

Homological algebra of knots and BPS states

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It is known that knot homologies admit a physical description as spaces of open BPS states. We study operators and algebras acting on these spaces. This leads to a very rich story, which involves wall-crossing phenomena, algebras of closed BPS states acting on spaces of open BPS states and deformations of Landau–Ginzburg models.

An important application to knot homologies is the existence of “colored differentials” that relate homological invariants of knots colored by different representations. Based on this structure, we formulate a list of properties of the colored HOMFLY homology that categorifies the colored HOMFLY polynomial. By calculating the colored HOMFLY homology for symmetric and antisymmetric representations, we find a remarkable “mirror symmetry” between these triply graded theories.

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1 Setting the stage

Quantum knot invariants were introduced in the 1980s by Reshetikhin and Turaev [56] and Witten [61]: for every representation R of a Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} , one can define a polynomial invariant $\bar{P}^{\mathfrak{g},R}(K)$ of a knot K . Its *reduced* version is

$$(1-1) \quad P^{\mathfrak{g},R}(K) = \frac{\bar{P}^{\mathfrak{g},R}(K)}{\bar{P}^{\mathfrak{g},R}(\bigcirc)},$$

where \bigcirc denotes the unknot.

A categorification of the polynomial $P^{\mathfrak{g},R}(K)$ (or its *unreduced* version $\bar{P}^{\mathfrak{g},R}(K)$) is a doubly graded homology theory¹ $\mathcal{H}^{\mathfrak{g},R}(K)$ whose graded Euler characteristic is equal to $P^{\mathfrak{g},R}(K)$. In other words, if $\mathcal{P}^{\mathfrak{g},R}(K)(q, t)$ denotes the Poincaré polynomial of $\mathcal{H}^{\mathfrak{g},R}(K)$, then we have

$$P^{\mathfrak{g},R}(K)(q) = \mathcal{P}^{\mathfrak{g},R}(K)(q, t = -1).$$

Categorification of quantum knot invariants was started by Khovanov’s seminal paper [33], where a categorification of the Jones polynomial was defined. This corresponds

¹All homologies in this paper are defined over \mathbb{Q} .

to the fundamental representation of Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g} = sl(2)$. The extension for the fundamental representations of $\mathfrak{g} = sl(N)$, for any positive integer N , was defined by Khovanov and Rasmussen [37].

Unlike $P^{\mathfrak{g},R}(K)$, the explicit combinatorial definition of $\mathcal{H}^{\mathfrak{g},R}(K)$ exists for very few choices of \mathfrak{g} and R . However, physical insights based on BPS state counting and Landau–Ginzburg theories predict various properties and a very rigid structure of these homology theories.

One of the first results was obtained by Dunfield, Gukov and Rasmussen [14] for $\mathfrak{g} = sl(N)$ and its fundamental representation $R = \square$. This work builds on a physical realization of knot homologies as spaces of BPS states (see the first author alone [23] and with Schwarz and Vafa [21]):

$$(1-2) \quad \mathcal{H}_{\text{knot}} = \mathcal{H}_{\text{BPS}}.$$

Among other things, this relation predicts the existence of a polynomial knot invariant $\mathcal{P}^{\square}(K)(\mathfrak{a}, q, t)$, sometimes called the *superpolynomial*, such that for all sufficiently large N one has

$$(1-3) \quad \mathcal{P}^{sl(N),\square}(K)(q, t) = \mathcal{P}^{\square}(K)(\mathfrak{a} = q^N, q, t).$$

Moreover, the polynomial $\mathcal{P}^{\square}(K)(\mathfrak{a}, q, t)$ has nonnegative coefficients and is equal to the Poincaré polynomial of a triply graded homology theory $\mathcal{H}^{\square}(K)$ that categorifies the reduced two variable HOMFLY polynomial $P^{\square}(K)(\mathfrak{a}, q)$, and similarly for the unreduced invariants. This triply graded theory comes equipped with a collection of differentials $\{d_N\}$, such that the homology of $\mathcal{H}^{\square}(K)$ with respect to d_N is isomorphic to $\mathcal{H}^{sl(N),\square}(K)$.

There are only two triply graded knot homologies that have been studied in the literature up to now. Besides the above-mentioned HOMFLY homology, the second triply graded theory, proposed by the first author and Walcher [24], similarly unifies homological knot invariants for the N -dimensional vector representation $R = V$ of $\mathfrak{g} = so(N)$ and $\mathfrak{g} = sp(N)$. This triply graded theory $\mathcal{H}^{\text{Kauff}}(K)$ comes with a collection of differentials $\{d_N\}$, such that the homology with respect to d_N for $N > 1$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{H}^{so(N),V}(K)$, while the homology with respect to d_N for even $N < 0$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{H}^{sp(-N),V}(K)$. Since the graded Euler characteristic of $\mathcal{H}^{\text{Kauff}}(K)$ is equal to the (reduced) Kauffman polynomial of K , $\mathcal{H}^{\text{Kauff}}(K)$ is called the Kauffman homology of a knot K .

One way to discover differentials acting on all of these knot homology theories is by studying deformations of the potentials and matrix factorizations in the corresponding Landau–Ginzburg theories (see Section 3 for details). In particular, in the case of the

Kauffman homology one finds a peculiar deformation that leads to a “universal” differential d_{\rightarrow} and its conjugate d_{\leftarrow} , such that the homology with respect to these differentials is, in both cases, isomorphic to the triply graded HOMFLY homology $\mathcal{H}^{\square}(K)$.

A careful reader may notice that most of the existent results reviewed here deal with the fundamental or vector representations of classical Lie algebras (of Cartan type A , B , C or D). In this paper, we do roughly the opposite: we focus mainly on $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}(N)$ but vary the representation R . In particular, we propose infinitely many triply graded homology theories associated with arbitrary symmetric (S^r) and antisymmetric (Λ^r) representation of $\mathfrak{sl}(N)$. Moreover, these colored HOMFLY homology theories come equipped with differentials, such that the homology, say, with respect to $d_N^{S^r}$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{H}^{\mathfrak{sl}(N), S^r}(K)$, and similarly for $R = \Lambda^r$.

Remarkably, in addition to the differentials labeled by N (for a given r) we also find *colored* differentials that allow to pass from one triply graded theory to another, thus relating homological knot invariants associated with different representations!

Specifically, for each pair of positive integers (r, m) with $r > m$, we find a differential $d_{r \rightarrow m}$, such that the homology of $\mathcal{H}^{S^r}(K)$ with respect to $d_{r \rightarrow m}$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{H}^{S^m}(K)$. Similarly, in the case of antisymmetric representations, we find an infinite sequence of triply graded knot homologies $\mathcal{H}^{\Lambda^r}(K)$, one for every positive integer r , equipped with colored differentials that allow to pass between two triply graded theories with different values of r .

The colored differentials are a part of a larger algebraic structure that becomes manifest in a physical realization of knot homologies as spaces of BPS states. As it often happens in physics, the same physical system may admit several mathematical descriptions; a prominent example is the relation between Donaldson–Witten and Seiberg–Witten invariants of 4–manifolds that follows from the physics of supersymmetric gauge theories in four dimensions; see Witten [62]. Similarly, the space of BPS states in (1-2) admits several (equivalent) descriptions depending on how one looks at the system of five-branes in eleven-dimensional M –theory (see the first author, Schwarz and Vafa [23]) relevant to this problem.

Specifically, for knots in a 3–sphere S^3 the relevant system is a certain configuration of five-branes in M –theory on $\mathbb{R} \times M_4 \times X$, where $M_4 \cong \mathbb{R}^4$ is a 4–manifold with isometry group $U(1)_P \times U(1)_F$ and X is a noncompact toric Calabi–Yau 3–fold (both of which will be discussed below in more detail). And, if one looks at this M –theory setup from the vantage point of the Calabi–Yau space X , one finds a description of BPS states via the enumerative geometry of X . Furthermore, for simple knots and links that preserve toric symmetry of the Calabi–Yau 3–fold X the study of enumerative invariants reduces to a combinatorial problem of counting certain 3–dimensional

partitions (= fixed points of the 3–torus action; see Okounkov, Reshetikhin and Vafa [53]), hence, providing a combinatorial formulation of knot homologies in terms of 3–dimensional partitions; see the first author, Iqbal, Kozçaz and Vafa [22] and Iqbal and Kozçaz [28].

On the other hand, if one looks at this M –theory setup from the vantage point of the 4–manifold M_4 , one can express the counting of BPS invariants in terms of equivariant instanton counting on M_4 . In this approach (see eg the first author, Dimofte and Hollands [12]), the “quantum” q –grading and the homological t –grading on the space (1-2) originate from the equivariant action of $U(1)_P \times U(1)_F$ on M_4 .

A closely related viewpoint, that will be very useful to us in what follows, is based on the five-brane world-volume theory; see Witten [64]. Let us briefly review the basic ingredients of this approach that will make the relation to the setup of [23] more apparent. In both cases, knot homology is realized as the space of BPS states and, as we shall see momentarily, the physical realization of the triply graded knot homology proposed in [23] is essentially the large N dual of the system realizing the doubly graded knot homology in [64]. This is very typical for systems with $SU(N)$ gauge symmetry² which often admit a dual “holographic” description that comprises all N in the same package and leads to useful computational techniques; see Aharony, Gubser, Maldacena, Ooguri and Oz [2].

In the case of $sl(N)$ homological knot invariants, the five-brane configuration described in [64, Section 6] is the following:

$$(1-4) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{space-time:} & \quad \mathbb{R} \times T^*W \times M_4, \\ N \text{ } M5\text{-branes:} & \quad \mathbb{R} \times W \times D, \\ M5\text{-brane:} & \quad \mathbb{R} \times L_K \times D. \end{aligned}$$

Here, W is a 3–manifold and $D \cong \mathbb{R}^2$ is the “cigar” in the Taub-NUT space $M_4 \cong \mathbb{R}^4$. The Lagrangian submanifold $L_K \subset T^*W$ is the conormal bundle to the knot $K \subset W$; in particular,

$$(1-5) \quad L_K \cap W = K.$$

In all our applications, we consider $W = \mathcal{S}^3$ (or, a closely related case of $W = \mathbb{R}^3$). Similarly, the setup of [23] can be summarized as

$$(1-6) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{space-time:} & \quad \mathbb{R} \times X \times M_4, \\ M5\text{-brane:} & \quad \mathbb{R} \times L_K \times D, \end{aligned}$$

²The same is true for other classical groups.

where X is the resolved conifold, ie the total space of the $\mathcal{O}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(-1)$ -bundle over $\mathbb{C}P^1$. From the way we summarized (1-4) and (1-6), it is clear that they have many identical elements. The only difference is that (1-4) has extra $M5$ -branes supported on $\mathbb{R} \times W \times D$, whereas (1-6) has a different space-time (with a 2-cycle in the Calabi–Yau 3-fold X), which is exactly what one expects from a holographic duality or large N transition; see Gopakumar and Vafa [18] and Ooguri and Vafa [54]

Indeed, what is important for the purpose of studying the space of BPS states, \mathcal{H}_{BPS} , is that both (1-4) and (1-6) preserve the same amount of supersymmetry and have the same symmetries:

Time translations: Both systems have a translation symmetry along the time direction (denoted by the \mathbb{R} factor in (1-4) and (1-6)). Therefore, in both cases, one can ask for a space of BPS-states — on multiple $M5$ -branes in (1-4), and on a single $M5$ -brane in (1-6) — which is precisely what was proposed as a candidate for the $sl(N)$ knot homology (respectively HOMFLY homology).

Rotation symmetries:

$$(1-7) \quad U(1)_P \times U(1)_F.$$

Here, the two $U(1)$ factors correspond, respectively, to the rotation symmetry of the tangent and normal bundle of $D \cong \mathbb{R}^2$ in a 4-manifold $M_4 \cong \mathbb{R}^4$. In particular, in both frameworks (1-4) and (1-6), the former is responsible for the q -grading of \mathcal{H}_{BPS} , which corresponds to the conserved angular momentum derived from the rotation symmetry of D .

A well-known feature of the large N duality is that the rank of the gauge group turns into a geometric parameter of the dual system (cf [2] or [18]). In the present case, it is the Kähler modulus of the Calabi–Yau 3-fold $X = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}P^1}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}P^1}(-1)$:

$$(1-8) \quad N \sim \log(\mathfrak{a}) = \text{Vol}(\mathbb{C}P^1).$$

The reason we denote the Kähler parameter by $\log(\mathfrak{a})$ rather than \mathfrak{a} is that with this convention $\mathfrak{a} = q^N$ is the standard variable of the HOMFLY polynomial / knot homology.

Another feature familiar to the practitioners of the refined / motivic Donaldson–Thomas theory is that \mathcal{H}_{BPS} can jump as one varies stability conditions; see Behrend, Bryan and Szendrői [4], Cecotti and Vafa [7] Denef and Moore [10], the first author and Dimofte [11], the first author, Dimofte and Soibelman [13] and Kontsevich and Soibelman [40]. Thus, in a closely related type IIA superstring compactification on a Calabi–Yau 3-fold X , the stability parameters are the Kähler moduli of X , and in the present

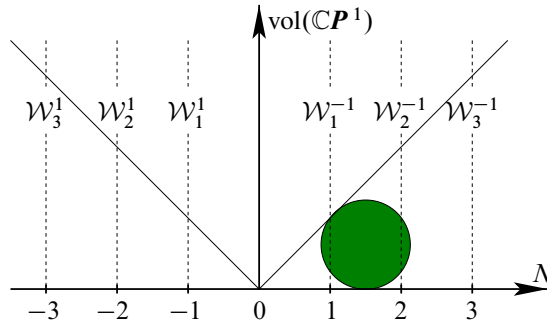


Figure 1: For the conifold X , the space of stability conditions is one-dimensional. It is parametrized by the Kähler parameter $N \sim \log(a) = \text{Vol}(\mathbb{C}P^1)$. This space is divided by walls of marginal stability into a set of chambers, which can be identified with the set of integers \mathbb{Z} .

case there is only one Kähler modulus (1-8) given by the volume of the $\mathbb{C}P^1$ -cycle in X . Therefore, we conclude that the space (1-2) can jump as one changes the stability parameter $N \sim \text{Vol}(\mathbb{C}P^1)$.

Luckily, in the case where X is the total space of the $\mathcal{O}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(-1)$ -bundle over $\mathbb{C}P^1$ relevant to our applications, the wall-crossing behavior of the refined BPS invariants has been studied in the literature; see the first author and Dimofte [11], Jafferis and Moore [29] and Nagao and Nakajima [52]. The one-dimensional space of stability conditions is divided into a set of chambers illustrated in Figure 1. In each chamber, \mathcal{H}_{BPS} is constant and the jumps of closed BPS states occur at the walls $\mathcal{W}_n^{\pm 1}$ characterized by different types of “fragments”:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{W}_n^1 &: D2/D0 \text{ fragments,} \\
 \mathcal{W}_n^{-1} &: \overline{D2}/D0 \text{ fragments,} \\
 \mathcal{W}_n^0 &: D0 \text{ fragments.}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{1-9}$$

Notice, the set of chambers in this model can be identified with \mathbb{Z} , the set of integer numbers. As we explain in the next section, this is not a coincidence. Namely, as we shall see, every fragment corresponds to a differential acting on the space in (1-2), so that in the present example one finds a set of differentials $\{d_N\}$ labeled by $N \in \mathbb{Z}$.

The differentials $\{d_N\}$ are part of the homological algebra of knots / BPS states, depending on whether one prefers to focus on the left or right side of the relation (1-2). For larger representations, in addition to the differentials $\{d_N\}$ one finds colored differentials that allow to pass between homology theories associated with different R . Even though a combinatorial definition of the majority of such theories, with all the differentials, is still missing, their structure (deduced from physics) is so rigid that

enables computation of the homology groups for many knots and passes a large number of consistency checks.

In particular, by computing the triply graded homologies $\mathcal{H}^{S^r}(K)$ and $\mathcal{H}^{\Lambda^r}(K)$ for various knots, we find the following surprising symmetry between the two theories:

$$(1-10) \quad \mathcal{H}_{i,j,*}^{\Lambda^r}(K) \cong \mathcal{H}_{i,-j,*}^{S^r}(K).$$

One of the implications is that $\mathcal{H}^{S^r}(K)$ and $\mathcal{H}^{\Lambda^r}(K)$ can be combined into a single homology theory!

Conjecture 1.1 For every positive integer r , there exists a triply graded theory $\mathcal{H}^r(K)$ together with a collection of differentials $\{d_N^r\}$, with $N \in \mathbb{Z}$, such that the homology of $\mathcal{H}^r(K)$ with respect to d_N^r , for $N > 0$, is isomorphic to $\mathcal{H}^{sl(N),S^r}(K)$, while the homology of $\mathcal{H}^r(K)$ with respect to d_N^r , for $N < 0$, is isomorphic (up to a simple regrading) to $\mathcal{H}^{sl(-N),\Lambda^r}(K)$.

Moreover, it is tempting to speculate that the symmetry (1-10) extends to all representations:

$$(1-11) \quad \text{“mirror symmetry”}: \quad \mathcal{H}^\lambda(K) \cong \mathcal{H}^{\lambda^t}(K),$$

where λ and λ^t are a pair of Young tableaux related by transposition (mirror reflection across the diagonal), eg:

$$\lambda = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \square & & \\ \hline \square & \square & & & \\ \hline \square & & & & \\ \hline \square & & & & \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \lambda^t = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \square & \\ \hline \square & \square & & \\ \hline \square & & & \\ \hline \square & & & \\ \hline \square & & & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The symmetry (1-11) has not been discussed in physical or mathematical literature before.

While we offer its interpretation in Section 5.3, we believe the mirror symmetry for colored knot homology (1-11) deserves a more careful study, both in physics as well as in mathematics. In particular, its deeper understanding should lead to the “categorification of level-rank duality” in Chern–Simons theory, which is the origin of the simpler, decategorified version of (1-11),

$$(1-12) \quad P^\lambda(K)(\mathfrak{a}, q) = P^{\lambda^t}(K)(\mathfrak{a}, q^{-1}),$$

for colored HOMFLY polynomials (see Labastida, Mariño and Vafa [43], Liu and Peng [46], Mlawer, Naculich, Riggs and Schnitzer [49], Naculich and Schnitzer [51] and Naculich, Riggs and Schnitzer [50]), and extends the familiar symmetry $q \leftrightarrow q^{-1}$ of the ordinary HOMFLY polynomial. We plan to pursue the categorification of level-rank duality and to study the new, homological symmetry (1-11) in the future work.

Organization of the paper

We start by explaining in Section 2 that, in general, the space of open BPS states forms a representation of the algebra of closed BPS states. Then, in Section 3 we review elements of the connection between string realizations (1-4)–(1-6) of knot homologies and Landau–Ginzburg models that play an important role in mathematical formulations of certain knot homologies based on a Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} and its representation R . In particular, we illustrate in simple examples how the corresponding potentials $W_{\mathfrak{g},R}$ can be derived from the physical setup (1-4)–(1-6) and how deformations of these potentials lead to various differentials acting on $\mathcal{H}^{\mathfrak{g},R}(K)$. This gives another way to look at the algebra acting on (1-2). Based on these predictions, in Section 4 we summarize the mathematical structure of the triply graded homology $\mathcal{H}^{S^r}(K)$, together with its computation for small knots. Section 5 lists the analogous properties of the homology associated with antisymmetric representations, and explains the explicit form of the “mirror symmetry” (1-10) between symmetric and antisymmetric triply graded theories. Unreduced triply graded theory for symmetric and antisymmetric representations is briefly discussed in Section 6. In Appendix A we collect the list of our notations, whereas in Appendix B we present the computations of the S^2 , Λ^2 and Kauffman triply graded homology for knots 8_{19} and 9_{42} . These particular examples of “thick” knots provide highly nontrivial tests of all the properties of the homologies presented in the paper. Appendix C contains the computation of the S^3 and Λ^3 homology of the figure-eight knot 4_1 . Finally, Appendix D collects some notations and calculations relevant to the unreduced colored HOMFLY polynomial of the unknot discussed in Section 6.

