

**Knots and Graphs**  
**Working Group [Summer 2012]**  
Instructor: *Sergei Chmutov*

**RESEARCH PROJECTS**

**Project 1. *Virtual links and arrow polynomial.*** (Ben O'Connor, Erin Zwick, Noah Taylor)

Virtual link diagrams, besides the *classical crossings* with the information of which strand goes on the top and which one goes on bottom provided, may have also *virtual crossings* where this information is not specified. In such form, virtual links were introduced by L. Kauffman in [Ka]. Independently, at about the same time, virtual links were introduced by M. Goussarov, M. Polyak, O. Viro [GPV] in terms of *Gauss diagrams*. For virtual links there is a generalization of the Jones polynomial, the arrow polynomial [DK], which is defined withing the Kauffman approach. L.Kauffman announced [Ka1] a more general invariant of virtual knots taking values in the set of graphs. Last year Ben O'Connor found a gap in this work. The goal of the project is to try to fill in the gap and/or to try to generalize the arrow polynomial.

**Project 2. *Higher dimensional Tutte polynomial.*** (Jon Michel, Joel Arter, Kailin Huang, Nick Kosar)

The higher dimensional Tutte polynomial is an invariant for cell complexes introduced in [KR]. It was studied last year by Carlos Bajo, Bradley Burdick [BBC]. In the classical situation for graphs the Tutte polynomial specializes to the so called *flow polynomial* (see, for example [Bo]). Flow polynomial for simplicial complexes was introduced recently in [BK]. One goal of this project is to relate their flow polynomial to the Tutte-Krushkal-Renardy polynomial.

The another goal of this project is to understand the relation of the modified Tutte-Krushkal-Renardy polynomial from [BBC] with the Tutte polynomial of arithmetic matroids from [DAM1] and their arithmetic flow polynomial from [DAM2].

**Project 3. *Matrix-quasi-tree theorem for ribbon graphs.*** (Andrew Krieger, Isaac Smith, Amy Weisman)

This is a continuation of the project from the last summer.

A classical matrix-tree theorem expresses the determinant of some matrix constructed from a graph (principal minor of the Laplacian) as a sum over all spanning trees of the graph. For ribbon graphs instead of spanning trees it is more natural to consider spanning *quasi-trees* [CKS]. The project is intended to search for an appropriate matrix-tree type theorem for quasi-trees. That is to look for a matrix whose determinant would give the generating function of quasi-trees in a given ribbon graph. Some nice results in this direction were obtained by Patrick Schnell last summer. They need to be cleaned up and related to article [DFKLS].

## Project 4. *Planar graphs.* (Ji Hoon Chun, Robin Baidya, Tyler Friesen, Peter Tian)

This is also a continuation of the project from the last summer.

The classical Kuratowski theorem states that a graph is planar if and only if it has no subgraph homeomorphic to  $K_5$  or  $K_{3,3}$  (see, for example, [Har]). Recently, some interest for planarity of graphs with *crossing structure*, *X-graphs*, appeared in knot theory [Va]. An *X-graph* is a regular graph each vertex of which has degree 4 and the four edges meeting at a vertex are parted into two pairs of two edges each. An *X-embedding* of an *X-graph* is an embedding of the graph to a surface when the partition form a crossing. V. Vassiliev [Va] formulated a conjecture stating that a plane *X-embedding* of an *X-graph* exists if and only if it does not contain two circuits intersection at a single vertex. The conjecture was proved in [Man1]. In this project we will try to simplify the proof of this conjecture, relate it to the other planarity criteria, and study a general formula for the minimal *X-genus* of *X-graphs* from [Man2].

## References

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