

Isotopy Classes of Embedded Surfaces in 3-space as a 3-category

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Preliminaries

1. Based upon on-going talks and initial research with Masahico Saito

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3. There are lots of adjectives in the definition
 - The point, then, is to describe the adjectives.

Theorem

The naturally monoidal,

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The naturally monoidal, strictly 2-pivotal, weakly 3-pivotal,

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Theorem

The naturally monoidal, strictly 2-pivotal, weakly 3-pivotal, rotationally commutative strictly 3-tortile 3-category with one object that is freely generated by a weakly self-invertible non-identity 1-morphism is equivalent to the 3-category of isotopy classes of surfaces properly embedded in 3-dim'l space.

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I like to re-experience simple stuff.

Basic Principles

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- Different things are not equal. At best, they are naturally isomorphic.
- There is no synchronicity i.e. different events do NOT occur simultaneously.

Really small n -cats

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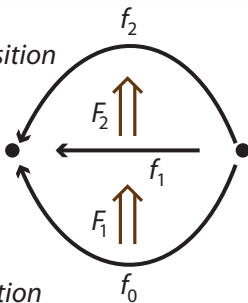
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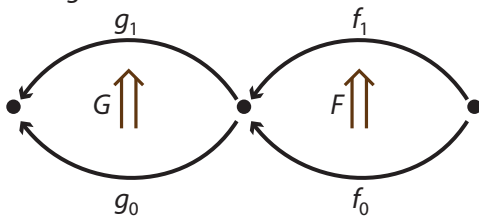
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- $\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$, in unary notation. This is the *free monoid on a single generator*.
- Call $(x \xleftarrow{\bullet} x)$ *rock*.

Dim'lity of comp.

$$(\text{---}\bullet\text{---}) \circ (\text{---}\bullet\text{---}) \circ \dots \circ (\text{---}\bullet\text{---}).$$

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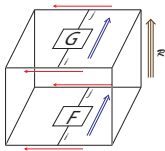
$$(\text{---}\bullet\text{---}) \circ (\text{---}\bullet\text{---}) \circ \dots \circ (\text{---}\bullet\text{---}).$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \downarrow^j \\ \boxed{F} \\ \downarrow_i \end{array} \quad \uparrow \right).$$

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Super Id/Def Jam

- $| _$ is $\overline{\square}$.

Super Id/Def Jam

- $| \text{---}$ is $\overline{\square}$. $| \text{---} \bullet$ is $\begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \text{---} \\ \bullet \end{array}$.

Super Id/Def Jam

- $| \text{ — } |$ is $\overline{\square}$. $| \text{ — } \bullet$ is $\overline{\text{I}}$.
- Def $\overline{\cup}$.

Super Id/Def Jam

- $| \text{ — } \text{ is } \overline{\square} \text{ .}$ $| \text{ — } \bullet \text{ is } \overline{\text{I}} \text{ .}$
- Def $\overline{\text{U}}$. Def $\overline{\text{U}}$.

Super Id/Def Jam

• $| \text{---}$ is $\overline{\square}$. $| \text{---}$ is $\begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \text{---} \\ \bullet \end{array}$.

• Def $\overline{\cup}$. Def $\overline{\cup}$.

• Def

$$I_i = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} \bullet \quad \bullet \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \end{array} \cdots \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \text{---} \\ \bullet \end{array}}_i .$$

Super Id/Def Jam

- $| \text{---}$ is $\overline{\square}$. $| \text{---} \bullet$ is $\overline{\text{I}}$.

- Def $\overline{\cap}$. Def $\overline{\cup}$.

- Def

$$I_i = \underbrace{\overline{\text{I}} \text{---} \overline{\text{I}} \dots \overline{\text{I}} \text{---} \overline{\text{I}}}_i .$$

- Let $U^{i,j} = U(i,j) = I_i \otimes U \otimes I_j$,
 $\cap_{i,j} = \cap(i,j) = I_i \otimes \cap \otimes I_j$.