2 Algebra of BPS states and its representations

Differentials in knot homology form a part of a larger algebraic structure that has an elegant interpretation in the geometric / physical framework. Because this algebraic structure has analogs in more general string / M -theory compactifications, in this section we shall consider aspects of such structure for an arbitrary Calabi–Yau 3-fold X with extra branes supported on a general Lagrangian submanifold $L \subset X$, eg

$$(2-1) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{space-time: } & \mathbb{R} \times X \times M_4, \\ M5\text{-brane: } & \mathbb{R} \times L \times D. \end{aligned}$$

For applications to knot homologies, one should take X to be the total space of the $\mathcal{O}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(-1)$ -bundle over $\mathbb{C}P^1$ and L_K to be the Lagrangian submanifold determined by a knot K ; see Koshkin [42], Ooguri and Vafa [54] and Taubes [58].

Then, (2-1) becomes precisely the setup (1-6), in which homological knot invariants are realized as spaces of refined BPS states; cf (1-2).

In fact, there are *two* spaces of BPS states relevant to this particular problem and its variants based on a more general 3-fold X . One is the space of refined *closed* BPS states, denoted as $\mathcal{H}_{\text{BPS}}^{\text{closed}}$, and the other is called the space of refined *open* BPS states, $\mathcal{H}_{\text{BPS}}^{\text{open}}$. The difference is that, while the latter contains BPS particles in the presence of defects,³ the former comprises only those BPS states which are still present in a theory when all defects are removed. In the description [12] via equivariant instanton counting on a 4-manifold M_4 , the defect ($M5$ -brane) corresponds to a particular ramification along the divisor $D \subset M_4$, the so-called surface operator.

On the other hand, if one looks at the general setup (2-1) from the vantage point of the Calabi–Yau space X , then $\mathcal{H}_{\text{BPS}}^{\text{closed}}$ and $\mathcal{H}_{\text{BPS}}^{\text{open}}$ can be formulated in terms of enumerative invariants of X and (X, L) that “count”, respectively, closed holomorphic curves embedded in X and bordered holomorphic Riemann surfaces $(\Sigma, \partial\Sigma) \hookrightarrow (X, L)$ with boundary on the Lagrangian submanifold L . As a way to remember this, it is convenient to keep in mind that:

- $\mathcal{H}_{\text{BPS}}^{\text{closed}}$ depends only on the Calabi–Yau space X .
- $\mathcal{H}_{\text{BPS}}^{\text{open}}$ depends on both the Calabi–Yau space X and the Lagrangian submanifold $L \subset X$.

In applications to knots, open (respectively closed) BPS states are represented by open (respectively closed) membranes in the M -theory setup (1-6) or by bound states of $D0$ - and $D2$ -branes in its reduction to type IIA string theory. It is the space of open BPS states that depends on the choice of the knot K and, therefore, provides a candidate for homological knot invariant in (1-2).

In general, the space of BPS states is $\Gamma \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ -graded, where Γ is the “charge lattice” and the extra \mathbb{Z} -grading comes from the (half-integer) spin of BPS states, such that $2j_3 \in \mathbb{Z}$. For example, in the case of closed BPS states, the charge lattice is usually just the cohomology lattice of the corresponding Calabi–Yau 3-fold X ,

$$(2-2) \quad \Gamma = H^{\text{even}}(X; \mathbb{Z}).$$

In the case of open BPS states, Γ also depends on the choice of the Lagrangian submanifold $L \subset X$.

When X is the total space of the $\mathcal{O}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(-1)$ -bundle over $\mathbb{C}P^1$ and $L = L_K$, as in application to knot homologies, the lattice Γ is two-dimensional for both open

³ $M5$ -branes in the M -theory setup (2-1).

and closed BPS states. As a result, both $\mathcal{H}_{\text{BPS}}^{\text{closed}}$ and $\mathcal{H}_{\text{BPS}}^{\text{open}}$ are $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ -graded. In particular, the space of open BPS states is graded by $\text{spin } 2j_3 \in \mathbb{Z}$ and by charge $\gamma = (n, \beta) \in \Gamma$, where the degree $\beta \in H_2(X, L_K) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ is sometimes called the “D2-brane charge” and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ is the “D0-brane charge.” In relation to knot homologies (1-2), these become the three gradings of the theory categorifying the colored HOMFLY polynomial:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{“a-grading”} &= \beta \in H_2(X, L_K) \cong \mathbb{Z}, \\
 \text{“q-grading”} &= n \in \mathbb{Z}, \\
 \text{“t-grading”} &= 2j_3 \in \mathbb{Z}.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2-3}$$

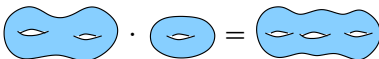
Now, let us discuss the algebraic structure that will help us understand the origin of differentials acting on the triply graded vector space $\mathcal{H}_{\text{knot}} = \mathcal{H}_{\text{BPS}}^{\text{open}}$. The fact that $\mathcal{H}_{\text{BPS}}^{\text{closed}}$ forms an algebra is well appreciated in physics [26] as well as in math literature [41]. Less appreciated, however, is the fact that $\mathcal{H}_{\text{BPS}}^{\text{open}}$ forms a representation of the algebra $\mathcal{H}_{\text{BPS}}^{\text{closed}}$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{refined open BPS states : } & \mathcal{H}_{\text{BPS}}^{\text{open}} \\
 & \mathcal{O} \\
 \text{refined closed BPS states : } & \mathcal{H}_{\text{BPS}}^{\text{closed}}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2-4}$$

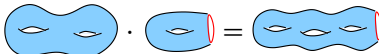
Indeed, two closed BPS states, \mathcal{B}_1 and \mathcal{B}_2 , of charge $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in \Gamma$ can form a bound state, \mathcal{B}_{12} of charge $\gamma_1 + \gamma_2$, as a sort of “extension” of \mathcal{B}_1 and \mathcal{B}_2 ,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{B}_2 \longrightarrow \mathcal{B}_{12} \longrightarrow \mathcal{B}_1 \longrightarrow 0,
 \tag{2-5}$$

thereby defining a product on $\mathcal{H}_{\text{BPS}}^{\text{closed}}$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{H}_{\text{BPS}}^{\text{closed}} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{\text{BPS}}^{\text{closed}} &\longrightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\text{BPS}}^{\text{closed}} \\
 (\mathcal{B}_1, \mathcal{B}_2) &\longmapsto \mathcal{B}_{12}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2-6}$$


Similarly, a bound state of a closed BPS state $\mathcal{B}_1^{\text{closed}} \in \mathcal{H}_{\text{BPS}}^{\text{closed}}$ with an open BPS state $\mathcal{B}_2^{\text{open}} \in \mathcal{H}_{\text{BPS}}^{\text{open}}$ is another open BPS state $\mathcal{B}_{12}^{\text{open}} \in \mathcal{H}_{\text{BPS}}^{\text{open}}$:

$$(\mathcal{B}_1^{\text{closed}}, \mathcal{B}_2^{\text{open}}) \longmapsto \mathcal{B}_{12}^{\text{open}}
 \tag{2-7}$$


This defines an action of the algebra of closed BPS states on the space of open BPS states.

The process of formation or fragmentation of a bound state in (2-6) and (2-7) takes place when the binding energy vanishes. Since the energy of a BPS state is given by

the absolute value of the central charge⁴ function $\mathcal{Z}: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ this condition can be written as

$$(2-8) \quad |\mathcal{Z}(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2)| - |\mathcal{Z}(\gamma_1)| - |\mathcal{Z}(\gamma_2)| = 0$$

for a process that involves either $\mathcal{B}_{12} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_1 + \mathcal{B}_2$ or its inverse $\mathcal{B}_1 + \mathcal{B}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{12}$. A particular instance of the relation (2-8) is when the central charge of the fragment vanishes:

$$(2-9) \quad \mathcal{Z}(\gamma_{\text{fragment}}) = 0.$$

Then, a fragment becomes massless and can potentially bind to any other BPS state of charge γ . When combined with (2-4), it implies that closed BPS states of zero mass correspond to operators acting on the space of open BPS states $\mathcal{H}_{\text{BPS}}^{\text{open}}$. The degree of the operator is determined by the spin and charge of the corresponding BPS state, as in (2-3).

For example, when X is the total space of the $\mathcal{O}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(-1)$ -bundle over $\mathbb{C}P^1$, as in application to knot homologies, we have

$$(2-10) \quad \exp(\mathcal{Z}) = \mathfrak{a}^\beta q^n,$$

where we used the relation (1-8) between \mathfrak{a} and $\text{Vol}(\mathbb{C}P^1)$. Therefore, for special values of \mathfrak{a} and q we have the following massless fragments; cf (1-9):

$$(2-11) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathfrak{a} = q^{-N}: & \quad D2/D0 \text{ fragments,} \\ \mathfrak{a} = q^N: & \quad \overline{D2}/D0 \text{ fragments,} \\ q = 1: & \quad D0 \text{ fragments.} \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, the $D2/D0$ -fragments obey the Fermi–Dirac statistics (see eg [11] and [29]) and, therefore, lead to anticommuting operators (ie differentials) on $\mathcal{H}_{\text{BPS}}^{\text{open}}$.

To summarize, we conclude that various specializations of the parameters (stability conditions) are accompanied by the action of commuting and anticommuting operators on $\mathcal{H}_{\text{BPS}}^{\text{open}}$. The algebra of these operators is precisely the algebra of closed BPS states $\mathcal{H}_{\text{BPS}}^{\text{closed}}$. Mathematical candidates for the algebra of closed BPS states include variants of the Hall algebra [57], which by definition encodes the structure of the space of extensions (2-5):

$$(2-12) \quad [\mathcal{B}_1] \cdot [\mathcal{B}_2] = \sum_{\mathcal{B}_{12}} |0 \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{12} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_1 \rightarrow 0| [\mathcal{B}_{12}].$$

⁴The central charge function is a linear function in the sense that $\mathcal{Z}(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2) = \mathcal{Z}(\gamma_1) + \mathcal{Z}(\gamma_2)$, ie it defines a homomorphism $\mathcal{Z} \in \text{Hom}(\Gamma, \mathbb{C})$.

In the present case, the relevant algebras include the motivic Hall algebra [40], the cohomological Hall algebra [41], and its various ramifications, eg cluster algebras. Therefore, the problem can be approached by studying representations of these algebras, as will be described elsewhere.

3 B–model and matrix factorizations

Let us denote by $\mathcal{H}^{\mathfrak{g}, R}$ a homology theory of knots and links colored by a representation R of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} . Many such homology theories can be constructed using categories of matrix factorizations; see Khovanov [34], Khovanov and Rozansky [35; 36; 37; 38], the second author, Mackaay and Vaz [48], Wu [65] and Yonezawa [66]. In this approach, one of the main ingredients is a polynomial function $W_{\mathfrak{g}, R}$ called the *potential*, associated to every segment of a link (or, more generally, of a tangle) away from crossings. For example, for the fundamental representation of $\mathfrak{g} = sl(N)$ the potential is a function of a single variable,

$$(3-1) \quad W_{sl(N), \square}(x) = x^{N+1}.$$

In physics, matrix factorizations are known (see Brunner, Herbst, Lerche and Scheuner [5], Brunner and Roggenkamp [6], Hori and Walcher [27], Kapustin and Li [30] and Orlov [55]) to describe D –branes and topological defects in Landau–Ginzburg models which, in the present context, are realized on the two-dimensional part of the five-brane world-volume in (1-4) or (1-6). More precisely, it was advocated in [24] that reduction of the M –theory configuration (1-4) on one of the directions in D and a T –duality along the time direction gives a configuration of intersecting $D3$ –branes in type IIB string theory, such that the effective two-dimensional theory on their common world-volume provides a physical realization of the Landau–Ginzburg model that appears in the mathematical constructions.

In particular, this interpretation was used to deduce potentials $W_{\mathfrak{g}, R}$ associated to many Lie algebras and representations. Indeed, since away from crossings every segment of the knot K is supposed to be described by a Landau–Ginzburg theory with potential $W_{\mathfrak{g}, R}$, we can approximate this local problem by taking $W = \mathbb{R}^3$ and $K = \mathbb{R}$ in (1-4). Then, we also have $L_K = \mathbb{R}^3$ and the reduction (plus T –duality) of (1-4) gives type IIB theory in flat space-time with two sets of $D3$ –branes supported on 4–dimensional hyperplanes in \mathbb{R}^{10} : one set supported on $\mathbb{R} \times W$, and another supported on $\mathbb{R} \times L_K$. The space of open strings between these two groups of $D3$ –branes contains information about the potential $W_{\mathfrak{g}, R}$.

For example, in the case of the fundamental representation of $sl(N)$, the first stack consists of N $D3$ –branes and the second only contains a single $D3$ –brane. The

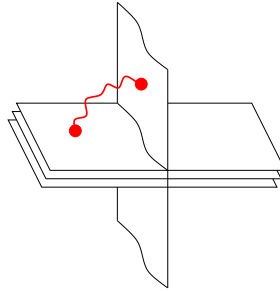


Figure 2: The physics of open strings between two stacks of Lagrangian branes is described by the Landau–Ginzburg model with potential $W_{g,R}$.

open strings between these two stacks of $D3$ –branes transform in the bifundamental representation $(N, +1)$ under the gauge symmetry $U(N) \times U(1)$ on the $D3$ –branes. The Higgs branch of this two-dimensional theory is the Kähler quotient of the vector space \mathbb{C}^N parametrized by the bifundamental chiral multiplets, modulo $U(1)$ gauge symmetry of a single $D3$ –brane supported on $\mathbb{R} \times L_K$:

$$(3-2) \quad \mathbb{C}^N // U(1) \cong \mathbb{C}P^{N-1}.$$

The chiral ring of this theory on the intersection of $D3$ –branes is precisely the Jacobi ring of the potential (3-1).

Following similar arguments one can find potentials associated to many other Lie algebras and representations [24], such that

$$(3-3) \quad \mathcal{H}^{g,R}(\bigcirc) = \mathcal{J}(W_{g,R}).$$

For example, the arguments that lead to (3-1) can be easily generalized to $R = \Lambda^r$, the r^{th} antisymmetric representation of $sl(N)$. The only difference is that, in this case, the corresponding brane systems (1-4) and (1-6) contain r coincident $M5$ –branes supported on $\mathbb{R} \times L_K \times D$. Following the same arguments as in the case of the fundamental representation ($r = 1$) and zooming in closely on the local geometry of the brane intersection, after all the dualities we end up with a system of intersecting $D3$ –branes in flat ten-dimensional space-time,

$$(3-4) \quad \begin{aligned} N \text{ } D3\text{--branes: } & \mathbb{R} \times W, \\ r \text{ } D3'\text{--branes: } & \mathbb{R} \times L_K, \end{aligned}$$

where, as in the previous discussion, for the purpose of deriving $W_{g,R}$ we can approximate $W \simeq \mathbb{R}^3$ and $L_K \simeq \mathbb{R}^3$, so that $W \cap L_K = \mathbb{R}$. Now, the open strings between two sets of $D3$ –branes in (3-4) transform in the bifundamental representation (N, r) under the gauge symmetry $U(N) \times U(r)$ on the $D3$ –branes. Here, if we want

to “integrate out” open strings ending on the $D3'$ -branes, only the second gauge factor should be considered dynamical, while $U(N)$ should be treated as a global symmetry of the two-dimensional $U(r)$ gauge theory on the brane intersection. In the infrared this theory flows to a sigma-model based on the Grassmannian manifold:

$$(3-5) \quad \text{Gr}(r, N) = \frac{U(N)}{U(r) \times U(N-r)}.$$

The potential of the corresponding Landau–Ginzburg model [63] is a homogeneous polynomial of degree $N + 1$,

$$(3-6) \quad W_{sl(N),\Lambda^r}(z_1, \dots, z_r) = x_1^{N+1} + \dots + x_r^{N+1},$$

where the right-hand side should be viewed as a function of the variables z_i of degree $\deg(z_i) = i, i = 1, \dots, r$, which are the elementary symmetric polynomials in the x_j ,

$$z_i = \sum_{j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_i} x_{j_1} x_{j_2} \dots x_{j_i}.$$

We shall return to the discussion of the potential $W_{sl(N),\Lambda^r}$ later in this section. In the case of more general representations, one needs to consider various sectors of the $U(r)$ gauge theory on $\mathbb{R} \times L_K$ labeled by nontrivial flat connections (Wilson lines) around the codimension-2 locus where $D3'$ -branes meet $D3$ -branes; cf [25] and [54].

In this paper we are mostly interested in knots colored by symmetric and antisymmetric representations of $\mathfrak{g} = sl(N)$, even though much of the present discussion can be easily generalized to other Lie algebras and representations. Thus, for a symmetric representation $R = S^r$ of $\mathfrak{g} = sl(N)$ one finds that the corresponding potential $W_{sl(N),S^r}(z_1, \dots, z_r)$ is a homogeneous polynomial of degree $N + r$ in variables z_i of degree $i = 1, \dots, r$, much like (3-6). Moreover, the explicit form of such potentials can be conveniently expressed through a generating function [24]:

$$(3-7) \quad \sum_N (-1)^N t^{N+r} W_{sl(N),S^r}(z_1, \dots, z_r) = \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^r t^i z_i \right) \log \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^r t^i z_i \right),$$

which in the basic case $N = r = 2$ gives

$$(3-8) \quad W_{sl(2),\square\square} = z_1^4 - 6z_1^2 z_2 + 6z_2^2.$$

Instead of going through the derivation of this formula we can use a simple trick based on the well-known isomorphism $sl(2) \cong so(3)$ under which a vector representation of $so(3)$ is identified with the adjoint representation of $sl(2)$. Indeed, it implies that (3-8) should be identical to the well-known potential

$$(3-9) \quad W_{so(3),V} = x^2 + xy^2$$

in the $so(3)$ homology theory; cf [24] and [36]. It is easy to verify that the potentials (3-8) and (3-9) are indeed related by a simple change of variables.⁵

Moreover, the fact that the adjoint representation of $sl(2)$ is identical to the vector representation of $so(3)$ implies that

$$(3-10) \quad \mathcal{H}^{sl(2), \square}(K) \cong \mathcal{H}^{so(3), V}(K)$$

should hold for every knot K . In particular, it should hold for the unknot. And, since $\mathcal{H}^{so(3), V}(\bigcirc)$ is 3-dimensional, it follows that

$$(3-11) \quad \dim \mathcal{H}^{sl(2), \square}(\bigcirc) = \dim \mathcal{H}^{so(3), V}(\bigcirc) = 3.$$

This is indeed what one finds in physical realizations of knot homologies reviewed in Section 1. In the framework of [23] the colored homology $\mathcal{H}^{sl(2), \square}$ of the unknot was computed in [22] using localization with respect to the toric symmetry of the Calabi–Yau space X . Similarly, in the gauge theory framework [64] the moduli space of solutions on \mathbb{R}^2 with a single defect operator in the adjoint representation of the gauge group $G = SU(2)$ is the weighted projective space $\mathbb{W}\mathbb{C}\mathbf{P}_{(1,1,2)}^2$ (= the space of Hecke modifications [31]; see also [17]). In this approach, the colored homology $\mathcal{H}^{sl(2), \square}(\bigcirc)$ is given by the L^2 -cohomology of the moduli space $\mathbb{W}\mathbb{C}\mathbf{P}_{(1,1,2)}^2$ which is 3-dimensional, in agreement with (3-11).

3.1 Colored differentials

One of the reasons why we carefully reviewed the properties of the potentials $W_{g,R}$ is that they hold a key to understanding the colored differentials. Namely, in doubly graded knot homologies constructed from matrix factorizations differentials that relate different theories are in one-to-one correspondence with deformations of the potentials; see Bar-Natan [3], Gornik [19], the first author and Walcher [24], Khovanov [32], Lee [44] and Turner [59]:

$$(3-12) \quad \text{differentials on } \mathcal{H}^{g,R} \iff \text{deformations of } W_{g,R}.$$

For example, deformations of the potential (3-1) of the form $\Delta W = \beta x^{M+1}$ with $M < N$, correspond to differentials d_M that relate $sl(N)$ and $sl(M)$ knot homologies (with $R = \square$).

More generally, one can consider deformations ΔW of the potential $W_{g,R}$ such that $\deg \Delta W < \deg W_{g,R}$ and

$$(3-13) \quad W_{g,R} + \Delta W \simeq W_{g',R'}$$

⁵The change of variables that relates (3-8) and (3-9) is $x = -\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6})z_1^2 + \sqrt{6}z_2$ and $y = 2^{1/4}z_1$.

for some Lie algebra \mathfrak{g}' and its representation R' . Here, the symbol “ \simeq ” means that the critical point(s) of the deformed potential is locally described by the new potential $W_{\mathfrak{g}',R'}$. A deformation of this form leads to a spectral sequence that relates knot homologies $\mathcal{H}^{\mathfrak{g},R}$ and $\mathcal{H}^{\mathfrak{g}',R'}$. With the additional assumption that the spectral sequence converges after the first page one arrives at (3-12). Moreover, the difference

$$(3-14) \quad \deg W_{\mathfrak{g},R} - \deg \Delta W$$

gives the q -grading of the corresponding differential. Notice that the condition $\deg \Delta W < \deg W_{\mathfrak{g},R}$ implies that this q -grading is positive.

