

ON THE COHOMOLOGY OF SPACES OF LINKS AND BRAIDS VIA CONFIGURATION SPACE INTEGRALS

ISMAR VOLIĆ

ABSTRACT. We study the cohomology of spaces of string links and braids in \mathbb{R}^n for $n \geq 3$ using configuration space integrals. For $n > 3$, these integrals give a chain map from certain diagram complexes to the deRham algebra of differential forms on these spaces. For $n = 3$, they produce all finite type invariants of string links and braids.

1. INTRODUCTION

The goal of this paper is to establish and study configuration space integrals for spaces of string (or long) links¹ and pure braids in \mathbb{R}^n for $n \geq 3$. This should be thought of as a generalization of the study of such integrals in the case of knots and long knots. Namely, in [7], Cattaneo, Cotta-Ramusino, and Longoni define a cochain map

$$\mathcal{D} \longrightarrow \Omega^* \mathcal{K}^n \quad (1)$$

between a certain diagram complex \mathcal{D} and the deRham complex of space of knots (and long knots) \mathcal{K}^n in \mathbb{R}^n for $n > 3$ via configuration space integrals, defined essentially as the following: A diagram $\Gamma \in \mathcal{D}$ is used as a prescription for pulling back a product of volume forms on S^{n-1} to a space $C[k, s; \mathcal{K}^n, \mathbb{R}^n]$, which is a bundle over \mathcal{K}^n whose fiber over $K \in \mathcal{K}^n$ is the compactified configuration space of $k + s$ points in \mathbb{R}^n , the first k of which are constrained to lie on K . This form can then be pushed forward to \mathcal{K}^n , i.e. integrated along the fiber of the map $C[k, s; \mathcal{K}^n, \mathbb{R}^n] \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^n$.

Cattaneo, Cotta-Ramusino, and Longoni have further shown that, for any k , the space of knots has cohomology classes in arbitrarily high degrees in

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¹The reader should keep in mind that when we say string links we do not mean *homotopy* string links as is sometimes the case in the literature; see Definition 1.1.

[8] by studying certain algebraic structures on \mathcal{D} that correspond to those in the cohomology ring of spaces of knots. Longoni also proved in [20] that some of these classes arise from non-trivalent diagrams. An analog for long knots was given in [25] by Sakai who combined the configuration space integrals with Budney's action of the little discs operad on \mathcal{K}^n [6]. Sakai has further defined configuration space integrals for embeddings of long planes $\text{Emb}(\mathbb{R}^j, \mathbb{R}^n)$ [24]. In another recent work, Koytcheff [18] has reinterpreted configuration space integrals in a homotopy-theoretic way that does not use integration. The advantage is that he obtains integral, rather than real, classes in the cohomology of knots.

The results in [7] are in many respects a culmination of work begun by Guadagnini, Martellini, and Mintchev [11] and Bar-Natan [2] and further developed by Bott and Taubes [5] (in the literature, configuration space integrals are often referred to as "Bott-Taubes integrals") and D. Thurston [27]. Kontsevich had also studied similar integration techniques in [16]. The focus of Bott-Taubes and D. Thurston's work was knots in the classical dimension $n = 3$, and the main results in knot theory which uses configuration space integrals is that they represent a universal finite type knot invariant, due to D. Thurston (see also [31]).

In the present work, we generalize both the results of Cattaneo-Cotta-Ramusino-Longoni and D. Thurston. To elaborate, we first need to define the spaces in question precisely.

Definition 1.1. For $n \geq 3$, define

- *Space of string links, or long links, of m components in \mathbb{R}^n* , denoted by \mathcal{L}_m^n , to be the space of embeddings $\text{Emb}(\coprod_m \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^n)$ of the disjoint union of m copies of \mathbb{R} in \mathbb{R}^n that agree, outside of $\{-1, 1\} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$, with some fixed linear embedding of $\coprod_m \mathbb{R}$ in \mathbb{R}^n which maps each \mathbb{R} to a line parallel to the line $(x, 0, 0, \dots, 0)$ in \mathbb{R}^n ;
- *Space of "flattened" pure braids of m components in \mathbb{R}^n* , denoted by \mathcal{B}_m^n , to be the subspace of the space of embeddings $\text{Emb}(\coprod_m \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^n)$ defined above determined by those embeddings whose normalized derivative on each of the copies of \mathbb{R}
 - (1) has positive first component, and further
 - (2) misses some fixed small neighborhoods U_N and U_S of the north and south poles, respectively, of the standard sphere in \mathbb{R}^n .