The Exchanger

Def a natural isom:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \left(\begin{array}{c} | \\ i \end{array} \otimes \begin{array}{c} |^j \\ \boxed{G} \\ |_\ell \end{array} \right) \circ_2 \left(\begin{array}{c} |^i \\ \boxed{F} \\ |_k \end{array} \otimes \begin{array}{c} | \\ \ell \end{array} \right) \\
 \times \uparrow \\
 \left(\begin{array}{c} |^i \\ \boxed{F} \\ |_k \end{array} \otimes \begin{array}{c} | \\ j \end{array} \right) \circ_2 \left(\begin{array}{c} | \\ k \end{array} \otimes \begin{array}{c} |^j \\ \boxed{G} \\ |_\ell \end{array} \right)
 \end{array}$$

the *exchanger*.

More triple arrows. Pt 1: Ids

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \blacksquare \\ \text{---} \end{array} \uparrow \right],$$

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$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \supset \\ \vdash \\ \supset \end{array} \uparrow \right],$$
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More triple arrows. Pt 1: Ids

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$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \supset \\ \vdash \\ \supset \end{array} \uparrow \right], \quad \text{and} \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} \subset \\ \vdash \\ \subset \end{array} \uparrow \right].$$

More 3-morphisms. Pt. 2: not isoms:

Birth $[\smile]$:

$$(\cap) \circ_2 (\cup) \leftarrow \left(\overline{\square} \right),$$

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Crotch $[\dot{\cap}]$:

$$(I \otimes I) \leftarrow (\cup) \circ_2 (\cap),$$

So that these are not isoms. is why the \cap and \cup maps are only **weak** inversions on $\text{---}\bullet\text{---}$.

More 3-morphs: Pt 3: isoms

Left cusp $[\gamma_L]$:

$$(\cap \otimes I) \circ_2 (I \otimes U) \begin{smallmatrix} \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \end{smallmatrix} (I),$$

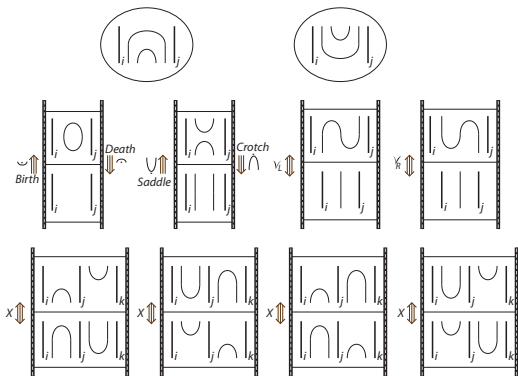
Right cusp $[\gamma_R]$:

$$(I \otimes \cap) \circ_2 (U \otimes I) \begin{smallmatrix} \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \end{smallmatrix} (I).$$

In a moment, I'll let you know in what way these are isoms.

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In a moment, I'll let you know in what way these are isoms. That they are isoms, is what I am calling **strictly 2-pivotal**. First, let's examine how to 2-compose.



Strongly 2-pivotal

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left cusp down: Υ_L

left cusp down: Υ_L right cusp down: Υ_R .

*left cusp down: γ_L right cusp down: γ_R . def left
cusp up: $\lambda^L = \gamma_L^{-1}$*

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*left cusp down: γ_L right cusp down: γ_R . def left
cusp up: $\lambda^L = \gamma_L^{-1}$ right cusp up: $\lambda^R = \gamma_R^{-1}$.
Assert $\lambda^L = \gamma_L^{-1}$ and $\lambda^R = \gamma_R^{-1}$ are inverses:*

left cusp down: γ_L *right cusp down:* γ_R . *def left*
cusp up: $\lambda^L = \gamma_L^{-1}$ *right cusp up:* $\lambda^R = \gamma_R^{-1}$.
 Assert $\lambda^L = \gamma_L^{-1}$ and $\lambda^R = \gamma_R^{-1}$ are inverses:

$$I \xleftarrow{\lambda^L} (\cap \otimes I) \circ_2 (I \otimes U) \xleftarrow{\gamma_L} I,$$