For example, among deformations of the degree 4 potential (3-8) one finds $\Delta W = z_1^3$, which leads to a differential of q -degree 1 that relates $\mathcal{H}^{sl(2),\square\square}$ and $\mathcal{H}^{sl(2),\square}$. This deformation has an obvious analog for higher rank S^2 -colored homology; it deforms the homogeneous polynomial $W_{sl(N),\square\square}(z_1, z_2)$ of degree $N + 2$ in such a way that the deformed potential has a critical point described by the potential $W_{\mathfrak{g}',R'} = W_{sl(N),\square}(z_1)$ of degree $N + 1$. Therefore, it leads to a colored differential of q -degree 1, such that

$$(3-15) \quad (\mathcal{H}^{sl(N),\square\square}, d_{\text{colored}}) \cong \mathcal{H}^{sl(N),\square}.$$

In Section 4 we present further evidence for the existence of a differential with such properties not only in the doubly graded $sl(N)$ -theory but also in the triply graded knot homology that categorifies the colored HOMFLY polynomial.

Similar colored differentials exist in other knot homologies associated with more general Lie algebras and representations. Basically, a knot homology associated to a representation R of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} comes equipped with a set of colored differentials that, when acting on $\mathcal{H}^{\mathfrak{g},R}$, lead to homological invariants associated with smaller representations (and, possibly, Lie algebras),

$$(3-16) \quad \dim R' < \dim R.$$

While it would be interesting to perform a systematic classification of such colored differentials using the general principle (3-12), in this paper we limit ourselves only to symmetric and antisymmetric representations of $\mathfrak{g} = sl(N)$.

As we already discussed earlier, when $R = \Lambda^r$ is the r^{th} antisymmetric representation of $sl(N)$ the corresponding Landau–Ginzburg potential (3-6) is a homogeneous polynomial of degree $N + 1$. Equivalently, the potentials with a fixed value of r can be organized into a generating function, analogous to (3-7):

$$(3-17) \quad \sum_N (-1)^N t^{N+1} W_{sl(N),\Lambda^r}(z_1, \dots, z_r) = \log \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^r t^i z_i \right).$$

For example, in the case of $r = 2$, which is the first nontrivial one, there are only two variables, $z_1 = x_1 + x_2$ and $z_2 = x_1 x_2$. For $N = 2$ one finds a “trivial” potential $W_{sl(2), \square}$ of degree 3, which corresponds to that the antisymmetric representation $R = \Lambda^2$ (also denoted $R = \square$) is trivial in $sl(2)$. For $N = 3$, the existence of the antisymmetric tensor ϵ^{ijk} identifies the second antisymmetric representation $R = \square$ with the fundamental representation of $sl(3)$. The next case in this sequence, $N = 4$, is the first example where the second antisymmetric representation is not related to any other representation of $sl(4)$. According to (3-6) and (3-17), the corresponding potential is a homogeneous polynomial of degree 5,

$$(3-18) \quad W_{sl(4), \square} = \frac{1}{5} z_1^5 - z_1^3 z_2 + z_1 z_2^2.$$

Before studying deformations of this potential, we note that by a simple change of variables it is related to the potential

$$(3-19) \quad W_{so(6), V} = x^5 + xy^2$$

associated to a vector representation of $so(6)$. This is a manifestation of the well-known isomorphism $sl(4) \cong so(6)$ under which the six-dimensional antisymmetric representation $R = \square$ of $sl(4)$ is identified with the vector representation of $so(6)$. This isomorphism can help us understand deformations of the potential $W_{sl(4), \square} = W_{so(6), V}$. Indeed, the deformations of $W_{so(N), V}$ were already studied in [24]; they include several deformations which lead to *canceling* differentials and a deformation by $\Delta W = y^2$ that leads to a *universal* differential $\mathcal{H}^{so(N), V} \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{H}^{sl(N-2), \square}$.

In view of the relation $W_{sl(4), \square}(z_1, z_2) = W_{so(6), V}(x, y)$, these deformations (and the corresponding differentials) should be present in the $sl(4)$ -theory as well. In particular, there are deformations of $W_{sl(4), \square}$ that lead to canceling differentials and, more importantly, there is a deformation by $\Delta W = y^2$ that leads to the universal differential which relates $\mathcal{H}^{so(6), V} \cong \mathcal{H}^{sl(4), \square}$ and $\mathcal{H}^{sl(4), \square}$. Note, from the viewpoint of the $sl(4)$ knot homology, this is exactly the colored differential d_{colored} that does not change the rank of the Lie algebra, but changes the representation. Making use of (3-17) it is easy to verify that, for all values of N , the potential $W_{sl(N), \square}$ admits a deformation by terms of degree N that leads to $W_{sl(N), \square}$ and, therefore, to the analog of (3-15):

$$(3-20) \quad (\mathcal{H}^{sl(N), \square}, d_{\text{colored}}) \cong \mathcal{H}^{sl(N), \square}.$$

Much like in the case of the symmetric representations, this colored differential as well as canceling differentials come from the triply graded theory that categorifies the \square -colored HOMFLY polynomial (see Section 5 for details).

4 Colored HOMFLY homology

In this section we propose structural properties of the triply graded theory categorifying the colored version of the reduced HOMFLY polynomial. The central role in this intricate network of structural properties belongs to the colored differentials, whose existence we already motivated in the previous sections.

4.1 Structural properties

Let N and r be positive integers, and let $\mathcal{H}^{sl(N), S^r}(K)$ denote a reduced doubly graded homology theory categorifying $P_N^{S^r}(K)$, the polynomial invariant of a knot K labeled with the r -th symmetric representation of $sl(N)$. $\mathcal{P}_N^{S^r}$ denotes the Poincaré polynomial of $\mathcal{H}^{sl(N), S^r}(K)$. Motivated by physics, we expect that such theories with a given value of r have a lot in common.

Conjecture 4.1 For a knot K and a positive integer r , there exists a finite polynomial $\mathcal{P}^{S^r}(K) \in \mathbb{Z}_+[\mathfrak{a}^{\pm 1}, q^{\pm 1}, t^{\pm 1}]$ such that

$$(4-1) \quad \mathcal{P}_N^{S^r}(K)(q, t) = \mathcal{P}^{S^r}(K)(\mathfrak{a} = q^N, q, t),$$

for all sufficiently large N .

Since the left-hand side of (4-1) is a Poincaré polynomial of a homology theory, all coefficients of $\mathcal{P}^{S^r}(K)(\mathfrak{a}, q, t)$ must be nonnegative. This suggests that there exists a triply graded homology theory whose Poincaré polynomial is equal to $\mathcal{P}^{S^r}(K)(\mathfrak{a}, q, t)$, and whose Euler characteristic is equal to the normalized S^r -colored two variable HOMFLY polynomial.

As in the case of ordinary HOMFLY homology [14] (that, in fact, corresponds to $r = 1$) and in the case of Kauffman homology [24], this triply graded theory comes with the additional structure of differentials, that will imply Conjecture 4.1. In particular, for each positive integer r we have a triply graded homology theory of a knot K . Moreover, these theories come with additional structure of differentials that, as in (3-16), allow us to pass from the homology theory with $R = S^r$ to theories with $R' = S^m$ and $m < r$.

Thus, we arrive to our main conjecture that describes the structure of the triply graded homology categorifying the S^r -colored HOMFLY polynomials:

Conjecture 4.2 For every positive integer r there exists a triply graded homology theory $\mathcal{H}_*^{S^r} = \mathcal{H}_{i,j,k}^{S^r}(K)$ that categorifies the reduced two variable S^r -colored HOMFLY polynomial of K . It comes with a family of differentials $\{d_N^{S^r}\}$, with $N \in \mathbb{Z}$, and

also with an additional collection of *universal colored* differentials $d_{r \rightarrow m}$, for every $1 \leq m < r$, satisfying the following properties:

Categorification: $\mathcal{H}_*^{S^r}$ categorifies P^{S^r} :

$$\chi(\mathcal{H}_*^{S^r}(K)) = P^{S^r}(K).$$

Anticommutativity: The differentials $\{d_N^{S^r}\}$ anticommute:⁶

$$d_N^{S^r} d_M^{S^r} = -d_M^{S^r} d_N^{S^r}.$$

Finite support:

$$\dim(\mathcal{H}_*^{S^r}) < +\infty.$$

Specializations: For $N > 1$, the homology of $\mathcal{H}_*^{S^r}(K)$ with respect to $d_N^{S^r}$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{H}^{sl(N), S^r}(K)$:

$$(\mathcal{H}_*^{S^r}(K), d_N^{S^r}) \cong \mathcal{H}^{sl(N), S^r}(K).$$

Canceling differentials: The differentials $d_1^{S^r}$ and $d_{-r}^{S^r}$ are *canceling*: the homology of $\mathcal{H}_*^{S^r}(K)$ with respect to the differentials $d_1^{S^r}$ and $d_{-r}^{S^r}$ is one-dimensional, with the gradings of the remaining generators being simple invariants of the knot K .

Vertical colored differentials: The differentials $d_{1-k}^{S^r}$, for $1 \leq k \leq r-1$, have \mathfrak{a} -degree -1 , and the homology of $\mathcal{H}_*^{S^r}(K)$ with respect to the differential $d_{1-k}^{S^r}$ is isomorphic, after simple regrading that preserves \mathfrak{a} - and t -gradings, to the k -colored homology $\mathcal{H}_*^{S^k}(K)$.

Universal colored differentials: For any positive integer m , with $m < r$, the differentials $d_{r \rightarrow m}$ have \mathfrak{a} -degree zero, and the homology of $\mathcal{H}_*^{S^r}(K)$ with respect to the colored differential $d_{r \rightarrow m}$ is isomorphic (after regrading) to the m -colored homology $\mathcal{H}_*^{S^m}(K)$:

$$(\mathcal{H}_*^{S^r}(K), d_{r \rightarrow m}) \cong \mathcal{H}_*^{S^m}(K).$$

A combinatorial definition of a triply graded theory with the structure outlined in Conjecture 4.2, as well as of the homologies $\mathcal{H}^{sl(N), S^r}(K)$ for $r > 1$ and $N > 2$, still does not exist in the literature.

Even though there is no such combinatorial definition, one can use any combination of the above axioms as a definition, and the remaining properties as consistency checks. In particular, one can obtain various consequence of the Conjecture 4.2 and properties of the triply graded homology \mathcal{H}^{S^r} , along with the predictions for the triply graded homology of simple knots.

⁶See comments following (2-11).

In the rest of this section we give a summary of these properties, including some nontrivial checks.

4.2 A word on grading conventions

So far we summarized the general structural properties of the colored knot homology. Now we are about to make it concrete and derive explicit predictions for colored homology groups of simple knots. This requires committing to specific grading conventions, as well as other choices that may affect the form of the answer. It is important to realize, however, that none of these affect the very existence of the structural properties, which are present with any choices and merely may look different. While some of these choices will be discussed in Section 6.2, here we focus on:

- choices that associate various formulae to a Young tableaux λ versus its transpose λ^t ;
- choices of grading, eg grading conventions used in this paper (that we sometimes refer to as “old”) and grading conventions used in most of the existent literature; see Aganagic and Shakirov [1], Dunfield, Gukov and Rasmussen [14] and Dunin-Barkowski, Mironov and Morozov [15] (that we sometimes call “new” in view of the forthcoming work of the authors [20] based on this choice).

The first choice here breaks the symmetry (“mirror symmetry”) between representations S^r and Λ^r . Indeed, since in view of the Conjecture 1.1 the triply graded homologies associated with these representations are essentially identical and can be packaged in a single theory \mathcal{H}^r , one has a choice whether S^r homologies arise for $N > 0$ or $N < 0$.

The second choice listed here starts with different grading assignments, but turns out to be exactly the same as the first choice. In other words, the “old” gradings and “new” gradings are related by “mirror symmetry.” Another way to describe this is to note, that in grading conventions of this paper the S^r -colored superpolynomials are related (by a simple change of variables) to the Λ^r -colored invariants that one would find by following the same steps in grading conventions of eg Aganagic and Shakirov [1], the first author, Dunfield and Rasmussen [14] and Dunin-Barkowski, Mironov, Morozov, Sleptsov and Smirnov [15]:

$$(4-2) \quad \mathcal{P}_{\text{here}}^{S^r} = \mathcal{P}_{\text{elsewhere}}^{\Lambda^r}.$$

Note, that the S^r -colored invariant is related to the Λ^r -colored invariant, and vice versa. The explicit change of variables in this transformation is sensitive to even more elementary redefinitions, such as $\mathfrak{a} \rightarrow \mathfrak{a}^2$ and $q \rightarrow q^2$ which are ubiquitous in

knot theory literature. For example, with one of the most popular choices of \mathfrak{a} - and q -grading, the transformation of variables / gradings looks like:

$$(4-3) \quad A \mapsto \mathfrak{a}t^3, \quad q \mapsto \frac{1}{qt^2}, \quad t \mapsto \frac{1}{q}.$$

The moral of the story is that, besides the grading conventions used in the earlier literature, the present paper offers yet another choice of grading conventions consistent with all the structural properties. And the relation between the two grading conventions can be viewed as a manifestation of mirror symmetry (1-10). Keeping these words of caution in mind, now let us take a closer look at the structure of the colored knot homology.

4.3 Consequences of Conjecture 4.2

First of all, our main Conjecture 4.2 implies the Conjecture 4.1. Indeed, in order to be consistent with the specialization $\mathfrak{a} = q^N$ from (4-1), the q -degree of the differential $d_N^{S^r}$ must be proportional to N . Since $\mathcal{H}_*^{S^r}$ has finite support, this leads to the Conjecture 4.1, with $\mathcal{P}^{S^r}(K)$ being the Poincaré polynomial of $\mathcal{H}_*^{S^r}(K)$.

More precisely, the differentials $d_N^{S^r}$, $N \geq 1$, are expected to have the following degrees:

$$\deg(d_N^{S^r}) = (-1, N, -1), \quad N > 0,$$

which is consistent with the specialization $\mathfrak{a} = q^N$ and the formula (3-14) that determines the q -grading of the corresponding differential in the doubly graded theory. In fact, the differential $d_N^{S^r}$ acts on the following bigraded chain complex:

$$C_{p,k}^{sl(N),S^r} = \bigoplus_{iN+j=p} \mathcal{H}_{i,j,k}^{S^r},$$

and has q -degree 0, and t -degree -1 . The homology of $C^{sl(N),S^r}$ with respect to $d_N^{S^r}$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{H}^{sl(N),S^r}$.

In general, the degrees of the differentials $d_N^{S^r}$, for $N \in \mathbb{Z}$ are given by:

$$\begin{aligned} \deg(d_N^{S^r}) &= (-1, N, -1), & N > 1 - r, \\ \deg(d_N^{S^r}) &= (-1, N, -3), & -2r < N \leq 1 - r. \end{aligned}$$

We note that for every $r \geq 1$, and every $N \in \mathbb{Z}$, the degree of the differential $d_N^{S^r}$ has the form $\deg(d_N^{S^r}) = (-1, N, *)$.

4.3.1 Canceling differentials Canceling differentials appear in all conjectural triply graded theories, including the ordinary HOMFLY homology and the Kauffman homology. The defining property of a canceling differential is that the homology of the triply graded theory with respect to this differential is “trivial”, ie isomorphic to the homology of the unknot. In reduced theory, this means that the resulting homology is one-dimensional. Furthermore, the degree of the remaining generator depends in a particularly simple way on the knot.

In the case of the colored HOMFLY homology \mathcal{H}^{S^r} , the canceling differentials are $d_1^{S^r}$ and $d_{-r}^{S^r}$. Their degrees are:

$$\begin{aligned} \deg(d_1^{S^r}) &= (-1, 1, -1), \\ \deg(d_{-r}^{S^r}) &= (-1, -r, -3). \end{aligned}$$

Note that for $r = 1$ this agrees with the gradings of the canceling differentials in the ordinary triply graded HOMFLY homology. (Keep in mind, though, the conventions we are using in this paper; see Remark A.1.) For either of the two canceling differentials, the degree of the surviving generator depends only on the S -invariant⁷ of a knot K , introduced in [14]. In particular, the surviving generators have the following (\mathfrak{a}, q, t) -degrees:

$$(4-4) \quad \begin{aligned} \deg(\mathcal{H}_*^{S^r}(K), d_1^{S^r}) &= (rS, -rS, 0), \\ \deg(\mathcal{H}_*^{S^r}(K), d_{-r}^{S^r}) &= (rS, r^2S, 2rS). \end{aligned}$$

Note, that the remaining generator with respect to $d_1^{S^r}$ has t -degree equal to zero.

4.3.2 Vertical colored differentials Arguably, the most interesting feature of the colored triply graded theory is the existence of colored differentials. They allow to pass from the homology theory for a representation $R = S^r$ to the homology theory for another representation $R' = S^m$, with $m < r$.

The first group of colored differentials are “vertical” colored differentials $d_{1-k}^{S^r}$, for $1 \leq k \leq r - 1$. As said before, the degrees of these differentials are

$$(4-5) \quad \deg(d_{1-k}^{S^r}) = (-1, 1 - k, -1), \quad 1 \leq k \leq r - 1.$$

The homology of \mathcal{H}^{S^r} with respect to the differential $d_{1-k}^{S^r}$, for any $k = 1, \dots, r - 1$, is (up to a simple regrading) isomorphic to \mathcal{H}^{S^k} .

In particular, up to an overall shift of the \mathfrak{a} -grading, the \mathfrak{a} - and t -gradings of the homologies match. More precisely, the Poincaré polynomial of the homology

⁷Again, the value that we are using here is half of the value defined in [14].

$(\mathcal{H}^{S^r}, d_{1-k}^{S^r})$ satisfies:

$$(4-6) \quad (\mathcal{H}^{S^r}, d_{1-k}^{S^r})(\mathfrak{a}, q = 1, t) = \mathfrak{a}^{(r-k)S} \mathcal{P}^{S^k}(\mathfrak{a}, q = 1, t),$$

where the S -invariant is defined by (4-4). The q -grading is controlled in the following way: the canceling differentials $d_1^{S^k}$ and $d_{-k}^{S^k}$ of \mathcal{H}^{S^k} correspond to two canceling differentials of $(\mathcal{H}^{S^r}, d_{1-k}^{S^r})$ of degrees $(-1, 1 + r - k, -1)$ and $(-1, -r, -3)$, respectively.

In the particular case of the differential $d_0^{S^r}$ that allows passage from S^r -colored homology to the uncolored S^1 -homology, the explicit regrading is particularly simple:

$$(4-7) \quad (\mathcal{H}^{S^r}, d_0^{S^r})(\mathfrak{a}, q, t) = \mathfrak{a}^{(r-1)S} \mathcal{P}^\square(\mathfrak{a}, q^r, t).$$

It is interesting to see what the existence of vertical colored differentials implies on the “decategoryfied”, polynomial level. However, since the t -grading enters nontrivially in the regrading formulas for the q -gradings in the respective isomorphisms, in general it is not possible to obtain relations for the specializations of the colored HOMFLY polynomials. The only exception is the action of the $d_0^{S^r}$ differentials, where in the isomorphism (4-7) the change of the q -grading is independent of t . Thus, (4-7) categorifies the following relation of the colored HOMFLY polynomials:

$$(4-8) \quad P^{S^r}(K)(a = 1, q) = P^\square(K)(a = 1, q^r) = \Delta(K)(q^r),$$

where $\Delta(K)$ denotes the Alexander polynomial of a knot K .

4.3.3 Universal colored differentials The universal colored differentials in the triply graded theory are “universal” analogs of the colored differentials in the doubly graded theory (3-15):

$$\mathcal{H}^{sl(N), S^r} \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{H}^{sl(N), S^{r-1}}.$$

As explained in Section 3, these colored differentials come from the deformations of the Landau–Ginzburg potentials.

Since colored differentials are universal in the triply graded theory — ie they relate colored triply graded homologies without even specializing to doubly graded $sl(N)$ theories — they should have zero \mathfrak{a} -degree. This property distinguishes them clearly from the vertical colored differentials.

