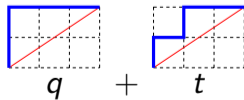
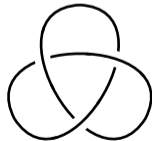
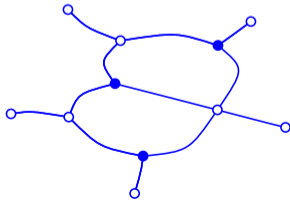


Positroids, knots, and q, t -Catalan numbers

Pavel Galashin (UCLA)

March 26, 2021

Joint work with Thomas Lam ([arXiv:2012.09745](https://arxiv.org/abs/2012.09745))



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- Point count? Poincaré polynomial? $\mathcal{P}(\Pi_{k,n}^{\circ}; q, t)$?

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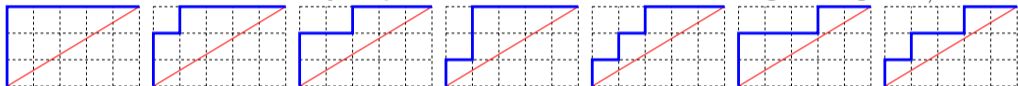
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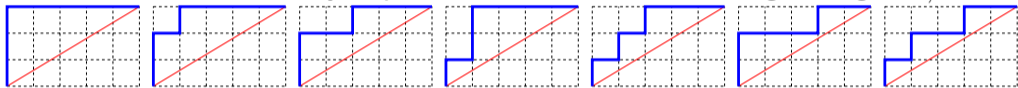
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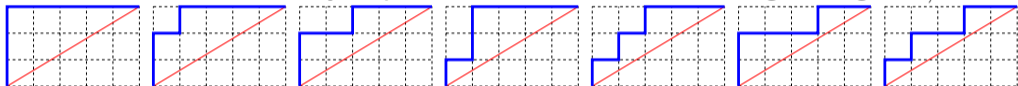


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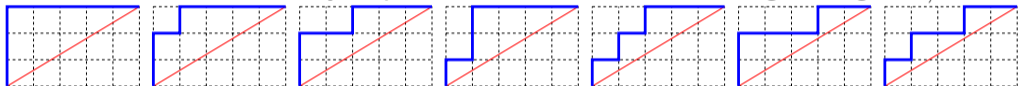
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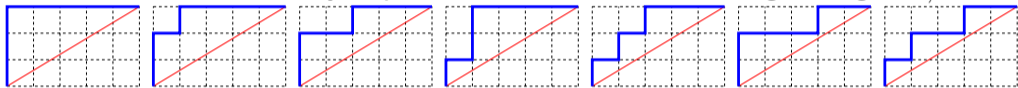
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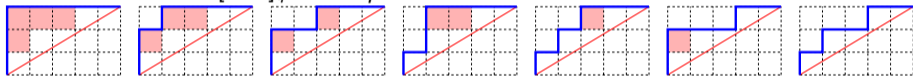
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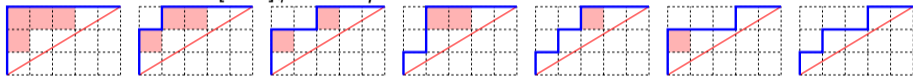
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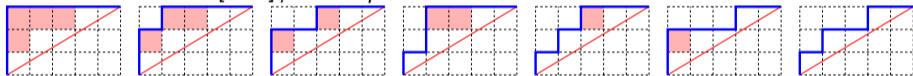
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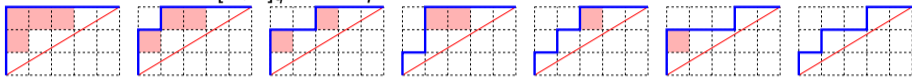
Theorem (G.–Lam (2020))

Let $\gcd(k, n) = 1$. Then the *point count* and the *Poincaré polynomial* of $\Pi_{k,n}^\circ$ are

$$\#\Pi_{k,n}^\circ(\mathbb{F}_q) = (q-1)^{n-1} \cdot C'_{k,n-k}(q), \quad \mathcal{P}(\Pi_{k,n}^\circ; q) = (q+1)^{n-1} \cdot C''_{k,n-k}(q^2).$$

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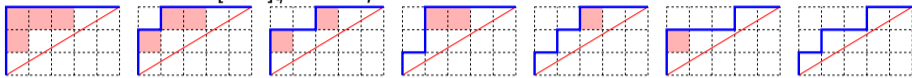
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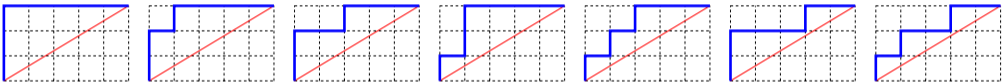
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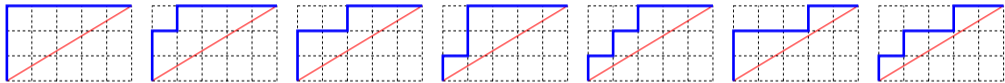


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[LS16] Thomas Lam and David E. Speyer. Cohomology of cluster varieties. I. Locally acyclic case. [arXiv:1604.06843](https://arxiv.org/abs/1604.06843).