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$$I \xleftarrow{\lambda^R} (I \otimes \cap) \circ_2 (U \otimes I) \xleftarrow{\Upsilon_R} I,$$

left cusp down: Υ_L *right cusp down:* Υ_R . *def left cusp up:* $\lambda^L = \Upsilon_L^{-1}$ *right cusp up:* $\lambda^R = \Upsilon_R^{-1}$.
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$$I \xleftarrow{\lambda^R} (I \otimes \cap) \circ_2 (U \otimes I) \xleftarrow{\Upsilon_R} I,$$

$$(I \otimes \cap) \circ_2 (U \otimes I) \xleftarrow{\Upsilon_R} I \xleftarrow{\lambda^R} (I \otimes \cap) \circ_2 (U \otimes I)$$

are the identity 3-morphisms on their
 (coincident) sources and targets.

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \uparrow \lambda^L \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \uparrow \gamma_L \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \blacksquare \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right];$$

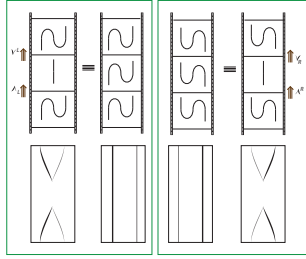
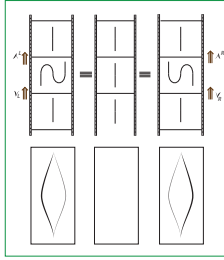
$$= \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \blacksquare \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right] ;$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1} \\ \uparrow_1 \\ \text{Diagram 2} \end{array} \right]$$

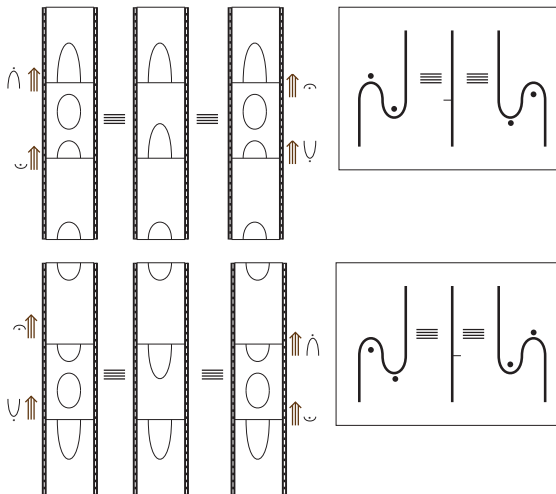
$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \uparrow \lambda^R \\ \text{---} \text{---} \\ \uparrow \gamma_R \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \blacksquare \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right];$$

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$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{SS} \\ \uparrow \gamma_R \\ \text{---} \\ \uparrow \lambda^R \\ \text{SS} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{SS} \\ \uparrow_I \\ \text{SS} \end{array} \right] .$$



Weakly 3-pivotal



Weakly 3-pivotal

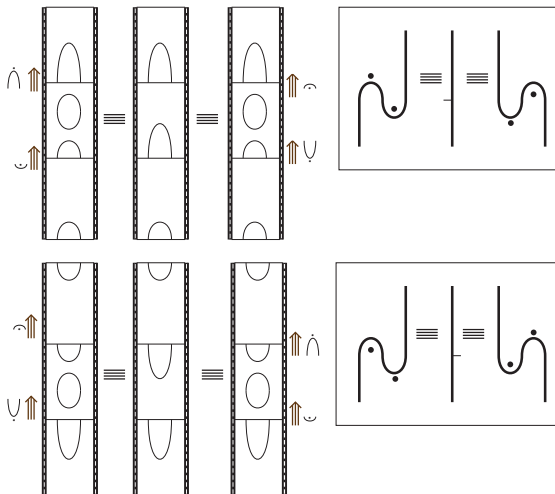
$$\left(\text{I} \otimes \dot{\cap} \right) \circ_3 \left(\smile \otimes \text{I} \right) = \text{I} = \left(\text{I} \otimes \frown \right) \circ_3 \left(\dot{\cup} \otimes \text{I} \right),$$