Furthermore, as explained in Section 3, the basic colored differential $d_{r \rightarrow (r-1)}$ should have q -degree equal to 1. Then, it is easy to see that consistency of the theory also requires this differential to have zero t -grading. Combining all of these facts, we conclude that the (\mathfrak{a}, q, t) -degree of the differentials $d_{r \rightarrow (r-1)}$ is equal to $(0, 1, 0)$.

More generally, we expect that the degree of the differential $d_{r \rightarrow m}$ depends only on the difference $r - m$ and the homology of $\mathcal{H}_*^{S^r}(K)$ with respect to the colored differential $d_{r \rightarrow m}$ is isomorphic (up to regrading) to $\mathcal{H}_*^{S^m}(K)$. The explicit form of the regrading for the colored differential $d_{2 \rightarrow 1}$ is as follows: the Poincaré polynomial of the homology $(\mathcal{H}^\square, d_{2 \rightarrow 1})$ is equal to $\mathcal{P}^\square(\mathfrak{a}^2, q^2, t^2q)$. Put differently,

$$(4-9) \quad (\mathcal{H}^\square(K), d_{2 \rightarrow 1})_{2i, k+2j, 2k} \cong \mathcal{H}_{i, j, k}^\square(K).$$

In general, the explicit regrading is very subtle (unlike the case of the vertical colored differentials).

We point out that, for $m < m_1 < r$, the homology $(\mathcal{H}^{S^r}, d_{r \rightarrow m_1}, d_{m_1 \rightarrow m})$ does not need to coincide with the homology $(\mathcal{H}^{S^r}, d_{r \rightarrow m})$.

4.4 Second symmetric representation

In this subsection we focus on the case $r = 2$, ie on the homology $\mathcal{H}^\square(K)$. Specialization of the above mentioned properties to $r = 2$ gives:

- Two canceling differentials d_1^\square and d_{-2}^\square that have degrees:

$$\begin{aligned} \deg(d_1^\square) &= (-1, 1, -1), \\ \deg(d_{-2}^\square) &= (-1, -2, -3). \end{aligned}$$

- The generator that survives the differential d_1^\square has degree $(2S, -2S, 0)$.
- The generator that survives the differential d_{-2}^\square has degree $(2S, 4S, 4S)$.
- The vertical colored differential d_0^\square has degree $(-1, 0, -1)$.
- The homology $(\mathcal{H}^\square(K), d_0^\square)$ has Poincaré polynomial $\mathfrak{a}^S \mathcal{P}^\square(K)(\mathfrak{a}, q^2, t)$.
- The colored differential $d_{2 \rightarrow 1}$ has degree $(0, 1, 0)$.
- The homology $(\mathcal{H}^\square(K), d_{2 \rightarrow 1})$ has Poincaré polynomial $\mathcal{P}^\square(K)(\mathfrak{a}^2, q^2, t^2q)$.

In addition, the homology of $\mathcal{H}^\square(K)$ with respect to the differential d_2^\square should be isomorphic (after specialization $\mathfrak{a} = q^2$) to $\mathcal{H}^{sl(2), \square}(K)$. To find the latter homology one can use the isomorphism (3-10) with $\mathcal{H}^{so(3), V}(K)$ which, in turn, can be obtained from the triply graded Kauffman homology $\mathcal{H}^{\text{Kauff}}(K)$ studied by Gukov and Walcher [24]. Indeed, the doubly graded homology $\mathcal{H}^{so(3), V}(K)$ is isomorphic to the homology of $\mathcal{H}^{\text{Kauff}}(K)$ with respect to the corresponding differential d_3 from [24], after the specialization $\lambda = q^2$. Usually, that differential d_3 acts trivially; in particular, this is the case for all knots that we analyze below.

The structure of the homology $\mathcal{H}^\square(K)$ with the above differentials allows us to compute it for various small knots, as we shall illustrate next.

4.4.1 \mathcal{H}^{S^2} and \mathcal{P}^{S^2} for small knots The homology $\mathcal{H}^{\square}(K)$ and the superpolynomial $\mathcal{P}^{\square}(K)(\mathfrak{a}, q, t)$ (= the Poincaré polynomial of $\mathcal{H}^{\square}(K)$) must satisfy the following properties:

- Specialization to $t = -1$ gives the reduced \square -colored HOMFLY polynomial $P^{\square}(K)$.⁸
- Specialization to $\mathfrak{a} = q^2$ gives $\mathcal{P}_2^{\square}(K)$, the Poincaré polynomial of the homology $\mathcal{H}^{sl(2), \square}(K)$. This homology is isomorphic to $\mathcal{H}^{so(3), V}(K)$. To find the latter one, we use the results from [24, Table 3], if available.⁹
- $\mathcal{H}^{\square}(K)$ comes equipped with the differentials described in Section 4.4.

These requirements are more than sufficient to determine the colored superpolynomial for many small knots. As the first example, we consider the trefoil knot:

Example 4.3 (The trefoil knot 3_1) The reduced \square -colored HOMFLY polynomial of the trefoil knot is equal to (see eg [43] and [45]):

$$P^{\square}(3_1) = \mathfrak{a}^2 q^{-2} + \mathfrak{a}^2 q + \mathfrak{a}^2 q^2 + \mathfrak{a}^2 q^4 - \mathfrak{a}^3 - \mathfrak{a}^3 q - \mathfrak{a}^3 q^3 - \mathfrak{a}^3 q^4 + \mathfrak{a}^4 q^3.$$

The homology $\mathcal{H}^{so(3), V}(3_1)$ is computed in [24, Equation (6.14) and Table 3]. Hence we have:

$$\mathcal{P}_2^{\square}(3_1) = q^2 + q^5 t^2 + q^6 t^2 + q^6 t^3 + q^7 t^3 + q^8 t^4 + q^9 t^5 + q^{10} t^5 + q^{11} t^6.$$

From these two expressions we immediately deduce the colored superpolynomial of the trefoil:¹⁰

$$(4-10) \mathcal{P}^{\square}(3_1) = \mathfrak{a}^2 (q^{-2} + qt^2 + q^2 t^2 + q^4 t^4) + \mathfrak{a}^3 (t^3 + qt^3 + q^3 t^5 + q^4 t^5) + \mathfrak{a}^4 q^3 t^6.$$

⁸In order to find the colored HOMFLY polynomial $P^{\square}(K)$ one can use eg [43, Equation (3.25)] and the values for the BPS invariants $\hat{N}_{\square, g, Q}$ tabulated in [43, Section 6]. The result gives the unreduced two variable colored HOMFLY polynomial. In order to find the reduced polynomial, one should divide the unreduced polynomial by:

$$\frac{(\mathfrak{a} - \mathfrak{a}^{-1})(\mathfrak{a}q - \mathfrak{a}^{-1}q^{-1})}{(q - q^{-1})(q^2 - q^{-2})}.$$

The results from [43] enable us to compute the reduced \square -colored HOMFLY polynomial for the knots $3_1, 4_1, 5_1$ and 6_1 . Another useful source of the colored HOMFLY polynomials and their specializations to $\mathfrak{a} = q^2$ and $\mathfrak{a} = q^3$ is the Knot atlas [39], which the reader may want to consult for many other knots.

⁹In all examples we have computed, the values $i + j$ for all nontrivial Kauffman homology groups $\mathcal{H}_{i, j, k}^{\text{Kauff}}(K)$ have the same parity. Thus the differential d_3 on the Kauffman homology, whose degree is equal to $(-1, 2, -1)$, is trivial. Consequently, the Poincaré polynomial $\mathcal{P}^{so(3), V}(K)(q, t)$ is equal to the $\lambda = q^2$ specialization of the Poincaré superpolynomial of the Kauffman homology $\mathcal{P}^{\text{Kauff}}(K)(\lambda = q^2, q, t)$ in all our examples.

¹⁰As discussed in Section 4.2, there are two different possibilities for grading conventions. Besides the grading conventions discussed in most of this paper, there are also “new” grading conventions where the \mathfrak{a} and q degrees are both twice the value of the corresponding degrees in the conventions that we are using

Note that its specializations to $t = -1$ and $\mathfrak{a} = q^2$ give $P^{\square}(3_1)$ and $\mathcal{P}_2^{\square}(3_1)$, respectively. Moreover, the corresponding homology $\mathcal{H}^{\square}(3_1)$ also enjoys the action of two canceling differentials and one colored differential. In order to visualize this homology, we represent each generator by a dot in the (\mathfrak{a}, q) -plane, with a label denoting its t -grading. In Figure 3, the canceling differential d_1^{\square} is represented by a blue arrow, the canceling differential d_{-2}^{\square} is represented by a red arrow, the colored differential $d_{2 \rightarrow 1}$ is represented by a magenta arrow, while the vertical colored differential d_0^{\square} is represented by dashed light blue arrow.

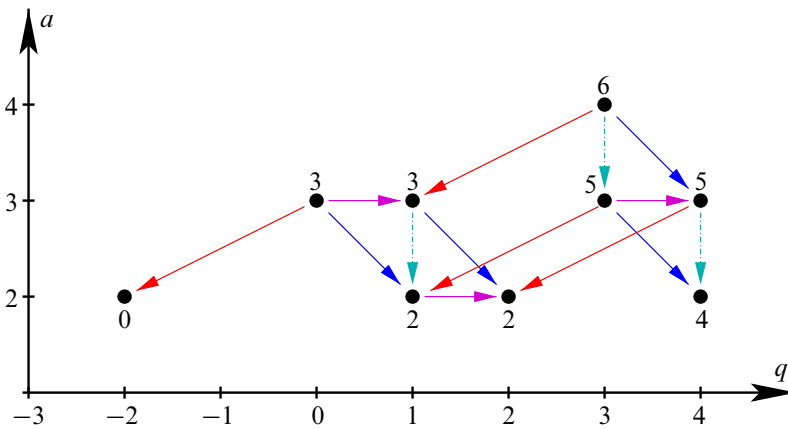


Figure 3: The reduced S^2 -colored homology of the trefoil knot

The generator that survives d_1^{\square} has degree $(2, -2, 0)$, while the one that survives d_{-2}^{\square} has degree $(2, 4, 4)$. Both are consistent with the S -invariant of the trefoil $S(3_1) = 1$ and the general discussion in Section 4.4. The Poincaré polynomial of the homology with respect to the colored differential $d_{2 \rightarrow 1}$ is equal to:

$$\mathfrak{a}^2 q^{-2} + \mathfrak{a}^2 q^4 t^4 + \mathfrak{a}^4 q^3 t^6,$$

while the Poincaré polynomial of the homology with respect to the vertical colored differential d_0^{\square} is equal to:

$$\mathfrak{a}^2 q^{-2} + \mathfrak{a}^2 q^2 t^2 + \mathfrak{a}^3 t^3.$$

in this paper, while the t -degree change is more subtle. The value of the colored superpolynomial of the trefoil in the “new” gradings is given by

$$\mathcal{P}_{\text{new grad.}}^{\square}(3_1) = \mathfrak{a}^4 (q^{-4} + q^2 t^4 + q^4 t^6 + q^8 t^8) + \mathfrak{a}^6 (t^5 + q^2 t^7 + q^6 t^9 + q^8 t^{11}) + \mathfrak{a}^8 q^6 t^{12}.$$

We note that in these gradings, the answer coincides with [1] and [15].

A careful reader will notice that the last two expressions are equal to the polynomials $\mathcal{P}^\square(3_1)(a^2, q^2, t^2q)$ and $a\mathcal{P}^\square(3_1)(a, q^2, t)$, respectively, where $\mathcal{P}^\square(3_1)(a, q, t)$ is the ordinary superpolynomial, whose explicit form is written in (A-1).

This computation can be easily extended to many other small knots. We list the results for all prime knots with up to 6 crossings in Tables 1 and 2. The fact that the structure described in this section works beautifully for all knots with up to 6 crossings is already an impressive test of our main Conjecture 4.2. However, to convince even hard-boiled skeptics, in Appendix B we carry out a much more challenging computation of the colored HOMFLY homology for “thick” knots 8_{19} and 9_{42} .

We notice that all computations of colored homologies in this paper are done by hand, only by using the existence and properties of the differentials described in this section. Moreover, in majority of the cases only a few of the differentials are used to obtain the result, which then matched perfectly all the remaining properties.

4.5 Differentials for higher symmetric representations

Now let us consider the triply graded homology \mathcal{H}^{S^r} of knots and links colored by the representation $R = S^r$ with more general $r \geq 1$. Much as in the case $r = 2$ considered in the previous subsection, we expect that \mathcal{H}^{S^r} comes equipped with the following differentials:

- Canceling differential $d_1^{S^r}$ of degree $(-1, 1, -1)$, whose homology is one-dimensional and consists of a degree $(rS, -rS, 0)$ generator.
- Canceling differential $d_{-r}^{S^r}$ of degree $(-1, -r, -3)$, which leaves behind a one-dimensional homology with a generator of degree $(rS, r^2S, 2rS)$.
- For every $1 \leq k < r$, there exists a vertical colored differential $d_{1-k}^{S^r}$ of degree $(-1, 1-k, -1)$, such that the homology of \mathcal{H}^{S^r} with respect to $d_{1-k}^{S^r}$ is isomorphic to \mathcal{H}^{S^k} .
- For every $1 \leq m < r$, there exists a universal colored differential $d_{r \rightarrow m}$ which, when acting on \mathcal{H}^{S^r} , leaves behind the homology \mathcal{H}^{S^m} . In particular, the colored differential $d_{r \rightarrow (r-1)}$ has degree $(0, 1, 0)$.

4.5.1 Colored superpolynomial \mathcal{P}^{S^3} for the trefoil It can be computed by requiring that its specialization to $t = -1$ equals the reduced S^3 -colored HOMFLY polynomial and that it enjoys the action of the canceling and the first colored differentials of appropriate degrees. In particular, according to the general rules (4-4), we require that the remaining generator with respect to the $d_1^{\square\square}$ -action has degree $(3, -3, 0)$, while

Knot	\mathcal{P}^{\square}
3_1	$\mathbb{a}^2(q^{-2} + qt^2 + q^2t^2 + q^4t^4) + \mathbb{a}^3(t^3 + qt^3 + q^3t^5 + q^4t^5) + \mathbb{a}^4q^3t^6$
4_1	$\mathbb{a}^{-2}q^{-2}t^{-4} + (\mathbb{a}^{-1}q^{-3} + \mathbb{a}^{-1}q^{-2})t^{-3}$ $+ (q^{-3} + \mathbb{a}^{-1}q^{-1} + \mathbb{a}^{-1})t^{-2}$ $+ (q^{-2} + q^{-1} + \mathbb{a}^{-1} + \mathbb{a}^{-1}q)t^{-1}$ $+ (q^{-1} + 3 + q) + (q + q^2 + \mathbb{a}q^{-1} + \mathbb{a})t$ $+ (q^3 + \mathbb{a} + \mathbb{a}q)t^2 + (\mathbb{a}q^2 + \mathbb{a}q^3)t^3 + \mathbb{a}^2q^2t^4$
5_1	$\mathbb{a}^4q^{-4} + (\mathbb{a}^4q^{-1} + \mathbb{a}^4)t^2 + (\mathbb{a}^5q^{-2} + \mathbb{a}^5q^{-1})t^3$ $+ (\mathbb{a}^4q^2 + \mathbb{a}^4q^3 + \mathbb{a}^4q^4)t^4 + (\mathbb{a}^5q + 2\mathbb{a}^5q^2 + \mathbb{a}^5q^3)t^5$ $+ (\mathbb{a}^4q^5 + \mathbb{a}^4q^6 + \mathbb{a}^6q)t^6 + (\mathbb{a}^5q^4 + 2\mathbb{a}^5q^5 + \mathbb{a}^5q^6)t^7$ $+ (\mathbb{a}^4q^8 + \mathbb{a}^6q^4 + \mathbb{a}^6q^5)t^8 + (\mathbb{a}^5q^7 + \mathbb{a}^5q^8)t^9 + \mathbb{a}^6q^7t^{10}$
5_2	$\mathbb{a}^2q^{-2} + (\mathbb{a}^2q^{-1} + \mathbb{a}^2)t + (2\mathbb{a}^2q + \mathbb{a}^2q^2 + \mathbb{a}^3q^{-2} + \mathbb{a}^3q^{-1})t^2$ $+ (\mathbb{a}^2q^2 + \mathbb{a}^2q^3 + 2\mathbb{a}^3 + 2\mathbb{a}^3q)t^3$ $+ (\mathbb{a}^2q^4 + 2\mathbb{a}^3q + 3\mathbb{a}^3q^2 + \mathbb{a}^3q^3 + \mathbb{a}^4)t^4$ $+ (2\mathbb{a}^3q^3 + 2\mathbb{a}^3q^4 + \mathbb{a}^4 + 2\mathbb{a}^4q + \mathbb{a}^4q^2)t^5$ $+ (\mathbb{a}^3q^4 + \mathbb{a}^3q^5 + \mathbb{a}^4q^2 + 3\mathbb{a}^4q^3 + \mathbb{a}^4q^4)t^6$ $+ (\mathbb{a}^4q^3 + 2\mathbb{a}^4q^4 + \mathbb{a}^4q^5 + \mathbb{a}^5q^2 + \mathbb{a}^5q^3)t^7$ $+ (\mathbb{a}^4q^6 + \mathbb{a}^5q^3 + \mathbb{a}^5q^4)t^8 + (\mathbb{a}^5q^5 + \mathbb{a}^5q^6)t^9 + \mathbb{a}^6q^5t^{10}$

Table 1: Colored superpolynomial for prime knots with up to 5 crossings

the remaining generator with respect to the action of $d_{-3}^{\square\square}$ has degree $(3, 9, 6)$. For the colored differential $d_{3 \rightarrow 2}$ we require that the remaining homology should have rank 9, just like $\mathcal{H}^{\square}(3_1)$. From these, we obtain the following result:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}^{S^3}(3_1) = & \mathbb{a}^3q^{-3} + (\mathbb{a}^3q + \mathbb{a}^3q^2 + \mathbb{a}^3q^3)t^2 + (\mathbb{a}^4 + \mathbb{a}^4q + \mathbb{a}^4q^2)t^3 \\ & + (\mathbb{a}^3q^5 + \mathbb{a}^3q^6 + \mathbb{a}^3q^7)t^4 + (\mathbb{a}^4q^4 + 2\mathbb{a}^4q^5 + 2\mathbb{a}^4q^6 + \mathbb{a}^4q^7)t^5 \\ & + (\mathbb{a}^5q^4 + \mathbb{a}^5q^5 + \mathbb{a}^5q^6 + \mathbb{a}^3q^9)t^6 + (\mathbb{a}^4q^8 + \mathbb{a}^4q^9 + \mathbb{a}^4q^{10})t^7 \\ & + (\mathbb{a}^5q^8 + \mathbb{a}^5q^9 + \mathbb{a}^5q^{10})t^8 + \mathbb{a}^6q^9t^9. \end{aligned}$$

Note, there exists a differential $d_{3 \rightarrow 1}$ on $\mathcal{H}^{S^3}(3_1)$ of degree $(0, 4, 2)$, such that the homology with respect to this differential is of rank 3, as $\mathcal{H}^{\square}(3_1)$.

Also, there exists a differential $d_0^{\square\square}$ of degree $(-1, 0, -1)$ such that the Poincaré polynomial of $(\mathcal{H}^{\square\square}(3_1), d_0^{\square\square})$ is equal to $\mathbb{a}^2\mathcal{P}^{\square}(3_1)(\mathbb{a}, q^3, t)$.

