mathbb{Z}[a^{\pm 1}, b^{\pm 1}]$$

$$a P(\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \nearrow \\ \searrow \searrow \end{array}) - a^{-1} P(\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \searrow \\ \searrow \nearrow \end{array}) = b P(\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \nearrow \\ \nearrow \nearrow \end{array})$$

$$a = q^n, \quad b = q - q^{-1}$$

$P(L)$ related to representation

theory of $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}(n))$

Quantum deformation of

$U(\mathfrak{sl}(n))$

$$q^n P_n(\overleftrightarrow{\text{X}}) - q^{-n} P_n(\overleftarrow{\text{X}}) = (q - q^{-1}) P_n(\uparrow \uparrow)$$

$n=0$ Alexander Polynomial

P. Ozsváth, Z. Szabó, J. Rasmussen

Categorification - knot Floer homology

$$H_0(L) = \bigoplus_{i,j \in \mathbb{Z}} H_0^{i,j}(L)$$

$$P_0(L) = \sum (-1)^i q^j z^k H_0^{i,j}(L)$$

$n=2$ Jones polynomial

$$H_2(L) = \bigoplus_{i,j \in \mathbb{Z}} H_2^{i,j}(L)$$

$$P_2(L) = \sum (-1)^i q^j z^k H_2^{i,j}(L)$$

any $n > 2$

Lev Rozansky,
M.K.

$$H_n(\mathcal{L}) = \bigoplus_{i,j \in \mathbb{Z}} H_n^{i,j}(\mathcal{L})$$

$$P_n(\mathcal{L}) = \sum_{i,j \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1)^i q^j \text{rk } H_n^{i,j}(\mathcal{L})$$

$$H_n(\mathbb{Q}) = \mathbb{Z}[x]/(x^n) \simeq H^*(\mathbb{C}P^{n-1}, \mathbb{Z})$$