Weakly 3-pivotal

$$\left(\dashv \otimes \dot{\neg} \right) \circ_3 \left(\smile \otimes \dashv \right) = \dashv = \left(\dashv \otimes \frown \right) \circ_3 \left(\dot{\cup} \otimes \dashv \right),$$

$$\left(\frown \otimes \vdash \right) \circ_3 \left(\vdash \otimes \dot{\cup} \right) = \vdash = \left(\vdash \otimes \dot{\neg} \right) \circ_3 \left(\smile \otimes \vdash \right).$$

Weakly 3-pivotal



Rotationally commutativity

Modify notation so that it is more transparent.

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Modify notation so that it is more transparent.

$\lambda^R = \lambda^\bullet$, $\lambda^L = \bullet\lambda$, $\gamma_R = \gamma_\bullet$, $\gamma_L = \bullet\gamma$, and

$\circ_3 = \circ$.

$$\left(\vdash \otimes \dot{\cap} \right) \circ \left(\gamma_\bullet \otimes \vdash \right) = \left(\bullet\lambda \otimes \vdash \right) \circ \left(\vdash \otimes \dot{\cup} \right)$$

Rotationally commutativity

Modify notation so that it is more transparent.

$\lambda^R = \lambda^\bullet$, $\lambda^L = \bullet\lambda$, $\gamma_R = \gamma_\bullet$, $\gamma_L = \bullet\gamma$, and

$\circ_3 = \circ$.

$$\left(\vdash \otimes \dot{\neg} \right) \circ \left(\gamma_\bullet \otimes \vdash \right) = \left(\bullet\lambda \otimes \vdash \right) \circ \left(\vdash \otimes \dot{\vee} \right)$$

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$$\left(\neg \bullet \otimes \vdash \right) \circ \left(\vdash \otimes \dot{\vee} \right) = \left(\vdash \otimes \dot{\neg} \right) \circ \left(\bullet \neg \otimes \vdash \right)$$

$$\left(\dashv \otimes \neg \bullet \right) \circ \left(\dot{\vee} \otimes \dashv \right) = \left(\dot{\neg} \otimes \dashv \right) \circ \left(\dashv \otimes \bullet \neg \right)$$

$$\left(\dot{\neg} \otimes \dashv \right) \circ \left(\dashv \otimes \bullet \neg \right) = \left(\dashv \otimes \bullet \neg \right) \circ \left(\dot{\vee} \otimes \dashv \right)$$

Rotationally commutative

$$(\vdash \otimes \dot{\gamma}) \circ (\gamma \bullet \otimes \vdash) = (\bullet \lambda \otimes \vdash) \circ (\vdash \otimes \dot{\psi})$$

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$$(\dashv \otimes \lambda \bullet) \circ (\dot{\psi} \otimes \dashv) = (\dot{\gamma} \otimes \dashv) \circ (\dashv \otimes \lambda \bullet)$$

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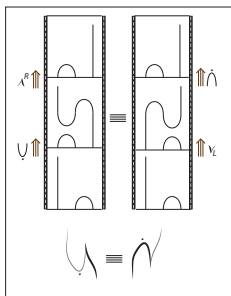
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$$(\dashv \otimes \lambda \bullet) \circ (\dot{\psi} \otimes \dashv) = (\dot{\gamma} \otimes \dashv) \circ (\dashv \otimes \lambda \bullet)$$

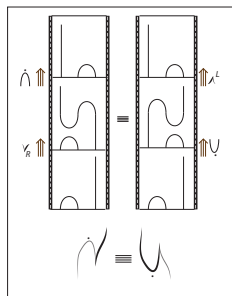
$$(\dot{\gamma} \otimes \dot{\psi}) \circ (\dashv \otimes \gamma \bullet) = (\dashv \otimes \lambda \bullet) \circ (\dot{\psi} \otimes \dashv)$$