[Sco06] J. S. Scott. Grassmannians and cluster algebras. *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* (3), 92(2):345–380, 2006.

[GL19] Pavel Galashin and Thomas Lam. Positroid varieties and cluster algebras. [arXiv:1906.03501](https://arxiv.org/abs/1906.03501).

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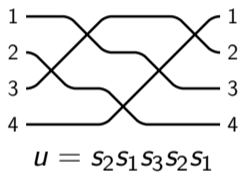
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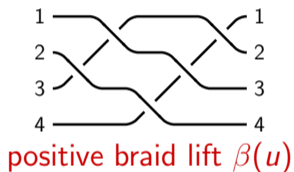
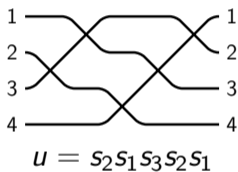
$$\mathcal{P}(R_{v,w}^\circ/T; q, t) = ???$$

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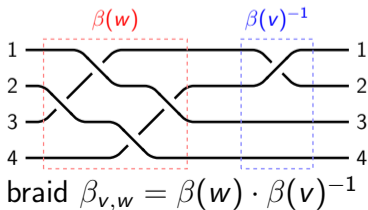
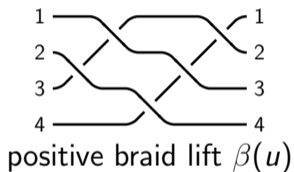
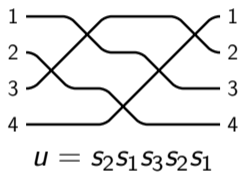


$$u = s_2 s_1 s_3 s_2 s_1$$

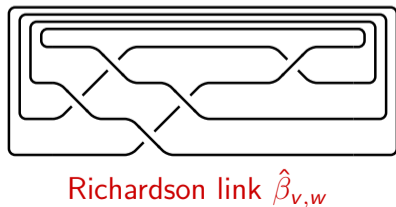
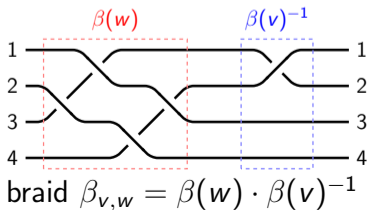
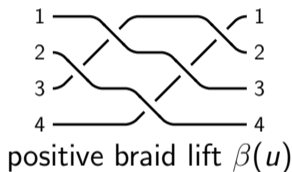
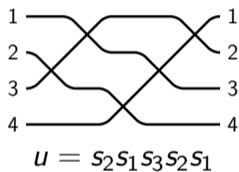
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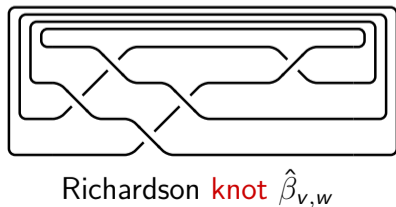
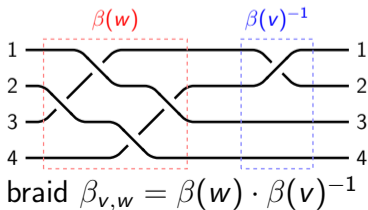
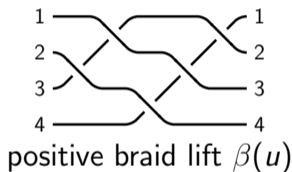
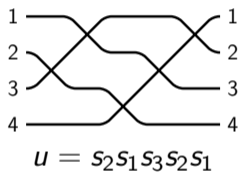
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- When $c(wv^{-1}) = 1$, $\hat{\beta}_{v,w}$ is a **knot**, i.e., has a unique connected component.




Given a link L , the **HOMFLY polynomial** $P(L; a, q)$ is defined by $P(\bigcirc) = 1$ and

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The diagram shows three circular diagrams enclosed in dashed lines. The first, labeled L_+ , shows two strands crossing with the strand from the top-left to the bottom-right. The second, labeled L_- , shows two strands crossing with the strand from the top-right to the bottom-left. The third, labeled L_0 , shows two strands that do not cross, instead curving away from each other to form a smooth shape.


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