$$P_n(\mathbb{Q}) = [n] \quad \text{quantum } n$$

$$[n] = \frac{q^n - q^{-n}}{q - q^{-1}} = q^{n-1} + q^{n-3} + \dots + q^{1-n}$$

Functoriality for cobordisms

Alternative approaches to H_n and related theories

J. Sussan via highest weight
categories for $sl(k)$

V. Mazorchuk, C. Stroppel

S. Cautis via derived
categories of
coherent sheaves

J. Kamnitzer

P. Seidel via Fukaya-Floer
categories of
quiver varieties

I. Smith

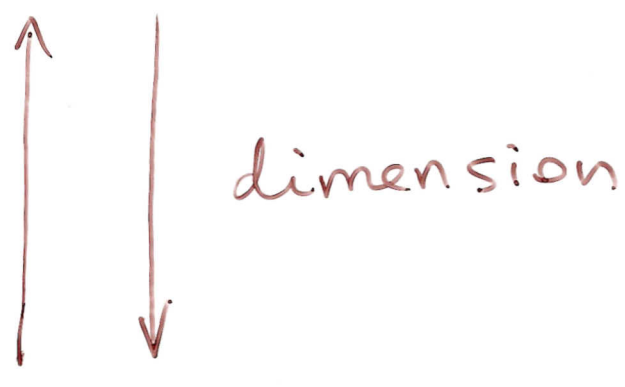
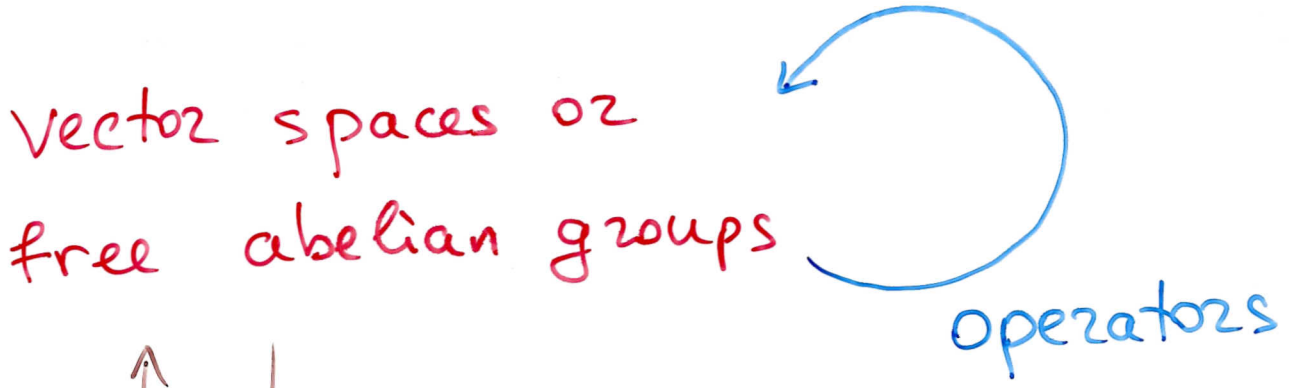
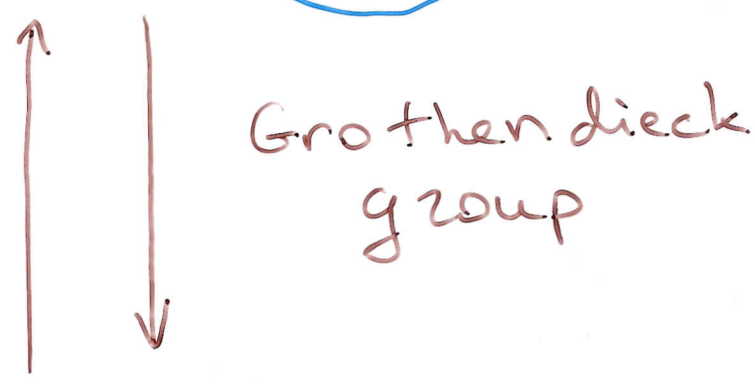
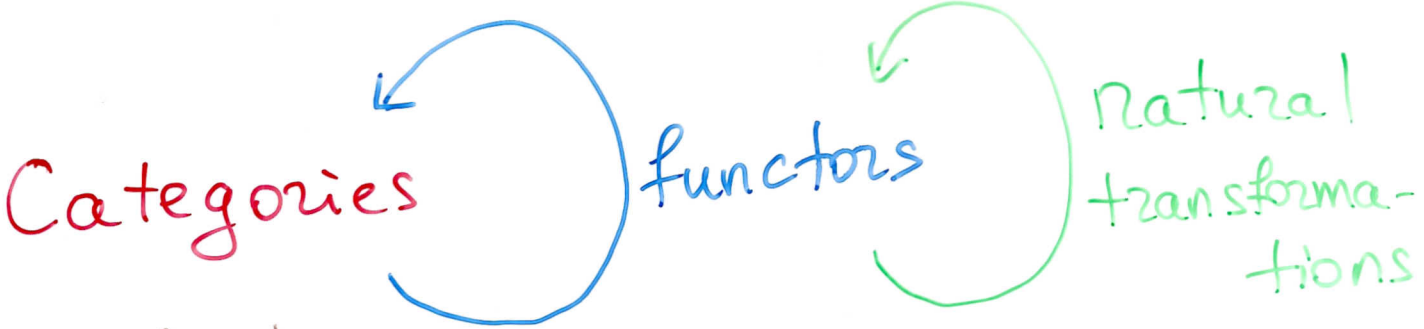
C. Manolescu

M. Mackaay

M. Stosic

P. Vaz

cohomology of
partial flag
varieties + foams +
complex residues



numbers

Grothendieck group

\mathcal{C} - abelian category

$\mathcal{C} = R\text{-mod}$, R a ring

$G_0(\mathcal{C})$ - abelian group with
generators $[M]$, $M \in \text{Ob } \mathcal{C}$,
relations

$$[M_2] = [M_1] + [M_3]$$

for each exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow M_1 \rightarrow M_2 \rightarrow M_3 \rightarrow 0$$

If C - category of finite length modules over a ring

R , then $G_0(C)$ is free abelian with basis

$[L]$ L -simple R -module

$R = \mathbb{Z}$ basis $[\mathbb{Z}/p]$, p prime

$R = \mathbb{Q}[x]/(x^n)$

$G_0(R\text{-mod}) = \mathbb{Z}$

local ring, has unique

simple module $\underline{\mathbb{Q}}$, x acts by 0