Note that if one takes away condition (2), then the second space is the standard space of pure braids of m components. Its subspace \mathcal{B}_m^n is very closely related to it since it is immediate that any pure braid is isotopic to a braid in \mathcal{B}_m^n . The isotopy is given by "flattening" the braid as much as necessary so that the tangent vector always misses U_N and U_S . This is

of course not always possible with links in \mathcal{L}_m^n because condition (1) is not satisfied.

We will usually refer to “long links” simply as “links” and to elements of \mathcal{B}_m^n as “braids” throughout. In fact, we will often simply say “links” for either space and will make the distinction clear when necessary. Both links and braids are interesting in its own right and have been studied extensively. More about our motivation for studying them is given below.

Our main results can now be summarized as

Theorem 1.2. *For each $o > 0$, $d \geq 0$, and $n > 3$, there exist diagram complexes $\mathcal{LD}^{o,d}$ and $\mathcal{BD}^{o,d}$ and cochain maps*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{LD}^{o,*} &\longrightarrow \Omega^{(n-3)o+*}(\mathcal{L}_m^n) \\ \mathcal{BD}^{o,*} &\longrightarrow \Omega^{(n-3)o+*}(\mathcal{B}_m^n) \end{aligned}$$

given by configuration space integrals. For $n = 3$, these maps give isomorphisms between $H^0(\mathcal{LD}^{o,0})$ and $H^0(\mathcal{BD}^{o,0})$ and finite type invariants of order o of those spaces.

One immediately has the following

Conjecture 1.3. *The cochain maps from Theorem 1.2 are quasi-isomorphisms for $n > 3$.*

The evidence for this conjecture comes from the case of knots, where it seems likely that the bicomplex of diagrams is quasi-isomorphic to the E_1 page of the Vassiliev spectral sequence [28]. The latter is known to converge to the cohomology of knots for $n > 3$ and collapses at E_2 [19]. Vassiliev-like spectral sequences for spaces of links have been constructed in [23], and the next step should be to show that they collapse as in the case of knots.

The part of Theorem 1.2 which states that there exist cochain maps is proved later as Theorem 3.7. The result about finite type invariants is Theorem 4.11. The diagram complexes, defined in Section 2, should be thought of as just a convenient way of keeping track of integrals along the interior and the boundary of compactified configuration spaces. Before we define the integrals, we will have to do away with one of the more technical aspects of the story. Namely, in order for integrals to converge, configuration spaces have to be compactified. This construction is reviewed in Section 3.1, as is the construction of certain spaces analogous to $C[k, s; \mathcal{K}^n, \mathbb{R}^n]$ which fiber over our link and braid spaces. We then define the integrals in Section 3.2 and show that they produce chain maps given in Theorem 1.2 when $n > 3$. This directly generalizes the main results from [7] to spaces of links and braids. The argument is essentially to show that the configuration space integrals vanish along most of the codimension one boundaries of the compactified configuration spaces.

The difference for $n = 3$ comes from the fact that the integrals along some faces do not necessarily vanish for all diagrams. However, this can be fixed when $d = 0$ (the interesting degree which contains link invariants), and this is done in Theorem 4.5. The diagram complexes become complexes of *trivalent diagrams* which have received much attention in recent years [3, 20] and provide a bridge to finite type theory. We recall some facts about these in Section 4.1 and in Section 4.3 prove the second part of Theorem 1.2 after reviewing the basics of finite type theory. This result is the analog of D. Thurston's results from [27] about configuration space integrals classifying finite type invariants for knots.

This purpose of this paper is two-fold: On one hand, we provide generalizations to links and braids of the many results involving configuration space integrals for knots, but we do so in a fashion which streamlines and brings together the often disparate literature on the subject. In particular, the cases of classical knots and knots in codimension > 2 have often been treated differently and from separate points of view, and our goal is to bring those cases together in this work.

Secondly, we wish to apply the results of this paper in the setting of manifold calculus of functors. Namely, B. Munson and the author have initiated in [22, 23] the study of spaces of links by defining certain multi-towers of spaces whose stages represent approximations to spaces of links. In particular, these multi-towers are expected to classify all finite type invariants of links and braids. The analogous result for knots was established in [30]. The key in showing such a classification statement is the extension of configuration space integrals from knots to links and braids, which is precisely what is done in this paper. This extension can then be further modified so that the target of the integrals is stages of the multi-towers (for knots, this was done in [29]). This modification will be addressed in a future paper. It is expected that factoring configuration space integrals through stages of the Taylor multi-towers will also lead to a new proof that finite type invariants separate braids and homotopy string links as well as new connections to and generalizations of Milnor invariants.