Knot	\mathcal{P}^{\square}
6 ₁	$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{a}^{-2}q^{-2}t^{-4} + (\mathbb{a}^{-1}q^{-3} + \mathbb{a}^{-1}q^{-2})t^{-3} \\ & + (\mathbb{a}^{-1}q^{-2} + 2\mathbb{a}^{-1}q^{-1} + \mathbb{a}^{-1} + q^{-3})t^{-2} \\ & + (q^{-3} + 3q^{-2} + 2q^{-1} + \mathbb{a}^{-1} + \mathbb{a}^{-1}q)t^{-1} \\ & + (\mathbb{a}q^{-3} + \mathbb{a}q^{-2} + 2q^{-1} + 5 + q) \\ & + (1 + 3q + 2q^2 + \mathbb{a}q^{-2} + 3\mathbb{a}q^{-1} + 2\mathbb{a})t \\ & + (\mathbb{a}q^{-1} + 4\mathbb{a} + 4\mathbb{a}q + q^3 + \mathbb{a}^2q^{-1} + \mathbb{a}q^2)t^2 \\ & + (\mathbb{a}^2q^{-1} + \mathbb{a}q + 2\mathbb{a}^2 + 3\mathbb{a}q^2 + 2\mathbb{a}q^3 + \mathbb{a}^2q)t^3 \\ & + (\mathbb{a}^2 + 2\mathbb{a}^2q + \mathbb{a}q^3 + 3\mathbb{a}^2q^2 + \mathbb{a}q^4 + \mathbb{a}^2q^3)t^4 \\ & + (\mathbb{a}^2q^2 + 2\mathbb{a}^2q^3 + \mathbb{a}^3q + \mathbb{a}^3q^2 + \mathbb{a}^2q^4)t^5 \\ & + (\mathbb{a}^3q^2 + \mathbb{a}^3q^3 + \mathbb{a}^2q^5)t^6 + (\mathbb{a}^3q^4 + \mathbb{a}^3q^5)t^7 + \mathbb{a}^4q^4t^8 \end{aligned}$
6 ₂	$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{a}^4q^6t^8 + (\mathbb{a}^3q^6 + \mathbb{a}^3q^7)t^7 + (\mathbb{a}^4q^3 + \mathbb{a}^2q^7)t^6 \\ & + (2\mathbb{a}^3q^3 + 2\mathbb{a}^3q^4)t^5 + (3\mathbb{a}^2q + \mathbb{a}^2q^2)t^4 \\ & + (\mathbb{a}^4 + \mathbb{a}^2q^3 + 3\mathbb{a}^2q^4 + \mathbb{a}^2q^5)t^4 \\ & + (2\mathbb{a}^3 + 2\mathbb{a}^3q + \mathbb{a}q^4 + \mathbb{a}q^5)t^3 \\ & + (\mathbb{a}^3q^{-3} + \mathbb{a}^3q^{-2} + \mathbb{a}q + \mathbb{a}q^2)t \\ & + (\mathbb{a}^2q^{-3} + 3\mathbb{a}^2q^{-2} + \mathbb{a}^2q^{-1} + q^2) \\ & + (\mathbb{a}q^{-2} + \mathbb{a}q^{-1})t^{-1} + \mathbb{a}^2q^{-5}t^{-2} \\ & + (\mathbb{a}q^{-5} + \mathbb{a}q^{-4})t^{-3} + q^{-4}t^{-4} \\ & + (1 + q)(1 + \mathbb{a}^{-1}qt^{-1})(1 + \mathbb{a}^{-1}q^{-2}t^{-3}) \\ & \quad \times [\mathbb{a}^4q^4t^7 + (\mathbb{a}^4q^3 + \mathbb{a}^3q^4)t^6 + (\mathbb{a}^4q + \mathbb{a}^3q^3)t^5 \\ & \quad + (\mathbb{a}^3q^2 + \mathbb{a}^3q)t^4 + \mathbb{a}^3t^3 + (\mathbb{a}^3q^{-2} + \mathbb{a}^2)t^2] \end{aligned}$
6 ₃	$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{a}^2q^5t^6 + (\mathbb{a}q^5 + \mathbb{a}q^6)t^5 + (\mathbb{a}^2q^2 + q^6)t^4 + (2\mathbb{a}q^2 + 2\mathbb{a}q^3)t^3 \\ & + (\mathbb{a}^2q^{-1} + q^2 + 3q^3 + q^4)t^2 + (2\mathbb{a}q^{-1} + 2\mathbb{a} + \mathbb{a}^{-1}q^3 + \mathbb{a}^{-1}q^4)t \\ & + (q^{-1} + 5 + q) + (\mathbb{a}q^{-4} + \mathbb{a}q^{-3} + 2\mathbb{a}^{-1} + 2\mathbb{a}^{-1}q)t^{-1} \\ & + (q^{-4} + 3q^{-3} + q^{-2} + \mathbb{a}^{-2}q)t^{-2} + (2\mathbb{a}^{-1}q^{-3} + 2\mathbb{a}^{-1}q^{-2})t^{-3} \\ & + (q^{-6} + \mathbb{a}^{-2}q^{-2})t^{-4} + (\mathbb{a}^{-1}q^{-6} + \mathbb{a}^{-1}q^{-5})t^{-5} + \mathbb{a}^{-2}q^{-5}t^{-6} \\ & + (1 + q)(1 + \mathbb{a}^{-1}qt^{-1})(1 + \mathbb{a}^{-1}q^{-2}t^{-3}) \\ & \quad \times [\mathbb{a}^2q^3t^5 + (\mathbb{a}^2q + \mathbb{a}q^3)t^4 + (\mathbb{a}^2 + \mathbb{a}q^2 + \mathbb{a}q)t^3 \\ & \quad + 3\mathbb{a}t^2 + (\mathbb{a}q^{-1} + \mathbb{a}q^{-2} + 1)t + (\mathbb{a}q^{-3} + q^{-1}) + q^{-3}t^{-1}] \end{aligned}$

Table 2: Colored superpolynomial for prime knots with 6 crossings

Finally, there exists a differential $d_{-1}^{\square\square\square}$ of degree $(-1, -1, -1)$ such that the homology $(\mathcal{H}^{\square\square\square}(3_1), d_{-1}^{\square\square\square})$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{H}^{\square\square}(3_1)$.

In Appendix C we compute also the S^3 -colored homology of the figure-eight knot 4_1 .

4.5.2 Size of the homology Computations show that for a knot K , the rank of the homology \mathcal{H}^{S^r} grows exponentially with r . In particular, this makes the computation of the homologies $\mathcal{H}^{S^r}(K)$ difficult for large r . (In fact, even for $r > 2$ the size of the homology is too big to make computations practical.) To be more precise, for all thin and torus knots studied here we find:

$$(4-11) \quad \text{rank } \mathcal{H}^{S^r}(K) = (\text{rank } \mathcal{H}^S(K))^r.$$

5 Mirror symmetry for knots

In this section, we observe a remarkable “mirror symmetry” relation (1-11) between two completely different triply graded homology theories associated with symmetric and antisymmetric representations of $sl(N)$, which will allow us to formulate even a bigger theory that will contain both. As a first step, however, we need to extend the discussion in Section 4 to the HOMFLY homology colored by antisymmetric representations of $sl(N)$.

5.1 Antisymmetric representations

Much as for the symmetric representation S^r , we can repeat the analysis for the antisymmetric representations Λ^r of $sl(N)$.

In particular, for every positive integer r there exists a triply graded homology theory $\mathcal{H}^{\Lambda^r}(K)$, together with the collection of differentials $\{d_N^{\Lambda^r}\}$, $N \in \mathbb{Z}$, such that the homology with respect to $d_N^{\Lambda^r}$ is isomorphic to the group $\mathcal{H}^{sl(N), \Lambda^r}(K)$. Moreover, it comes equipped with the collection of “universal” colored differentials, like in the case of the symmetric representations. The homologies $\mathcal{H}^{\Lambda^r}(K)$, together with all the differentials, satisfy the same properties as $\mathcal{H}^{S^r}(K)$ from Conjecture 4.2.

Again, we have two canceling differentials, this time $d_{-1}^{\Lambda^r}$ and $d_r^{\Lambda^r}$ of (\mathfrak{a}, q, t) -degrees $(-1, -1, -3)$ and $(-1, r, -1)$, respectively. The fact that the representation Λ^r of $sl(r)$ is trivial gives rise to a canceling differential $d_r^{\Lambda^r}$.

Another basic fact is $\Lambda^r \cong \Lambda$ for $\mathfrak{g} = sl(r + 1)$, which leads to the relation

$$(5-1) \quad \mathcal{H}^{sl(r+1), \Lambda^r}(K) \cong \mathcal{H}^{sl(r+1), \square}(K).$$

For the triply graded theory $\mathcal{H}^{\Lambda^r}(K)$, this relation implies that the $\mathfrak{a} = q^{r+1}$ specializations of the homologies $(\mathcal{H}^{\Lambda^r}(K), d_{r+1}^{\Lambda^r})$ and $(\mathcal{H}^{\square}(K), d_{r+1}^{\square})$ should be isomorphic.

Like in the case of symmetric representations, all the required properties allow computation of the antisymmetric homology for various small knots. Below, we provide the details for the trefoil knot.

Using the isomorphism $so(6) \cong sl(4)$, under which the vector representation of $so(6)$ is identified with the antisymmetric representation of $sl(4)$, we conclude

$$(5-2) \quad \mathcal{H}^{sl(4), \square}(K) \cong \mathcal{H}^{so(6), V}(K).$$

From this relation¹¹ we immediately find

$$(5-3) \quad \mathcal{H}^{sl(4), \square}(3_1) = q^4 + q^6 t^2 + q^7 t^2 + q^8 t^3 + q^9 t^3 + q^{10} t^4 + q^{11} t^5 + q^{12} t^5 + q^{13} t^6.$$

Also, for $\mathfrak{g} = sl(3)$ we have $\Lambda^2 \cong \Lambda$, which implies another useful relation

$$(5-4) \quad \mathcal{H}^{sl(3), \square}(K) \cong \mathcal{H}^{sl(3), \square}(K).$$

For the trefoil, this gives:

$$(5-5) \quad \mathcal{H}^{sl(3), \square}(3_1) = q^2 + q^4 t^2 + q^6 t^3.$$

Combining this data with the colored HOMFLY polynomial

$$(5-6) \quad P^{\square}(\mathfrak{a}, q) = \mathfrak{a}^2(q^{-4} + q^{-2} + q^{-1} + q^2) - \mathfrak{a}^3(q^{-4} + q^{-3} + q^{-1} + 1) + \mathfrak{a}^4 q^{-3}$$

we easily find the antisymmetric version of the superpolynomial for the trefoil knot:

$$(5-7) \quad \mathcal{P}^{\square}(3_1) = \mathfrak{a}^2(q^{-4} + q^{-2} t^2 + q^{-1} t^2 + q^2 t^4) + \mathfrak{a}^3(q^{-4} t^3 + q^{-3} t^3 + q^{-1} t^5 + t^5) + \mathfrak{a}^4 q^{-3} t^6.$$

The homology $\mathcal{H}^{\square}(3_1)$ is shown in Figure 4. It has the following differentials:

- Canceling differential d_{-1}^{\square} of (\mathfrak{a}, q, t) -degree $(-1, -1, -3)$.
- Canceling differential d_2^{\square} of (\mathfrak{a}, q, t) -degree $(-1, 2, -1)$ reflects the fact that Λ^2 is trivial in $sl(2)$ -theory.
- Differential d_3^{\square} of (\mathfrak{a}, q, t) -degree $(-1, 3, -1)$ reflects the fact that $\Lambda^2 \cong \Lambda$ in $sl(3)$ -theory and gives (cf (5-5)):

$$(5-8) \quad \mathfrak{a}^2 q^{-4} t^0 + \mathfrak{a}^2 q^{-2} t^2 + \mathfrak{a}^3 q^{-3} t^3 \stackrel{\mathfrak{a}=q^3}{=} \mathcal{H}^{sl(3), \square}(3_1).$$

¹¹Here, in comparing the two homology theories we take into account that q -gradings differ by a factor of 2.

- Differential d_0^\square of (\mathfrak{a}, q, t) -degree $(-1, 0, -3)$ gives:

$$(5-9) \quad \mathfrak{a}^2 q^{-2} t^2 + \mathfrak{a}^2 q^2 t^4 + \mathfrak{a}^3 q^0 t^5 = \mathfrak{a} t^2 \mathcal{P}^\square(3_1)(\mathfrak{a}, q^2, t).$$

- Universal differential $d_{2 \rightarrow 1}^\square$ of (\mathfrak{a}, q, t) -degree $(0, 1, 0)$ gives:

$$(5-10) \quad \mathfrak{a}^2 q^{-4} t^0 + \mathfrak{a}^2 q^2 t^4 + \mathfrak{a}^4 q^{-3} t^6 = \mathcal{P}^\square(\mathfrak{a}^2, q^4, q^{-1} t^2).$$

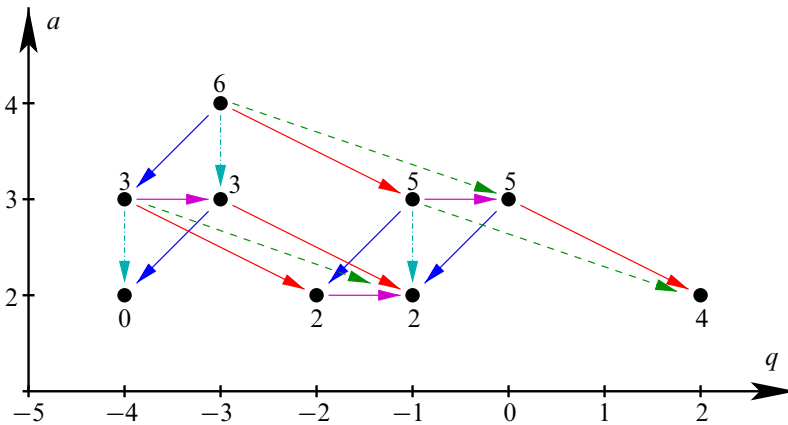


Figure 4: The reduced Λ^2 -colored homology of the trefoil

5.2 Mirror symmetry for knot homology

By computing the triply graded homologies $\mathcal{H}^{S^r}(K)$ and $\mathcal{H}^{\Lambda^r}(K)$ for various small knots, we discover the following remarkable symmetry between these two classes of theories, labeled by $R = S^r$ and $R = \Lambda^r$:

$$(5-11) \quad \mathcal{H}_{i,j,*}^{\Lambda^r}(K) \cong \mathcal{H}_{i,-j,*}^{S^r}(K).$$

Furthermore, this symmetry extends to the differentials as well. More precisely, let

$$(5-12) \quad \phi: \mathcal{H}^{S^r}(K) \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}^{\Lambda^r}(K),$$

be the isomorphisms from (5-11). Then

$$(5-13) \quad \phi d_N^{S^r} = d_{-N}^{\Lambda^r} \phi, \quad N \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

As the first illustration of the mirror symmetry, let us compare the second symmetric and antisymmetric homology for the trefoil knot. From Figures 3 and 4 it is clear that

“mirror symmetry” is manifest both for the homology (5-11) and for the differentials (5-13). The explicit t -grading change in (5-11) in this case is given by

$$(5-14) \quad \mathcal{H}_{i,j,k}^{\square}(3_1) \cong \mathcal{H}_{i,-j,4i-k-4}^{\square}(3_1)$$

for the trefoil knot.

The first implication of the mirror symmetry is that one can combine $\mathcal{H}^{S^r}(K)$ and $\mathcal{H}^{\Lambda^r}(K)$ into a single homology theory. By setting $\mathcal{H}^r(K)$ to be $\mathcal{H}^{S^r}(K)$, we obtain the Conjecture 1.1. More precisely, we conjecture the following:

Conjecture 5.1 For every positive integer r there exists a triply graded homology theory $\mathcal{H}_*^r(K) = \mathcal{H}_{i,j,k}^{S^r}(K)$, that comes with a family of differentials $\{d_N^r\}$, with $N \in \mathbb{Z}$, and also with an additional collection of *universal colored* differentials $d_{r \rightarrow m}$, for every $1 \leq m < r$, satisfying the following properties:

Mirror symmetry:

$$\mathcal{H}_{i,j,*}^r(K) \cong \mathcal{H}_{i,j,*}^{S^r}(K) \cong \mathcal{H}_{i,-j,*}^{\Lambda^r}(K).$$

Categorification: \mathcal{H}_*^r categorifies P^{S^r} and P^{Λ^r} :

$$\chi(\mathcal{H}_*^r(K)) = P^{S^r}(K)(a, q) = P^{\Lambda^r}(K)(a, q^{-1}).$$

Anticommutativity: The differentials $\{d_N^{S^r}\}$ anticommute:¹²

$$d_N^r d_M^r = -d_M^r d_N^r.$$

Finite support:

$$\dim(\mathcal{H}_*^r) < +\infty.$$

Specializations: For $N > 1$, the homology of $\mathcal{H}_*^r(K)$ with respect to d_N^r is isomorphic to $\mathcal{H}^{sl(N), S^r}(K)$:

$$(\mathcal{H}_*^r(K), d_N^r) \cong \mathcal{H}^{sl(N), S^r}(K).$$

For $N \leq -2r$, the homology of the complex $\mathcal{H}_*^r(K)$ with respect to d_N^r is isomorphic to $\mathcal{H}^{sl(-N), \Lambda^r}(K)$:

$$(\mathcal{H}_*^r(K), d_N^r) \cong \mathcal{H}^{sl(-N), \Lambda^r}(K).$$

Canceling differentials: The differentials d_1^r and d_{-r}^r are *canceling*: the homology of $\mathcal{H}_*^r(K)$ with respect to the differentials d_1^r and d_{-r}^r is one-dimensional. This reflects the fact that S^r representation of $sl(1)$ and Λ^r representation of $sl(r)$ are trivial.

¹²See comments following (2-11).

sl(N)-colored differentials: For every $1 \leq k \leq r - 1$, the homology of $\mathcal{H}_*^r(K)$ with respect to the differential d_{-r-k}^r is isomorphic to the homology of $\mathcal{H}_*^k(K)$ with respect to d_{-r-k}^k ,

$$(\mathcal{H}_*^r(K), d_{-r-k}^r) \cong (\mathcal{H}_*^k(K), d_{-r-k}^k), \quad 1 \leq k \leq r - 1,$$

reflecting the fact that $\Lambda^r \cong \Lambda^k$ for $sl(r + k)$, where $1 \leq k \leq r - 1$.

Vertical colored differentials: The differentials d_{1-k}^r , for $1 \leq k \leq r - 1$, have \mathfrak{a} -degree -1 , and the homology of $\mathcal{H}_*^r(K)$ with respect to the differential d_{1-k}^r is isomorphic (after simple regrading that preserves \mathfrak{a} - and t -gradings), to $\mathcal{H}_*^k(K)$:

$$(\mathcal{H}_*^r(K), d_{1-k}^r) \cong \mathcal{H}_*^k(K), \quad 1 \leq k \leq r - 1.$$

Universal colored differentials: For any positive integer m , with $m < r$, the differentials $d_{r \rightarrow m}$ have \mathfrak{a} -degree zero, and the homology of $\mathcal{H}_*^r(K)$ with respect to the colored differential $d_{r \rightarrow m}$ is isomorphic (after regrading) to $\mathcal{H}_*^m(K)$:

$$(\mathcal{H}_*^r(K), d_{r \rightarrow m}) \cong \mathcal{H}_*^m(K).$$

Example 5.2 (\mathcal{H}^3 for the trefoil knot) As another example of the symmetry (5-11), and this time for degree higher than 2, let us consider $\mathcal{H}^3(3_1)$. Besides the two canceling differentials d_1^3 and d_{-3}^3 , we also have the differential d_{-4}^3 of degree $(-1, -4, -3)$. The homology with respect to this differential is equal to

$$(5-15) \quad (\mathcal{H}^3(3_1), d_{-4}^3) = \mathfrak{a}^3 q^7 t^4 + \mathfrak{a}^3 q^9 t^6 + \mathfrak{a}^4 q^8 t^7.$$

The explicit t -grading change in (5-11) for the trefoil and $r = 3$ is given by:

$$(5-16) \quad \mathcal{H}_{i,j,k}^{\square\square} (3_1) \cong \mathcal{H}_{i,-j,4i-k-6}^{\square\square} (3_1).$$

With this change of gradings, the “mirror image” of (5-15) is equal to the polynomial $\mathfrak{a}^3 q^{-9} t^0 + \mathfrak{a}^3 q^{-7} t^2 + \mathfrak{a}^4 q^{-8} t^3$ which, according to the Conjecture 1.1, should be equal to the homology

$$\left(\mathcal{H}^{\square\square}(3_1), d_4^{\square\square} \right).$$

In particular, for $\mathfrak{a} = q^4$ it implies that the Poincaré polynomial of

$$\left(\mathcal{H}^{\square\square}(3_1), d_4^{\square\square} \right)$$

is equal to $q^3 + q^5 t^2 + q^8 t^3$. The latter, in turn, is equal to $\mathcal{P}^{\square}(3_1)(\mathfrak{a} = q^4, q, t)$ (see (A-1)), in agreement with the isomorphism $\Lambda^3 \cong \Lambda$ for $sl(4)$.