Rotationally commutative



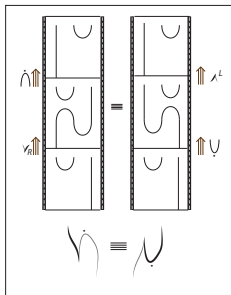
$$(\lambda^R)_{o_3}(\psi) = (\dot{\lambda})_{o_3}(\psi_L)$$

$$(\dagger \otimes \lambda^R)_{o_3}(\psi \otimes \dagger) = (\dot{\lambda} \otimes \dagger)_{o_3}(\dagger \otimes \psi_L)$$



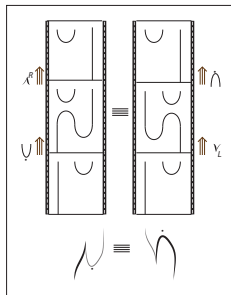
$$(\dot{\lambda})_{o_3}(\psi_R) = (\lambda^L)_{o_3}(\psi)$$

$$(\dot{\lambda} \otimes \dagger)_{o_3}(\dagger \otimes \psi_R) = (\dagger \otimes \lambda^L)_{o_3}(\psi \otimes \dagger)$$



$$(\dot{\cap}) \circ_3 (\nu_R) = (\lambda^L) \circ_3 (\psi)$$

$$(\vdash \otimes \dot{\cap}) \circ_3 (\nu_R \otimes \vdash) = (\lambda^L \otimes \vdash) \circ_3 (\vdash \otimes \psi)$$



$$(\lambda^R) \circ_3 (\psi) = (\dot{\cap}) \circ_3 (\nu_L)$$

$$(\lambda^R \otimes \vdash) \circ_3 (\vdash \otimes \psi) = (\vdash \otimes \dot{\cap}) \circ_3 (\nu_L \otimes \vdash)$$

$$\cap \circ \gamma = \lambda \circ \cup$$

Strongly 3-tortile

$$\left(\lambda^L \otimes \dashv \right) \circ_3 \left(\vdash \otimes \mathbf{X}(+) \right) \circ_3 \left(\gamma^L \otimes \dashv \right) = \dashv,$$

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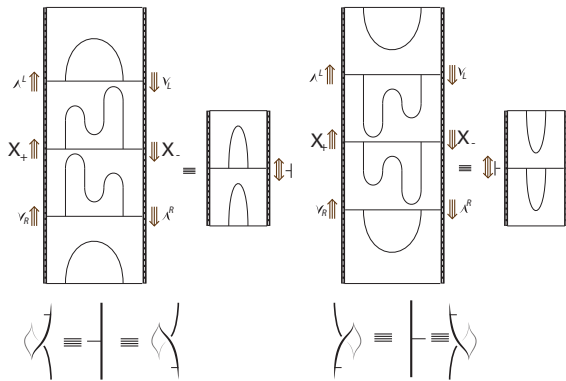
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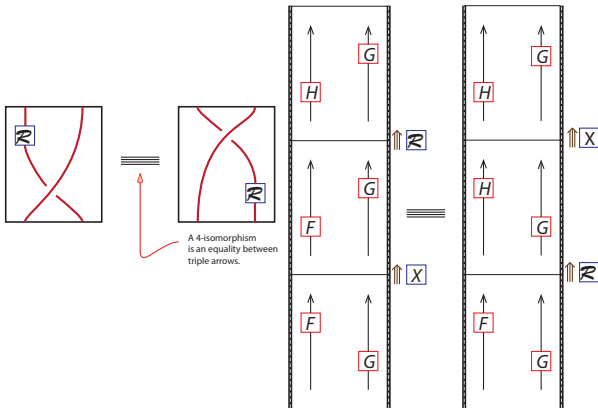
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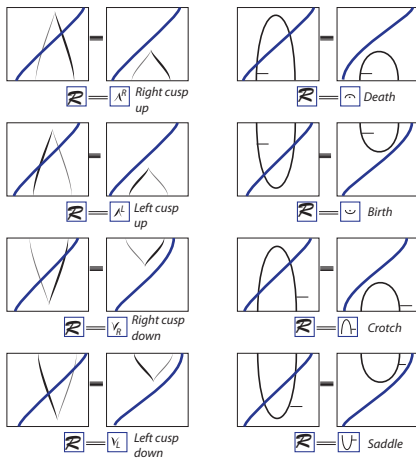
$$\vdash = \left(\vdash \otimes \lambda^L \right) \circ_3 \left(\mathbf{X}(-) \otimes \dashv \right) \circ_3 \left(\dashv \otimes \gamma^L \right).$$



