

# What is ... Khovanov homology ?

Louis-Hadrien Robert



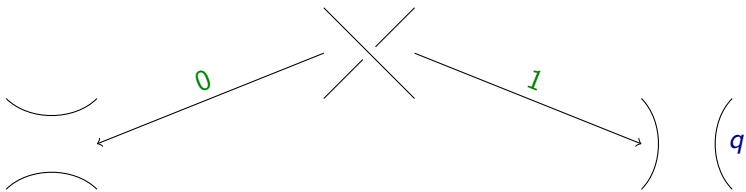
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ZMP Seminar – DESY

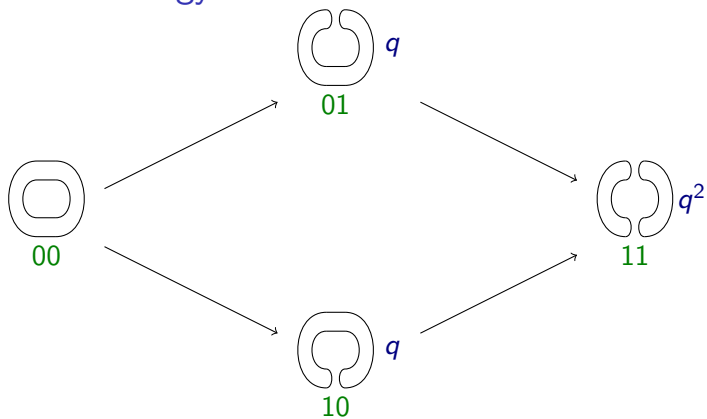
$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \text{Figure 1} \rangle &= \langle \text{Figure 2} \rangle - q \langle \text{Figure 3} \rangle \\
&\quad - q \langle \text{Figure 4} \rangle + q^2 \langle \text{Figure 5} \rangle \\
&= (q + q^{-1})^2 - 2q(q + q^{-1}) + q^2(q + q^{-1})^2 \\
&= q^4 + q^2 + 1 + q^{-2}
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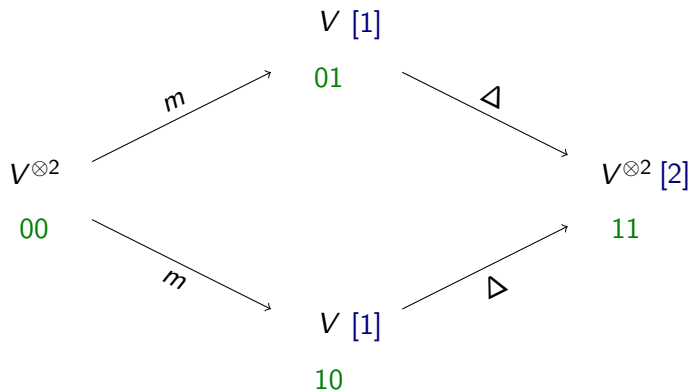
$$\begin{aligned}
J \left( \text{Diagram 6} \right) &= q^2 \langle \text{Diagram 1} \rangle \quad (n_+, n_-) = (2, 0) \\
&= q^6 + q^4 + q^2 + 1
\end{aligned}$$



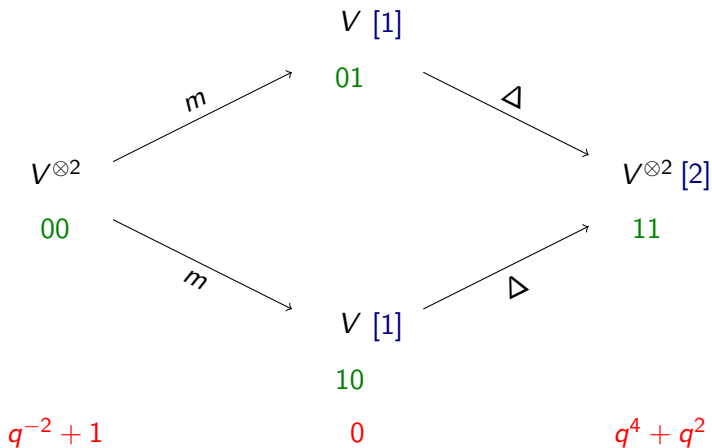
# Khovanov homology



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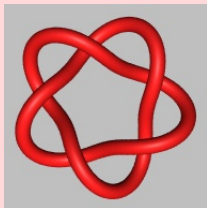
# Khovanov homology



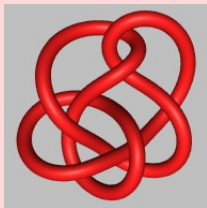
Shift the homological degree by  $-n_-$ , the  $q$ -degree by  $n_+ - 2n_-$ .  
Take the homology: you just computed the Khovanov homology.

## Proposition (Bar-Natan, '02)

*Khovanov homology is strictly stronger than the Jones polynomial.*



$5_1$



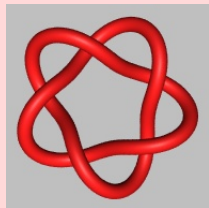
$10_{132}$

(source [www.colab.sfu.ca/KnotPlot/KnotServer/](http://www.colab.sfu.ca/KnotPlot/KnotServer/))

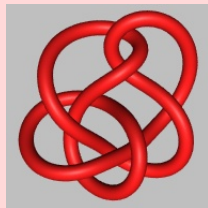


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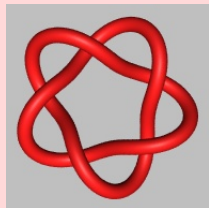
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## Theorem (Kronheimer–Mrowka, '10)

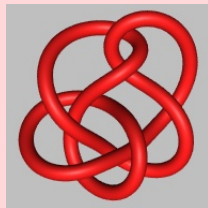
*Khovanov homology detects the unknot.*

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*Khovanov homology detects the unknot.*

## Milnor conjecture (Kronheimer–Mrowka, '93, Rasmussen '04)

The slice genus of the  $(p, q)$ -torus knot is equal to  $\frac{(p-1)(q-1)}{2}$ .

Thank you!