In Appendix C we compute \mathcal{H}^3 of the figure-eight knot and show that it satisfies all of the properties from Conjecture 5.1.

It is straightforward to check that the triply graded colored HOMFLY homologies of other knots that we computed in Section 4 satisfy all the required properties of \mathcal{H}^2 .

As for the t -grading change in (5-11) for an arbitrary knot, ϕ sends a generator x of (a, q, t) -degree (i, j, k) to a generator of degree $(i, -j, 4i - k + 2r\delta'(x))$. Here $\delta'(x)$ is a certain grading of the generator x , generalizing the δ -grading of the ordinary HOMFLY homology \mathcal{H}^\square . In the case of thin knots, δ' -grading of all generators is equal to the S -invariant of knots.

Now, since the t -gradings of x and $\phi(x)$ have the same parity, by decategorifying (5-11) we get the following simple and beautiful relation between the colored HOMFLY polynomials:

$$(5-17) \quad P^{S^r}(K)(\mathfrak{a}, q) = P^{\Lambda^r}(K)(\mathfrak{a}, q^{-1}).$$

To the best of our knowledge, this relation has not been observed before. It generalizes the symmetry $q \leftrightarrow q^{-1}$ of the (ordinary) HOMFLY polynomial.

Based on the above observations about the mirror symmetry for symmetric and antisymmetric representations, we speculate that this symmetry extends to arbitrary representations: for a representation R of $sl(N)$ that corresponds to a partition λ , we conjecture:

$$(5-18) \quad \mathcal{H}^\lambda(K) \cong \mathcal{H}^{\lambda^t}(K),$$

where λ^t is the dual (transpose) partition of λ . Here, we also tacitly assume that for every partition λ there exists a triply graded homology theory $\mathcal{H}^\lambda(K)$ categorifying the λ -colored HOMFLY polynomial.

Furthermore, decategorifying the isomorphism (5-18) we obtain the following symmetry of the colored HOMFLY polynomials (see Appendix A for conventions):

$$(5-19) \quad P^\lambda(K)(\mathfrak{a}, q) = P^{\lambda^t}(K)(\mathfrak{a}, q^{-1}).$$

5.3 Physical interpretation

The only evidence for the mirror symmetry (5-18) and for its polynomial version (5-19) comes from the physical interpretation of knot homologies / polynomials in terms of BPS invariants. Indeed, the symmetry (5-19) of the reduced colored HOMFLY

polynomial is a direct consequence of the corresponding symmetry for the unreduced colored HOMFLY polynomial:

$$(5-20) \quad \bar{P}^{\lambda'}(K)(\mathfrak{a}, q) = (-1)^{|\lambda|} \bar{P}^{\lambda}(K)(\mathfrak{a}, q^{-1}),$$

where $|\lambda|$ is the total number of boxes in the partition λ . This symmetry, in turn, follows¹³ from the explicit form of the colored HOMFLY polynomial [54]:

$$(5-21) \quad \bar{P}^{\lambda}(K)(\mathfrak{a}, q) = \sum_{i,j} \frac{\mathfrak{a}^i q^j}{q - q^{-1}} N_{i,j}^{\lambda}(K),$$

written in terms of the ordinary (that is, unrefined) BPS invariants $N_{i,j}^{\lambda}(K)$ and from the property of the integer BPS invariants [43, Equation (2.17)]:

$$(5-22) \quad N_{i,j}^{\lambda'}(K) = (-1)^{|\lambda|+1} N_{i,-j}^{\lambda}(K).$$

Indeed, when combined, (5-21) and (5-22) imply that under $q \leftrightarrow q^{-1}$ the unreduced colored HOMFLY polynomial of every knot has parity $(-1)^{|\lambda|}$. In particular, this is true for the unknot. Hence, the normalized colored HOMFLY polynomial, defined as the ratio of $\bar{P}^{\lambda}(K)$ and $\bar{P}^{\lambda}(\bigcirc)$, enjoys the symmetry (5-19).

There is a refined / homological version of (5-20) and (5-22) that leads to (5-18). Much as the colored HOMFLY polynomial can be written in terms of the unrefined BPS invariants $N_{i,j}^{\lambda}(K)$, the unnormalized superpolynomial of every knot K can be expressed in terms of the refined integer BPS invariants [23]:

$$(5-23) \quad \bar{P}^{\lambda}(K)(\mathfrak{a}, q, t) = \sum_{i,j,k} \frac{\mathfrak{a}^i q^j t^k}{q - q^{-1}} D_{i,j,k}^{\lambda}(K).$$

The refined BPS invariants $D_{i,j,k}^{\lambda}(K)$ enjoy a symmetry that generalizes (5-22),

$$(5-24) \quad D_{i,j,*}^{\lambda'}(K) = D_{i,-j,*}^{\lambda}(K),$$

and follows from the CPT symmetry of the five-brane theory in (1-4) or (1-6). The normalized / reduced version of the symmetry (5-24) is precisely (5-18).

Further details and interpretation of the mirror symmetry (5-18) for the triply graded knot homology will appear elsewhere.

¹³Another way to derive (5-20) is to use the properties of the Clebsch–Gordon coefficients for the symmetric group $C_{\lambda\mu\nu} = C_{\lambda\mu\nu}$ and the characters $S_{\lambda'}(q) = (-1)^{|\lambda|-1} S_{\lambda}(q^{-1})$ in [47, Equation (2.6)], which describes the geometric origin of the q -dependence in the colored HOMFLY polynomial.

6 Unreduced colored HOMFLY homology

Here we compute the unreduced colored superpolynomial and the colored HOMFLY polynomial of the unknot and the Hopf link by using the refined topological vertex approach from [22]. The formulas obtained there are partition functions, presented in the form of the quotient of two infinite series. Below we find the explicit closed form expressions for the unreduced S^r -colored HOMFLY homology of the unknot and the Hopf link. More precisely, we evaluate [22, Equation (67)], according to which the unreduced superpolynomial (= the Poincaré polynomial of the unreduced triply graded colored homology) of the Hopf link with components colored by partitions λ and μ is given by:

$$(6-1) \quad \bar{\mathcal{P}}^{\lambda\mu}(\text{Hopf}) = (-1)^{|\lambda|+|\mu|} \left(\frac{q_1}{q_2}\right)^{|\lambda||\mu|} \left(Q^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{q_1}{q_2}}\right)^{\frac{|\lambda|+|\mu|}{2}} \times \frac{Z_{\lambda\mu}}{Z_{\emptyset\emptyset}},$$

where

$$Z_{\lambda\mu} = \sum_{\nu} (-Q)^{|\nu|} q_2^{\frac{\|\nu\|}{2}} q_1^{\frac{\|\nu^t\|}{2}} \tilde{Z}_{\nu}(q_1, q_2) \tilde{Z}_{\nu^t}(q_2, q_1) s_{\lambda}(q_2^{-\rho} q_1^{-\nu^t}) s_{\mu}(q_2^{-\rho} q_1^{-\nu^t}).$$

The unreduced superpolynomial of the unknot colored by λ is obtained by setting $\mu = \emptyset$ in (6-1).

The change of variables from topological strings variables (Q, q_1, q_2) to knot theory variables (\mathfrak{a}, q, t) used in this paper is given by:

$$(6-2) \quad \sqrt{q_2} = q, \quad \sqrt{q_1} = -tq, \quad Q = -t\mathfrak{a}^{-2}.$$

In particular, the specialization $q_1 = q_2$ corresponds to the specialization $t = -1$ in the homological knot invariants.

By expanding the product of the Schur functions as

$$s_{\lambda} s_{\mu} = \sum_{\varphi} c_{\lambda, \mu}^{\varphi} s_{\varphi},$$

where $c_{\lambda, \mu}^{\varphi}$ is the Littlewood–Richardson coefficient, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{\lambda\mu} &= \sum_{\varphi} c_{\lambda, \mu}^{\varphi} \sum_{\nu} (-Q)^{|\nu|} q_2^{\frac{\|\nu\|}{2}} q_1^{\frac{\|\nu^t\|}{2}} \tilde{Z}_{\nu}(q_1, q_2) \tilde{Z}_{\nu^t}(q_2, q_1) s_{\varphi}(q_2^{-\rho} q_1^{-\nu^t}) \\ &= \sum_{\varphi} c_{\lambda, \mu}^{\varphi} Z_{\varphi}. \end{aligned}$$

Replacing this in (6-1) gives

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{P}^{\lambda\mu}(\text{Hopf}) &= (-1)^{|\lambda|+|\mu|} \left(\frac{q_1}{q_2}\right)^{|\lambda||\mu|} \left(Q^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{q_1}{q_2}}\right)^{\frac{|\lambda|+|\mu|}{2}} \cdot \frac{Z_{\lambda\mu}}{Z_{\emptyset\emptyset}} \\
 &= (-1)^{|\lambda|+|\mu|} \left(\frac{q_1}{q_2}\right)^{|\lambda||\mu|} \left(Q^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{q_1}{q_2}}\right)^{\frac{|\lambda|+|\mu|}{2}} \sum_{\varphi} c_{\lambda,\mu}^{\varphi} \frac{Z_{\varphi}}{Z_{\emptyset\emptyset}} \\
 &= \left(\frac{q_1}{q_2}\right)^{|\lambda||\mu|} \sum_{\varphi} c_{\lambda,\mu}^{\varphi} (-1)^{|\varphi|} \left(Q^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{q_1}{q_2}}\right)^{\frac{|\varphi|}{2}} \frac{Z_{\varphi}}{Z_{\emptyset\emptyset}} \\
 &= \left(\frac{q_1}{q_2}\right)^{|\lambda||\mu|} \sum_{\varphi} c_{\lambda,\mu}^{\varphi} \bar{P}^{\varphi}(\bigcirc).
 \end{aligned}$$

Equivalently, in the knot theory variables (\mathfrak{a}, q, t) we found the following simple formula for the superpolynomial of the Hopf link expressed in terms of that of the unknot:

$$(6-3) \quad \bar{P}^{\lambda\mu}(\text{Hopf}) = t^{2|\lambda||\mu|} \sum_{\varphi} c_{\lambda,\mu}^{\varphi} \bar{P}^{\varphi}(\bigcirc).$$

Thus, in order to compute the unreduced superpolynomial of the Hopf link, it suffices to compute the superpolynomial of the unknot from (6-1).

6.1 Unreduced colored HOMFLYPT polynomial and homology of the unknot

Below we give the results for the unknot derived from (6-1). The notations and computations are summarized in Appendix D.

The quantum $sl(N)$ invariant (that is, $\mathfrak{a} = q^N$ specialization of the colored HOMFLY polynomial) is given by:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{P}^{\lambda}(\bigcirc)(\mathfrak{a} = q^N, q) &= q^{-2 \sum_{x \in \lambda} c(x)} \begin{bmatrix} N \\ \lambda^t \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= q^{-2(n(\lambda') - n(\lambda))} \begin{bmatrix} N \\ \lambda^t \end{bmatrix} = q^{-\kappa(\lambda)} \begin{bmatrix} N \\ \lambda^t \end{bmatrix}.
 \end{aligned}$$

In particular, for the r^{th} symmetric representation S^r we find

$$(6-4) \quad \bar{P}^{S^r}(\bigcirc)(\mathfrak{a} = q^N, q) = q^{-r(r-1)} \begin{bmatrix} N + r - 1 \\ r \end{bmatrix},$$

whereas for the antisymmetric representation $R = \Lambda^r$ we have

$$(6-5) \quad \bar{P}^{\Lambda^r}(\bigcirc)(\mathfrak{a} = q^N, q) = q^{r(r-1)} \begin{bmatrix} N \\ r \end{bmatrix}.$$

The two variable polynomial $\bar{P}^\lambda(\bigcirc)(\mathfrak{a}, q)$ can be obtained from the above expressions by replacing q^N with \mathfrak{a} and the q -binomial coefficients by two variable polynomials in the following way:

$$(6-6) \quad \begin{bmatrix} N \\ r-j \end{bmatrix} \leftrightarrow \frac{(-1)^{r-j} \mathfrak{a}^{r-j} q^{r-j}}{(1-q^2)(1-q^4)\dots(1-q^{2r})} \times \sum_{l=0}^r (-1)^l \mathfrak{a}^{-2l} q^{l(r-j-1)} \begin{bmatrix} r-j \\ l \end{bmatrix} (1-q^{2(r-j+1)})\dots(1-q^{2r}),$$

where the left hand side is the $\mathfrak{a} = q^N$ specialization of the right hand side. This last formula follows from

$$\prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (1 + q^{2i} z) = \sum_{j=0}^n q^{j(n-1)} \begin{bmatrix} n \\ j \end{bmatrix} z^j.$$

In particular, for the symmetric representation we have:

$$(6-7) \quad \bar{P}^{S^r}(\bigcirc)(\mathfrak{a}, q) = \frac{(-1)^r \mathfrak{a}^r q^r}{(1-q^2)(1-q^4)\dots(1-q^{2r})} q^{-2r(r-1)} \times \sum_{l=0}^r (-1)^l \mathfrak{a}^{-2l} q^{l(r-1)} \begin{bmatrix} r \\ l \end{bmatrix} q^{2(r-l)(r-1)}.$$

Now, the formula for the $\mathfrak{a} = q^N$ specialization of the S^r -colored superpolynomial for the unknot is obtained by using the following quantum binomial coefficients formula:

$$(6-8) \quad \begin{bmatrix} N+r-1 \\ r \end{bmatrix} = q^{r(r-1)} \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} q^{-j(N+r-1)} \begin{bmatrix} r-1 \\ j \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} N \\ r-j \end{bmatrix}.$$

Then, the Poincaré polynomial of the S^r -colored $sl(N)$ homology of the unknot is obtained by adding a factor t^{-2j} in every summand in the above expression for the quantum binomial coefficient in (6-4):

$$(6-9) \quad \bar{P}^{sl(N), S^r}(\bigcirc)(q, t) = \bar{P}^{S^r}(\bigcirc)(\mathfrak{a} = q^N, q, t) = \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} q^{-j(N+r-1)} \begin{bmatrix} r-1 \\ j \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} N \\ r-j \end{bmatrix} t^{-2j}.$$

Note that the corresponding homology $\bar{\mathcal{H}}^{sl(N),S^r}(\bigcirc)$ is finite-dimensional.

We list some particular instances of (6-9) for small r :

$$(6-10) \quad \bar{\mathcal{P}}^{sl(N),S^1}(\bigcirc) = [N],$$

$$(6-11) \quad \bar{\mathcal{P}}^{sl(N),S^2}(\bigcirc) = \begin{bmatrix} N \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + q^{-(N+1)}[N]t^{-2},$$

$$(6-12) \quad \bar{\mathcal{P}}^{sl(N),S^3}(\bigcirc) = \begin{bmatrix} N \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + q^{-(N+2)}[2] \begin{bmatrix} N \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} t^{-2} + q^{-2(N+2)}[N]t^{-4}.$$

Specifying further the value of N , one finds the following expressions:

$$\bar{\mathcal{P}}^{sl(2),S^2}(\bigcirc) = 1 + q^{-2}t^{-2} + q^{-4}t^{-2},$$

$$\bar{\mathcal{P}}^{sl(3),S^2}(\bigcirc) = q^2 + 1 + q^{-2} + q^{-2}t^{-2} + q^{-4}t^{-2} + q^{-6}t^{-2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\mathcal{P}}^{sl(3),S^3}(\bigcirc) = 1 + q^{-2}t^{-2} + 2q^{-4}t^{-2} + 2q^{-6}t^{-2} \\ + q^{-8}t^{-2} + q^{-8}t^{-4} + q^{-10}t^{-4} + q^{-12}t^{-4}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{\mathcal{P}}^{sl(4),S^2}(\bigcirc) = q^4 + q^2 + 2 + q^{-2} + q^{-4} + q^{-2}t^{-2} + q^{-4}t^{-2} + q^{-6}t^{-2} + q^{-8}t^{-2}.$$

The expression for the whole triply graded superpolynomial is obtained from (6-9) by using (6-6).

In the case of antisymmetric representations, the entire homology of the unknot is concentrated in the homological degree zero, and thus the Λ^r superpolynomial of the unknot coincides with its Λ^r -colored HOMFLY polynomial:

$$(6-13) \quad \bar{\mathcal{P}}^{sl(N),\Lambda^r}(\bigcirc) = q^{r(r-1)} \begin{bmatrix} N \\ r \end{bmatrix}.$$

6.2 Comparison with other approaches

Much of the present paper is devoted to exploring the structure—motivated from physics—of the colored knot homology, namely its reduced version. A combinatorial- or group-theoretic definition of such a theory is still waiting to be discovered. However, in the case of the unreduced theory, which we sketched in this section, there have been several attempts to define the colored knot homology, especially in low rank. Therefore, we conclude this section with a brief comparison to other approaches.

Unfortunately, the structure of the colored differentials becomes more obscure (alternatively, more interesting!) in the unreduced version of the colored knot homology.¹⁴

¹⁴This is familiar from the ordinary, noncolored knot homology; see [14] and [24].

This, in part, is the reason why we kept our discussion here very brief, relegating a more thorough analysis to future work. Another reason, which will become clear in a moment, is that even a quick look at the unknot exposes a number of questions that need to be understood in order to relate and unify different formulations:

- Singularities in moduli spaces (of BPS configurations): $\dim \mathcal{H}_{\text{BPS}} < \infty$ versus $\dim \mathcal{H}_{\text{BPS}} = \infty$.
- Framing dependence in the colored knot homology.
- Colored homological invariants versus cabling.
- Analog of wall-crossing phenomena in mathematical formulations of colored knot homologies.
- The role of the “preferred direction” in the combinatorial formulation based on 3–dimensional partitions.
- Proper interpretation of formal expressions, or

$$(6-14) \quad \frac{1 - q^2}{1 - q^2} = (1 - q^2)(1 + q^2 + q^4 + q^6 + \dots) \quad \text{versus} \quad \frac{1 - q^2}{1 - q^2} = 1.$$

In addition, each formulation typically involves individual choices and subtleties, which may also affect the form of the answer. In fact, even the total dimension of the colored homology may depend on some (or, perhaps, all) of these choices.¹⁵

While good understanding of these aspects is still lacking, many approaches to colored knot homology seem to agree on one general feature: the unreduced $sl(N)$ –homology has finite support only for certain sufficiently small representations. For example, in [22, Equation (67)] this corresponds to the fact that for general representations there is no way to clear the denominators. This should be compared with the fundamental representation of $sl(N)$, where every existent approach leads to a homology with finite support. The simplest example that belongs to the “gray territory” is the second symmetric representation $R = S^2$ of $sl(N)$. For $N = 2$, this corresponds to the adjoint representation of $sl(2)$ and, as we saw in (3-11), physics realizations (see [23] and [64]) lead to a 3–dimensional knot homology $\overline{\mathcal{H}}^{sl(2), \square}(\bigcirc)$ categorifying the colored Jones polynomial of the unknot,

$$(6-15) \quad \overline{P}_2^{\square}(\bigcirc) = [3] = q^{-2} + 1 + q^2.$$

On the other hand, some mathematical formulations lead to a theory with infinite support (which can be attributed to several gaps in the present understanding and the

¹⁵We hope that at least some of these delicate aspects are washed away when one passes to the reduced theory, as it happens in the noncolored case. This is one of the reasons why in the present paper we mainly consider the reduced homology.

above-listed questions). For example, fixing¹⁶ a typo in [60, Proposition 3.4], one finds the following candidate for the Poincaré polynomial of the colored unknot homology:

$$(6-16) \quad \bar{P}_2^{\square}(\bigcirc) = q^{-2}t^2 + 1 + q^2t^{-2} + \frac{q^{-2} + q^{-2}t}{1 - t^2q^{-4}}.$$

The structure of the corresponding homology theory is clear: the first three terms reproduce (upon specializing to $t = -1$) the colored Jones polynomial (6-15) and the quotient in the last term corresponds to the infinite-dimensional contribution to the homology, all of which disappears upon taking the Euler characteristic.