Naturality



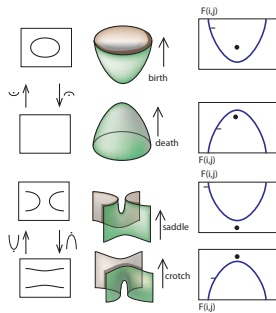
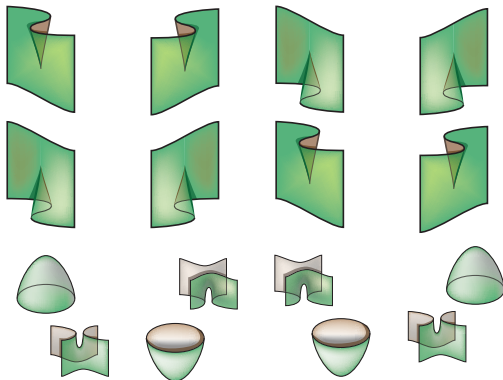
Naturality

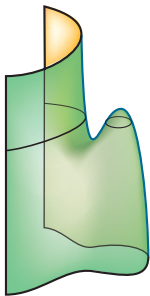
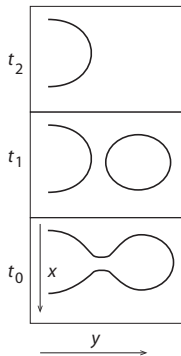


Theorem

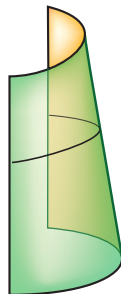
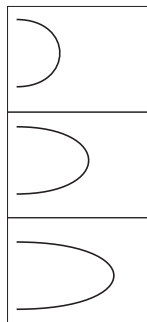
The naturally monoidal, strictly 2-pivotal, weakly 3-pivotal, rotationally commutative strictly 3-tortile 3-category with one object that is freely generated by a weakly self-invertible non-identity 1-morphism is equivalent to the 3-category of isotopy classes of surfaces properly embedded in $\mathbb{R}^2 \times [0, 1]$.

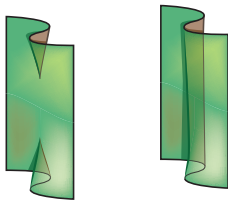
OK. So now here is the sketch of the proof.

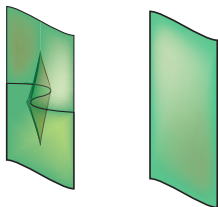


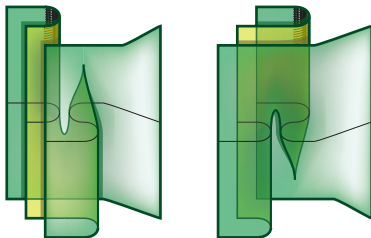


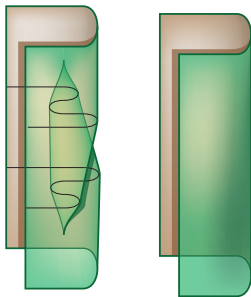
$$\int \dot{\mathbf{r}} \cdot d\mathbf{r} =$$

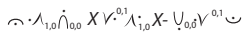












Fundamental 3-goupoid

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Thank you

That's my story.

Thank you

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