Similar structure emerges in other frameworks, in particular in approaches based on categorification of the Jones–Wenzl projectors. The Jones–Wenzl projectors appear in decomposing the finite dimensional representations of the quantum group $U_q(sl_2)$ and, as such, play a key role in the definition and computation of quantum group invariants of knots and 3–manifolds. Several ways to categorify the Jones–Wenzl projectors have been proposed in the literature, eg the topological categorification ([8] and [9]) and the Lie-theoretic categorification [16] which agree (up to Koszul duality). In particular, the latter approach leads to a theory that categorifies (6-15) by replacing the middle term with infinite-dimensional homology whose Poincaré polynomial equals

$$(6-17) \quad \bar{P}_2^{\square}(\bigcirc) = q^{-2} + \frac{1}{[2][2]}(q + q^{-1})^2 + q^2,$$

where $[2] = q + q^{-1}$ and the authors of [16] instruct us to interpret $1/[2]$ as a power series $q - q^3 + q^5 - q^7 + \dots$. This power series is familiar to physicists as a trace (“partition function”) over the infinite-dimensional Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}_{\text{Bose}} = H^*(\mathbb{C}\mathbf{P}^\infty) = \mathbb{C}[x]$ of a harmonic oscillator / single boson,

$$(6-18) \quad P_{\text{Bose}} = \frac{1}{1 - q^2} = 1 + q^2 + q^4 + q^6 + \dots.$$

Partition function of a single fermion has a similar form, except that fermions contribute to the numerator instead of the denominator. Indeed, the trace over a two-dimensional Hilbert space of a single fermion looks like

$$(6-19) \quad P_{\text{Fermi}} = 1 - q^2,$$

in agreement with a well-known fact that contributions of bosons and fermions cancel each other; cf (6-14). Therefore, instead of canceling the ratio in the middle term of (6-17), the authors of [16] instruct us to interpret it as a Hilbert space of two bosons and two fermions. Note, due to the presence of bosonic states this Hilbert space is

¹⁶We thank E Gorsky for pointing this out.

infinite-dimensional, as opposed to a much smaller, finite-dimensional space that one might infer by simplifying the ratio. Similarly, (6-16) contains one boson (due to the factor $1/(1 - t^2q^{-4})$ in the last term), *etc.*

If this, however, is the proper interpretation of (6-17), then one immediately runs into a general question of how to interpret formal expressions like (6-14) and when to clear denominators. The answer to this question will certainly affect many calculations of Poincaré polynomials, in particular calculations based on [22, Equation (67)] that has nontrivial numerators and denominators, as well as similar calculations in other frameworks.

A novel physical framework that appears to be closely related to knot homology is the so-called “refined Chern–Simons theory”. Although Lagrangian definition of this theory is not known at present, its partition function was conjectured [1] to compute topological invariants of knots and 3–manifolds that preserve an extra rotation symmetry. This includes torus knots and Seifert 3–manifolds. The rotation symmetry gives rise to an extra quantum number, so that for torus knots and Seifert 3–manifolds the refined Chern–Simons theory leads to a striking prediction: the space (1-2) is quadruply graded rather than triply graded in these cases.

In simple examples, the fourth grading (coming from the extra rotation symmetry of a 3–manifold) is determined by the other three gradings (2-3). It would be interesting to study under which conditions this happens; when it does, the partition function of the $SU(N)$ refined Chern–Simons theory computes the specialization of the superpolynomial to $\mathfrak{a} = q^N$. Assuming this is the case for the unknot colored by the second symmetric representation, the $SU(2)$ refined Chern–Simons theory gives:

$$(6-20) \quad \bar{P}_2^{\square\square}(\bigcirc) = -\frac{(q^2t + q^{-2}) (q^4t^2 + q^{-2}t^{-1})}{(q - q^{-1}) (q^3t^2 - q^{-1})}.$$

The corresponding Hilbert space contains at least two “bosons” (due to two factors in the denominator of (6-20)) and, therefore, leads to a version of colored homology with infinite support.

In our quick tour through different ways of categorifying the colored Jones polynomial of the unknot (6-15) we saw theories with finite support as well as theories with infinite support, in fact, of different kind (with different number of “bosons” / factors in the denominator). One would hope that all these theories correspond to different choices (of framing, chamber, regularization, . . .) and with a proper understanding of the above-mentioned issues could be unified in a single framework. One piece of evidence that it might be possible comes from the fact that all physical and geometrical approaches agree when the corresponding moduli spaces are nonsingular, as eg for minuscule

representations. Therefore, we hope to see a much bigger story, only small elements of which have been revealed so far.

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Appendix A: Notation

K denotes a knot. \bigcirc denotes the unknot. We write $\mathcal{P}^{S^r}(K)$ for $\mathcal{P}^{\overbrace{\square \cdots \square}^r}(K)$, and define $P_N^{S^r}(K)$, $\bar{P}_N^{S^r}(K)$ and $\mathcal{H}^{S^r}(K)$ similarly.

For every positive integer r we have:

- $\bar{P}_N^{S^r}(K)(q)$ denotes the unreduced one variable polynomial quantum invariant of K , labeled with the r^{th} symmetric representation of $sl(N)$.
- $P_N^{S^r}(K)(q)$ denotes the reduced (or normalized) one variable polynomial quantum invariant of K , labeled by the r^{th} symmetric representation of $sl(N)$. It is obtained from the unnormalized polynomial $\bar{P}_N^{S^r}(K)(q)$ by

$$P_N^{S^r}(K) = \frac{\bar{P}_N^{S^r}(K)}{\bar{P}_N^{S^r}(\bigcirc)},$$

so that $P_N^{S^r}(\bigcirc) = 1$.

- $P^{S^r}(K)(a, q)$ denotes the reduced two variable colored HOMFLY polynomial of K . The normalization is $P^{S^r}(\bigcirc) = 1$. In particular

$$P^{S^r}(K)(\mathfrak{a} = q^N, q) = P_N^{S^r}(K)(q).$$

- $\mathcal{H}^{S^r}(K)$ denotes a reduced triply graded homology theory $\mathcal{H}_{i,j,k}^{S^r}(K)$ that categorifies the two variable colored HOMFLY polynomial $P^{S^r}(K)$:

$$\chi(\mathcal{H}^{S^r}(K)) = P^{S^r}(K).$$

The homological grading of $\mathcal{H}_{i,j,k}^{S^r}(K)$ is its third grading, and its (doubly graded) Euler characteristic is given by:

$$\chi(\mathcal{H}^{S^r}(K)) = \sum_{i,j,k} (-1)^k q^i t^j (\dim \mathcal{H}_{i,j,k}^{S^r}(K)).$$

- $\mathcal{P}^{S^r}(K)$ denotes the Poincaré polynomial of $\mathcal{H}^{S^r}(K)$, ie

$$\mathcal{P}^{S^r}(K)(\mathfrak{a}, q, t) = \sum_{i,j,k} \mathfrak{a}^i q^j t^k (\dim \mathcal{H}_{i,j,k}^{S^r}(K)).$$

Specialization to $t = -1$ gives $P^{S^r}(K)$:

$$\mathcal{P}^{S^r}(K)(\mathfrak{a}, q, t = -1) = P^{S^r}(K)(\mathfrak{a}, q).$$

We also call $\mathcal{P}^{S^r}(K)$ the S^r -colored superpolynomial.

- $\mathcal{H}^{sl(N),S^r}(K)$ denotes the reduced doubly graded homology theory categorifying $P_N^{S^r}(K)$.
- $\mathcal{P}_N^{S^r}(K)$ denotes the Poincaré polynomial of $\mathcal{H}^{sl(N),S^r}(K)$. In particular

$$\mathcal{P}_N^{S^r}(K)(q, t) = \sum_{j,k} q^j t^k (\dim \mathcal{H}_{j,k}^{sl(N),S^r}(K)),$$

$$\mathcal{P}_N^{S^r}(K)(q, t = -1) = P_N^{S^r}(K)(q).$$

- The corresponding polynomials and homologies for the antisymmetric representations are denoted in the same way with S^r replaced by Λ^r .
- Unreduced versions of the homology and polynomials are denoted by putting a bar.

All (tri)degrees are (\mathfrak{a}, q, t) -degrees.

Remark A.1 Conventions for the superpolynomial in the vector representation: The case $r = 1$ corresponds to the (ordinary) HOMFLY polynomial and the Khovanov–Rozansky homology. The corresponding superpolynomial, together with the structure of the triply graded homology was studied in [14].

Here we shall use slightly different conventions: in the superpolynomial, we replace \mathfrak{a} and q from [14] with $\mathfrak{a}^{1/2}$ and $q^{1/2}$, respectively. For example, the superpolynomial of the trefoil knot becomes:

$$(A-1) \quad \mathcal{P}^\square(3_1) = \mathfrak{a}q^{-1} + \mathfrak{a}qt^2 + \mathfrak{a}^2t^3.$$

Also, by $S(K)$, or just S , we mean half of the value of $S(K)$ from [14].

In this way, the degrees of the canceling differentials d_1 and d_{-1} from [14] become $(-1, 1, -1)$ and $(-1, -1, -3)$, respectively. Also, from now on we denote these two differentials by d_1^\square and d_{-1}^\square , respectively.

Appendix B: Kauffman and S^2 homologies of the knots 8_{19} and 9_{42}

In this appendix we compute the S^2 and Kauffman homologies of 8_{19} and 9_{42} . Since both knots are homologically thick knots, these computations give highly nontrivial examples of our main Conjecture 4.2 (as well as [24, Conjecture 2] for the Kauffman homology), especially because the size of both homologies is rather large and because they have to obey a large list of structural properties described in Sections 4 and 5.

Before we start our computations, we point out that knot 9_{42} here is the mirror image of 9_{42} from [39]. The superpolynomial of 9_{42} is given by (see [14]):¹⁷

$$(B-1) \quad \mathcal{P}^\square(9_{42})(\mathfrak{a}, q, t) = \mathfrak{a}(q^{-1}t^2 + qt^4) + (q^{-2}t^{-1} + 1 + 2t + q^2t^3) + \mathfrak{a}^{-1}(q^{-1}t^{-2} + q).$$

In particular, the reduced $sl(2)$ Khovanov homology of 9_{42} is:

$$Kh(9_{42})(q, t) = \mathcal{P}^\square(9_{42})(\mathfrak{a} = q^2, q, t) = q^{-6}t^{-2} + q^{-4}t^{-1} + q^{-2} + 1 + 2t + q^2t^2 + q^4t^3 + q^6t^4.$$

The S invariant is $S(9_{42}) = 0$. Moreover, the δ -grading of a generator x of the homology $\mathcal{H}^\square(K)$ in our conventions is given by:

$$\delta(x) = t(x) - 2\mathfrak{a}(x) - q(x).$$

All generators of the homology of thin knots have the same value of the δ -grading. However, for 9_{42} , the generator $1 (= \mathfrak{a}^0q^0t^0)$ has δ -grading 0, while the remaining 8 generators have δ -grading equal to -1 .

As for 8_{19} , here it is the mirror image of 8_{19} from the Knot Atlas [39]. This knot is also known as the positive $(3, 4)$ -torus knot. Its superpolynomial is given by:

$$\mathcal{P}^\square(8_{19})(\mathfrak{a}, q, t) = \mathfrak{a}^3q^{-3} + \mathfrak{a}^4q^{-2}t^3 + \mathfrak{a}^3q^{-1}t^2 + \mathfrak{a}^4t^5 + \mathfrak{a}^3qt^4 + \mathfrak{a}^4q^2t^7 + \mathfrak{a}^3q^3t^6 + \mathfrak{a}^5t^8 + \mathfrak{a}^4q^{-1}t^5 + \mathfrak{a}^4q^1t^7 + \mathfrak{a}^3t^4.$$

¹⁷Note that the \mathfrak{a} and q gradings that we are using in this paper are half of those from [14]; see Remark A.1

The first seven generators have δ -degree equal to -3 , while the remaining four have δ -grading equal to -2 .

Before explaining the result for the S^2 -homology, we first consider the Kauffman homologies.

B.0.1: Kauffman homology of 8_{19} and 9_{42} The Kauffman polynomial of 9_{42} can be written as:

$$(B-2) \quad F(9_{42})(\mathfrak{a}, q) = 1 + (1 - \mathfrak{a}^{-1}q)(1 + \mathfrak{a}^{-1}q^{-1})(1 - \mathfrak{a}^{-2}) \\ \times \mathfrak{a}^2(q^{-6} - q^{-4} + q^{-2} + q^2 - q^4 + q^6).$$

The Kauffman homology of 9_{42} that we have computed has 209 generators. We present its Poincaré polynomial in a structured form:

$$\mathcal{P}^{\text{Kauff}}(9_{42})(\mathfrak{a}, q, t) \\ = 1 + (1 + \mathfrak{a}^{-1}qt^{-1})(1 + \mathfrak{a}^{-1}q^{-1}t^{-2})(1 + \mathfrak{a}^{-2}t^{-3}) \\ \times \{ \mathfrak{a}^2(q^{-6}t^2 + q^{-4}t^3 + q^{-2}t^4 + q^2t^6 + q^4t^7 + q^6t^8) \\ + (1 + t)[(\mathfrak{a}^3 + \mathfrak{a}t^{-3})(q^{-3}t^4 + q^{-1}t^5 + qt^6 + q^3t^7) + 2\mathfrak{a}^2t^4] \}.$$

The Kauffman polynomial of 8_{19} can be written as:

$$F(8_{19})(\mathfrak{a}, q) = (\mathfrak{a}^6 - \mathfrak{a}^8)(q^{-6} + q^{-2} + 1 + q^2 + q^6) + (\mathfrak{a}^7 - \mathfrak{a}^9)(q^{-5} - q^5) + \mathfrak{a}^{10}.$$

The Kauffman homology of 8_{19} that we have computed has 89 generators. Its Poincaré polynomial is given by:

$$\mathcal{P}^{\text{Kauff}}(8_{19})(\mathfrak{a}, q, t) \\ = (\mathfrak{a}^6 + \mathfrak{a}^8t^3)(q^{-6} + q^{-2}t^2 + t^4 + q^2t^4 + q^6t^6) \\ + (\mathfrak{a}^7 + \mathfrak{a}^9t^3)(q^{-5}t^2 + q^5t^7) + \mathfrak{a}^{10}t^{10} \\ + (1 + t^{-1})(\mathfrak{a}^7q^{-1}t^5 + \mathfrak{a}^7q^1t^6 + \mathfrak{a}^8t^7 + \mathfrak{a}^9q^{-1}t^8 + \mathfrak{a}^9q^1t^9) \\ + (1 + t^{-1})(1 + \mathfrak{a}^{-1}qt^{-1})(1 + \mathfrak{a}^{-2}t^{-3})(1 + \mathfrak{a}^{-1}q^{-1}t^{-2}) \\ \times (\mathfrak{a}^{13}q^{-1}t^{14} + \mathfrak{a}^{13}q^1t^{15} + \mathfrak{a}^{11}q^{-3}t^{10} + \mathfrak{a}^{11}q^3t^{13}).$$

Both results meet the desired properties of the Kauffman homology (see [24, Section 6]):

- Specialization to $t = -1$ gives the Kauffman polynomial:

$$\mathcal{P}^{\text{Kauff}}(\mathfrak{a}, q, t = -1) = F(\mathfrak{a}, q).$$

- There exist three canceling differentials d_2 , d_1 and d_0 of degrees $(-1, 1, -1)$, $(-2, 0, -3)$ and $(-1, -1, -2)$, respectively. Indeed, from the way we write $\mathcal{P}^{\text{Kauff}}(9_{42})$,

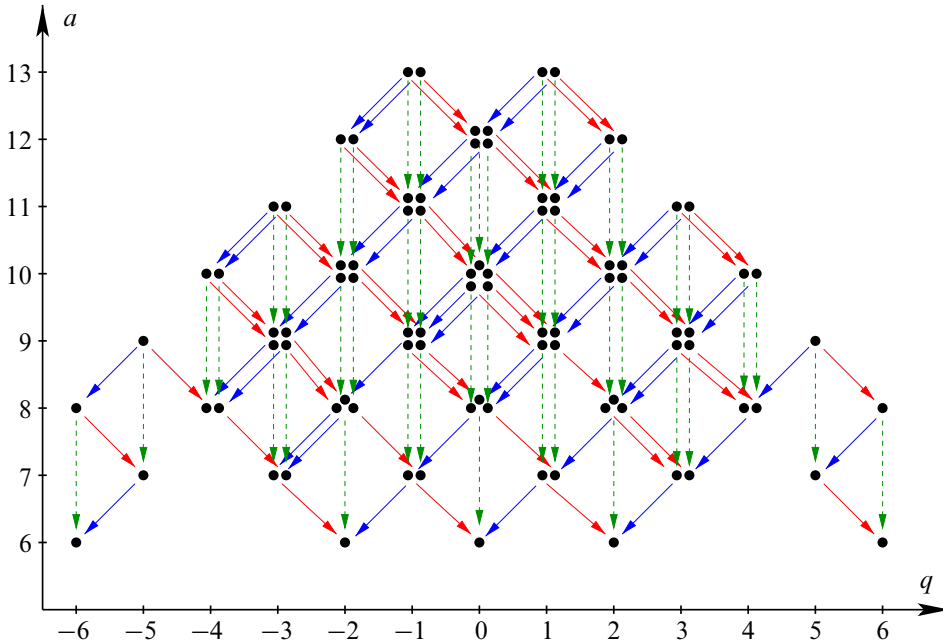


Figure 5: The reduced Kauffman homology of the knot $T_{3,4} = 8_{19}$. To avoid clutter, we show only canceling differentials d_2 , d_1 and d_0 (represented by red, green, and blue arrows, respectively).

it is obvious that only $1 = \mathbb{a}^0 q^0 t^0$ survives in the homology with respect to any of these differentials. As for $\mathcal{H}^{\text{Kauff}}(8_{19})$, the surviving generators for d_2 , d_1 and d_0 respectively have degrees $(6, -6, 0)$, $(12, 0, 12)$ and $(6, 6, 6)$, as expected since the S -invariant for 8_{19} is $S(8_{19}) = 6$.

- There exist two universal differentials d_{\rightarrow} and d_{\leftarrow} of degrees $(0, 2, 1)$ and $(0, -2, -1)$, such that the homology with respect to these differentials is isomorphic (up to regrading) to the triply graded HOMFLY homology. More precisely, they satisfy:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\mathcal{H}^{\text{Kauff}}, d_{\rightarrow}) &= \mathcal{P}^{\square}(\mathbb{a}^2 q^{-2}, q^2, t), \\
 (\mathcal{H}^{\text{Kauff}}, d_{\leftarrow}) &= \mathcal{P}^{\square}(\mathbb{a}^2 q^2 t^2, q^2, t).
 \end{aligned}$$

Again, it is straightforward to check that such differentials exist in both homologies $\mathcal{H}^{\text{Kauff}}(9_{42})$ and $\mathcal{H}^{\text{Kauff}}(8_{19})$.

- There exists a differential d_{-2} of degree $(-1, -3, -3)$, such that the $\mathbb{a} = q^{-3}$ specialization of the homology $(\mathcal{H}^{\text{Kauff}}, d_{-2})$ is isomorphic to the homology $\mathcal{H}^{sp(2), V}$.

Moreover, the triply graded version holds: the Poincaré polynomial of the triply graded homology $(\mathcal{H}^{\text{Kauff}}, d_{-2})$ is equal to $t^S R(a^{1/2}q^{-1/2}, t)$, where

$$R(q, t) = \mathcal{P}^\square(\mathfrak{a} = q^2, q, t).$$

This is true for 8_{19} , 9_{42} and for all prime knots with up to 6 crossings.

Note that this generalizes and corrects the value predicted in [24]. We also note that $(\mathcal{H}^{\text{Kauff}}, d_{-2})$ is significantly smaller than $\mathcal{H}^{\text{Kauff}}$: for 8_{19} it has only 11 generators, and for 9_{42} it has only 9 generators.

- Finally, although not explicitly stated in [24], the Kauffman homology enjoys the symmetry $q \leftrightarrow q^{-1}$:

$$\mathcal{H}_{i,j,*}^{\text{Kauff}} \cong \mathcal{H}_{i,-j,*}^{\text{Kauff}}.$$

In the following subsection, we shall need the values of $(so(3), V)$ -homology of knots 8_{19} and 9_{42} , where V denotes the fundamental representation of $so(3)$. This homology should be obtained as the homology of $\mathcal{H}^{\text{Kauff}}$ with respect to the differential d_3 of (\mathfrak{a}, q, t) -degree $(-1, 2, -1)$. However, from the degree reasons for both knots the differential d_3 is trivial, and so for both knots we have:

$$\mathcal{P}^{so(3),V}(q, t) = \mathcal{P}^{\text{Kauff}}(\mathfrak{a} = q^2, q, t).$$

So, explicitly we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}^{so(3),V}(9_{42})(\mathfrak{a}, q, t) &= 1 + (1 + q^{-1}t^{-1})(1 + q^{-3}t^{-2})(1 + q^{-4}t^{-3}) \\ &\quad \times \{(q^{-2}t^2 + t^3 + q^2t^4 + q^6t^6 + q^8t^7 + q^{10}t^8) \\ &\quad + (1 + t)[(q^6 + q^2t^{-3})(q^{-3}t^4 + q^{-1}t^5 + qt^6 + q^3t^7) + 2q^4t^4]\} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}^{so(3),V}(8_{19})(\mathfrak{a}, q, t) &= (q^{12} + q^{16}t^3)(q^{-6} + q^{-2}t^2 + t^4 + q^2t^4 + q^6t^6) \\ &\quad + (q^{14} + q^{18}t^3)(q^{-5}t^2 + q^5t^7) + q^{20}t^{10} \\ &\quad + (1 + t^{-1})(q^{13}t^5 + q^{15}t^6 + q^{16}t^7 + q^{17}t^8 + q^{19}t^9) \\ &\quad + (1 + t^{-1})(1 + q^{-1}t^{-1})(1 + q^{-4}t^{-3})(1 + q^{-3}t^{-2}) \\ &\quad \times (q^{19}t^{10} + q^{25}t^{13} + q^{25}t^{14} + q^{27}t^{15}). \end{aligned}$$

B.0.2: S^2 -colored homologies of 8_{19} and 9_{42} In order to present the Poincaré polynomial of the S^2 -colored homology of 9_{42} in a nice form and to show that all the expected properties are satisfied, we write it in the following structured form:

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{P}^{\square}(9_{42})(\mathbb{a}, q, t) \\ &= \{1 + (1 + \mathbb{a}^{-1}qt^{-1})(1 + \mathbb{a}^{-1}q^{-2}t^{-3})(1 + \mathbb{a}^{-1}q^{-3}t^{-3})(1 + \mathbb{a}^{-1}t^{-1})(\mathbb{a}^2q^6t^8 + \mathbb{a}^2t^4)\} \\ & \quad + (1 + q)(1 + \mathbb{a}^{-1}qt^{-1})(1 + \mathbb{a}^{-1}q^{-2}t^{-3})(\mathbb{a}q^{-1}t^2 + \mathbb{a}qt^4) \\ & \quad + (1 + q)(1 + \mathbb{a}^{-1}qt^{-1})(1 + \mathbb{a}^{-1}q^{-2}t^{-3})(1 + \mathbb{a}^{-1}q^{-3}t^{-3}) \\ & \quad \quad \times (\mathbb{a}^2q^2t^6 + \mathbb{a}q^3t^6 + \mathbb{a}q^3t^5 + 2\mathbb{a}qt^5 + \mathbb{a}t^4 + qt^4 + t^3) \\ & \quad + (1 + q)(1 + \mathbb{a}^{-1}qt^{-1})(1 + \mathbb{a}^{-1}q^{-2}t^{-3})(1 + \mathbb{a}^{-1}q^{-3}t^{-3})(1 + t^{-1}) \\ & \quad \quad \times (\mathbb{a}^2q^4t^8 + \mathbb{a}q^4t^7 + \mathbb{a}^2qt^6 + \mathbb{a}q^2t^5 + q^3t^5 + \mathbb{a}t^4 + t^3). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, for 8_{19} we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{P}^{\square}(8_{19})(\mathbb{a}, q, t) \\ &= \{(1 + \mathbb{a}^{-1}qt^{-1})(1 + \mathbb{a}^{-1}q^{-2}t^{-3})(1 + \mathbb{a}^{-1}q^{-3}t^{-3})(\mathbb{a}^{10}q^8t^{16} + \mathbb{a}^9q^8t^{15}) \\ & \quad + (1 + \mathbb{a}^{-1}qt^{-1})(1 + \mathbb{a}^{-1}q^{-2}t^{-3})(\mathbb{a}^8q^{-1}t^6 + \mathbb{a}^8q^5t^{10} + \mathbb{a}^8q^{11}t^{14}) \\ & \quad + \mathbb{a}^6q^{-6} + (1 + \mathbb{a}^{-1}qt^{-1}) \\ & \quad \quad \times (\mathbb{a}^7q^{-4}t^3 + \mathbb{a}^7q^{-1}t^5 + \mathbb{a}^7q^2t^7 + \mathbb{a}^7q^5t^9 + \mathbb{a}^7q^8t^{11} + \mathbb{a}^7q^{11}t^{13})\} \\ & \quad + (1 + q)(1 + \mathbb{a}^{-1}qt^{-1})(1 + \mathbb{a}^{-1}q^{-2}t^{-3}) \\ & \quad \quad \times (\mathbb{a}^8q^2t^8 + \mathbb{a}^8q^6t^{10} + \mathbb{a}^8q^8t^{12} + \mathbb{a}^8q^9t^{14}) \\ & \quad + (1 + q)(1 + \mathbb{a}^{-1}qt^{-1})(1 + \mathbb{a}^{-1}q^{-2}t^{-3})(1 + \mathbb{a}^{-1}q^{-3}t^{-3}) \\ & \quad \quad \times (\mathbb{a}^9q^3t^{11} + \mathbb{a}^9q^6t^{13} + \mathbb{a}^9q^9t^{15}). \end{aligned}$$

The two homologies from above and their mirror images satisfy a large part of the properties of the S^2 -colored homology from Conjecture 4.2 and of the Λ^2 homology from Section 5:

- There exist canceling differentials d_1^{\square} and d_{-2}^{\square} of degrees $(-1, 1, -1)$ and $(-1, -2, -3)$, respectively. The remaining generator for both differentials is $\mathbb{a}^0q^0t^0 = 1$ in the case of 9_{42} , whereas for 8_{19} the remaining generators have degrees $(6, -6, 0)$ and $(6, 12, 12)$, respectively.
- There exists colored differential $d_{2 \rightarrow 1}$ of degree $(0, 1, 0)$, such that the homology with respect to it is equal to $\mathcal{P}^{\square}(\mathbb{a}^2, q^2, t^2q)$.
- $\mathcal{P}^{\square}(\mathbb{a}, q, t = -1)$ is equal to the S^2 -colored HOMFLY polynomial.

- There exists a differential d_{-3}^{\square} of degree $(-1, -3, -3)$, such that the homology with respect to it is very small. In the case of 9_{42} it has only 9 generators:

$$(B-3) \quad (\mathcal{H}^{\square}(9_{42}), d_{-3}^{\square}) \\ = \mathbb{a}(q^{-1}t^2 + qt^4) + (q^{-2}t^{-1} + 1 + 2t + q^2t^3) + \mathbb{a}^{-1}(q^{-1}t^{-2} + q),$$

while in the case of 8_{19} we have

$$(B-4) \quad (\mathcal{H}^{\square}(8_{19}), d_{-3}^{\square}) \\ = (\mathbb{a}^6q^{12}t^{12} + \mathbb{a}^7q^{11}t^{13} + \mathbb{a}^6q^{10}t^{10} + \mathbb{a}^7q^9t^{11} + \mathbb{a}^6q^8t^8 + \mathbb{a}^7q^7t^9 + \mathbb{a}^6q^6t^6) \\ + (\mathbb{a}^8q^{10}t^{14} + \mathbb{a}^7q^9t^{11} + \mathbb{a}^7q^{11}t^{13} + \mathbb{a}^6q^{10}t^{10}).$$

Note that from the formulas for \mathcal{P}^{\square} , for both knots, the last two lines have a factor $(1 + \mathbb{a}^{-1}q^{-3}t^{-3})$ and so the corresponding homology gets canceled automatically by d_{-3}^{\square} . Thus, it is enough to check the above formulas only for the remaining part, which is a straightforward computation.

- There exists a differential d_0^{\square} of degree $(-1, 0, -1)$ such that the homology with respect to it is equal to $\mathbb{a}^S \mathcal{P}^{\square}(\mathbb{a}, q^2, t)$.
- There exists a differential d_2^{\square} of degree $(-1, 2, -1)$ such that the homology with respect to it, after specializing $\mathbb{a} = q^2$, is isomorphic to $\mathcal{H}^{sl(2), \square}$. The latter one is isomorphic to $\mathcal{H}^{so(3), V}$, where V denotes the vector representation of $so(3)$, and its Poincaré polynomials for knots 8_{19} and 9_{42} we obtained in Appendix B.0.1 via the Kauffman homology. In particular, for both knots we have that

$$\mathcal{P}_2^{\square}(q, t) = \mathcal{P}^{so(3), V}(q, t) = \mathcal{P}^{\text{Kauff}}(\mathbb{a} = q^2, q, t).$$

Now, the “mirror image” of \mathcal{H}^{\square} also behaves quite well. To that end, let \mathcal{H}^{\square} be a homology obtained from H^{\square} as in Section 5:

$$\mathcal{H}_{i,j,k}^{\square} \cong \mathcal{H}_{i,-j,k'}^{\square}.$$

The transformation $k \mapsto k'$ depends also on δ' -grading.

Since for \mathcal{H}^{\square} of 9_{42} and 8_{19} the properties of the S^2 -colored homology listed above are satisfied, it can be easily seen (by “mirroring” the differentials) that the mirror homology \mathcal{H}^{\square} obtained in this way satisfies the properties of the antisymmetric Λ^2 -colored homology:

- There exist canceling differentials d_{-1}^{\square} and d_2^{\square} of degrees $(-1, -1, -3)$ and $(-1, 2, -1)$, respectively.

- There exists colored differential $d_{2 \rightarrow 1}^{\square}$ of degree $(0, 1, 0)$, such that the homology with respect to it has Poincaré polynomial equal to $\mathcal{P}^{\square}(\mathfrak{a}^2, q^4, t^2 q^{-1})$.
- $\mathcal{P}^{\square}(\mathfrak{a}, q, t = -1)$ is equal to the Λ^2 -colored HOMFLY polynomial.
- There exists a differential d_3^{\square} of degree $(-1, 3, -1)$ such that the homology of \mathcal{H}^{\square} with respect to it is isomorphic to \mathcal{H}^{\square} , both specialized to $\mathfrak{a} = q^3$.

The last property in fact holds even on the level of triply graded homologies (without specialization $a = q^3$), as can be seen from (B-3) and (B-4). We also note that the isomorphism of $(\mathcal{H}^{\square}, d_3^{\square})$ and \mathcal{H}^{\square} as triply graded theories, also holds for all prime knots with up to 6 crossings.

Appendix C: \mathcal{H}^3 -homology of the figure-eight knot

The Poincaré polynomial of the \mathcal{H}^3 homology of the figure-eight knot 4_1 is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}^3(4_1) &= \mathcal{P}^{\square\square\square}(4_1) \\ &= 1 + (1 + \mathfrak{a}^{-1}qt^{-1})(1 + \mathfrak{a}^{-1}t^{-1})(1 + \mathfrak{a}^{-1}q^{-1}t^{-1}) \\ &\quad \times (1 + \mathfrak{a}^{-1}q^{-3}t^{-3})(1 + \mathfrak{a}^{-1}q^{-4}t^{-3})(1 + \mathfrak{a}^{-1}q^{-5}t^{-3})\mathfrak{a}^3q^6t^6 \\ &\quad + (1 + q + q^2)(1 + \mathfrak{a}^{-1}qt^{-1})(1 + \mathfrak{a}^{-1}q^{-3}t^{-3})\mathfrak{a}t^2 \\ &\quad + (1 + q + q^2)(1 + \mathfrak{a}^{-1}qt^{-1})(1 + \mathfrak{a}^{-1}t^{-1}) \\ &\quad \times (1 + \mathfrak{a}^{-1}q^{-3}t^{-3})(1 + \mathfrak{a}^{-1}q^{-4}t^{-3})\mathfrak{a}^2q^2t^4. \end{aligned}$$

This homology categorifies the $\square\square$ -colored HOMFLY polynomial of 4_1 ;

$$\mathcal{P}^3(4_1)(\mathfrak{a}, q, t = -1) = P^{\square\square}(4_1)(\mathfrak{a}, q).$$

Furthermore, this homology has all of the wanted properties, namely, there exist following differentials on $\mathcal{H}^3(4_1)$:

- Canceling differential d_1^3 of degree $(-1, 1, -1)$, leaving $1 = \mathfrak{a}^0q^0t^0$ as remaining generator.
- Canceling differential d_{-3}^3 of degree $(-1, -3, -3)$, also leaving $1 = \mathfrak{a}^0q^0t^0$ as remaining generator.
- Differential d_{-4}^3 of degree $(-1, -4, -3)$, such that

$$(\mathcal{H}^3(4_1), d_{-4}^3) \cong \mathcal{H}^1(4_1).$$

- Differential d_{-5}^3 of degree $(-1, -5, -3)$, such that

$$(\mathcal{H}^3(4_1), d_{-5}^3) \cong \mathcal{H}^2(4_1).$$

- Vertical colored differential d_0^3 of degree $(-1, 0, -1)$, such that

$$(\mathcal{H}^3(4_1), d_0^3) \cong \mathcal{H}^1(4_1).$$

In particular

$$(\mathcal{H}^3(4_1), d_0^3)(\mathbb{a}, q, t) = \mathcal{P}^1(4_1)(\mathbb{a}, q^3, t).$$

- Vertical colored differential d_{-1}^3 of degree $(-1, -1, -1)$, such that

$$(\mathcal{H}^3(4_1), d_{-1}^3) \cong \mathcal{H}^2(4_1).$$

In particular

$$(\mathcal{H}^3(4_1), d_{-1}^3)(\mathbb{a}, q = 1, t) = \mathcal{P}^2(4_1)(\mathbb{a}, q = 1, t).$$

Appendix D: Computation of the unreduced homology of the unknot

For a nonnegative integer N we define the quantum dimension $[N]$ to be

$$[N] = \frac{q^N - q^{-N}}{q - q^{-1}}.$$

Also

$$[N]! = [N][N - 1] \cdots [1],$$

and

$$\begin{bmatrix} N \\ k \end{bmatrix} = \frac{[N][N - 1] \cdots [N - k + 1]}{[k]}.$$

For a partition $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots)$, we set:

$$|\lambda| = \sum_i \lambda_i, \quad \|\lambda\|^2 = \sum_i \lambda_i^2, \quad n(\lambda) = \sum_i (i - 1)\lambda_i, \quad m(\lambda) = \sum_i i\lambda_i.$$

By λ^t , we denote the dual (conjugate) partition of λ . We have

$$m(\lambda) = n(\lambda) + |\lambda| \quad \text{and} \quad 2m(\lambda) = \|\lambda^t\|^2 + |\lambda|.$$

We also define

$$\kappa(\lambda) := 2(\|\lambda\|^2 - \|\lambda^t\|^2) = 2(n(\lambda^t) - n(\lambda)).$$

We identify a partition and its corresponding Young diagram.

For a box $x = (i, j) \in \lambda$, we define its content and the hook length by:

$$c(x) = j - i \quad \text{and} \quad h(x) = \lambda_i + \lambda_j^t - i - j + 1.$$

For a partition λ and positive integer N , we set:

$$\left[\begin{matrix} N \\ \lambda \end{matrix} \right] := \prod_{x \in \lambda} \frac{[N - c(x)]}{[h(x)]}.$$

Then we have

$$(D-1) \quad s_\lambda(q^{1-N}, q^{3-N}, \dots, q^{N-3}, q^{N-1}) = \left[\begin{matrix} N \\ \lambda^t \end{matrix} \right].$$

Of course, the following holds

$$s_\lambda(1, q^2, q^4, \dots, q^{2(N-2)}, q^{2(N-1)}) = q^{(N-1)|\lambda|} s_\lambda(q^{1-N}, q^{3-N}, \dots, q^{N-3}, q^{N-1}).$$

D.1: Colored HOMFLY polynomial of the unknot

We compute the specialization of the superpolynomial of the unknot at $q_1 = q_2$ (ie at $t = -1$) from the Equation (6-1). According to (6-3), this gives the value of the polynomial of the Hopf link as well. We denote this specialization by $\bar{P}^\lambda(\bigcirc)$, ie

$$\bar{P}^\lambda(\bigcirc) := \bar{P}^\lambda(\bigcirc)|_{q_1=q_2} = \bar{P}^\lambda(\bigcirc)|_{t=-1}.$$

We also denote $Z'_\lambda := Z_\lambda|_{q_1=q_2}$, and so

$$\bar{P}^\lambda(\bigcirc) = (-1)^{|\lambda|} (Q^{-1})^{|\lambda|/2} \times \frac{Z'_\lambda}{Z'_\emptyset},$$

with

$$Z'_\lambda = \sum_{\nu} (-Q)^{|\nu|} s_\nu(q_2^{-\rho}) s_{\nu^t}(q_2^{-\rho}) s_\lambda(q_2^{-\rho-\nu^t}).$$

By using the following identity for the Schur functions,

$$(D-2) \quad s_\lambda(q_2^{-\rho-\nu^t}) s_{\nu^t}(q_2^{-\rho}) = q_2^{-\kappa(\lambda)/2} \sum_{\eta} s_{\nu^t/\eta}(q_2^{-\rho}) s_{\lambda^t/\eta}(q_2^{-\rho}),$$

in the expression for Z'_λ , we get

$$\begin{aligned} Z'_\lambda &= \sum_v (-Q)^{|v|} s_v(q_2^{-\rho}) q_2^{-\kappa(\lambda)/2} \sum_\eta s_{v^t/\eta}(q_2^{-\rho}) s_{\lambda^t/\eta}(q_2^{-\rho}) \\ &= q_2^{-\kappa(\lambda)/2} \sum_\eta s_{\lambda^t/\eta}(q_2^{-\rho}) \sum_v (-Q)^{|v|} s_v(q_2^{-\rho}) s_{v^t/\eta}(q_2^{-\rho}) \\ &= q_2^{-\kappa(\lambda)/2} \sum_\eta s_{\lambda^t/\eta}(q_2^{-\rho}) \sum_v (-Q)^{|v|} s_v(q_2^{-\rho}) \sum_\varphi c_{\eta,\varphi}^{v^t} s_\varphi(q_2^{-\rho}) \\ &= q_2^{-\kappa(\lambda)/2} \sum_\eta s_{\lambda^t/\eta}(q_2^{-\rho}) \sum_\varphi s_\varphi(q_2^{-\rho}) \sum_v (-Q)^{|\eta|+|\varphi|} c_{\eta,\varphi}^{v^t} s_v(q_2^{-\rho}) \\ &= q_2^{-\kappa(\lambda)/2} \sum_\eta s_{\lambda^t/\eta}(q_2^{-\rho}) (-Q)^{|\eta|} \sum_\varphi (-Q)^{|\varphi|} s_\varphi(q_2^{-\rho}) s_{\varphi^t}(q_2^{-\rho}) s_{\eta^t}(q_2^{-\rho}) \\ &= q_2^{-\kappa(\lambda)/2} \sum_\eta (-Q)^{|\eta|} s_{\lambda^t/\eta}(q_2^{-\rho}) s_{\eta^t}(q_2^{-\rho}) \cdot Z'_\emptyset. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the value of the colored HOMFLY polynomial invariant of the unknot labeled by λ is given by:

$$(D-3) \quad \bar{P}^\lambda(\bigcirc) = q_2^{-\kappa(\lambda)/2} \cdot (-1)^{|\lambda|} (Q^{-1})^{|\lambda|/2} \sum_\eta (-Q)^{|\eta|} s_{\lambda^t/\eta}(q_2^{-\rho}) s_{\eta^t}(q_2^{-\rho}).$$

In particular, the last formula tells us that (up to an overall factor) P_λ is a polynomial in Q of degree $|\lambda|$. Also, at $Q = 1$ one finds that $\bar{P}_\lambda|_{Q=1} = 0$ for $\lambda \neq 0$.

Written in terms of the knot-theoretical variables (\mathfrak{a}, q) the polynomial becomes:

$$(D-4) \quad \bar{P}^\lambda(\bigcirc)(\mathfrak{a}, q) = q^{-\kappa(\lambda)} \cdot (-1)^{|\lambda|} \mathfrak{a}^\lambda \sum_\eta (-1)^{|\eta|} \mathfrak{a}^{-2|\eta|} s_{\lambda^t/\eta}(q^{-2\rho}) s_{\eta^t}(q^{-2\rho}).$$

Finally, when $\mathfrak{a} = q^N$ one can show that the above expression without the factor $q^{-\kappa(\lambda)}$ is equal to $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} N \\ \lambda^t \end{smallmatrix} \right]$.

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