Here are some further questions that immediately arise from the results in this paper:

- If one thinks of \mathcal{B}_m^n as $\Omega C(m, \mathbb{R}^{n-1})$, the loop space of the configuration space of m points in \mathbb{R}^{n-1} (to pass to this model, one would require a constant, rather than just positive, derivative in Definition 1.1), then one should have another interesting connection between the work here and the work done on the homology of \mathcal{B}_m^n by F. Cohen and Gitler [9] and Kohno [14]. In particular, Kohno constructs invariants on \mathcal{B}_m^n via integrals which are likely related to ours. The difference comes from the fact that we are

forced to think of braids as a subspace of a certain space of embeddings, mainly because of Proposition 3.4 and the definitions surrounding it. One should be able to reconcile the two points of view and in particular simplify the braid diagram complex from Section 2 so that the connected components of diagrams have external vertices only along “vertical slices”. This would reflect the fact that braids can be parametrized with a single loop parameter. If this were possible, configuration space integrals for braids would simplify greatly and the anomaly (see Section 4.2) would in particular disappear.

- One should also be able to define configuration space integrals for the space of *homotopy* string links [12, 21]. The problem, however, is that the most natural definition of this space is as a subspace of the space of immersions of $\coprod \mathbb{R}$ in \mathbb{R}^n , in which case it is not clear that the analog of the compactified configuration spaces from Section 3.1 for homotopy string links would be a manifold with corners.

- It is known that finite type invariants separate braids [14, 4]. It should be possible to reprove this result using configuration space integrals defined here.

2. DIAGRAM COMPLEXES

Given integers $n \geq 3$ and $m \geq 1$, we will consider connected diagrams Γ consisting of m oriented line segments labeled $1, 2, \dots, m$, with some number of vertices on or off them (see Figure 1). A vertex lying on a segment will be called *external* and will otherwise be called *internal*. Internal vertices are at least trivalent. Each segment always has two external vertices at its endpoints. External vertices on the j th segment are labeled v_1^j, v_2^j, \dots in linear order. Internal vertices are also labeled.

Remark 2.1. This terminology comes from diagrams associated to ordinary closed knots where there is only one segment, drawn as a circle. Vertices that are not on the circle are usually drawn inside it, and are labeled “internal”, while those on the circle are labeled “external”.

Vertices may be joined by *edges*. We identify four types of edges:

- *internal edge*, connecting two internal vertices;
- *mixed edge*, connecting an internal vertex and an external vertex;
- *chord*, connecting two external vertices;
- *loop*, connecting an external vertex to itself.

From now on, when we say “edge”, we will mean any of the above types of edges unless otherwise specified.

We also identify

- *arcs*, which are parts of line segments between two consecutive external vertices.

We will denote an edge or an arc with endpoints a and b by (a, b) .

A diagram may not contain an edge connecting an internal vertex to itself. All edges are oriented. Further,

- for n even, edges are labeled $1, 2, 3, \dots$;
- for n odd, edges are oriented.

A *connected component* of a diagram is a subset of its vertices and edges which is not connected by an edge to any other part of the diagram (we disregard the arcs when identifying connected components).

Given a diagram Γ , let

- $|e|$ = number of edges of Γ ;
- $|v_{ext}|$ = number of external vertices of Γ ;
- $|v_{int}|$ = number of internal vertices of Γ .

Definition 2.2. Define the *order* and *degree* of Γ to be

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ord } \Gamma &= |e| - |v_{int}| \\ \text{deg } \Gamma &= 2|e| - 3|v_{int}| - |v_{ext}|. \end{aligned}$$

Definition 2.3. Define $\mathcal{LD}_{even}^{o,d}$ and $\mathcal{BD}_{even}^{o,d}$ (resp. $\mathcal{LD}_{odd}^{o,d}$ and $\mathcal{BD}_{odd}^{o,d}$) to be real vector spaces generated by diagrams Γ described above for n even (resp. odd) of order o and degree d modulo subspaces generated by the relations

- (1) If Γ contains more than one edge between two vertices, then $\Gamma = 0$;
- (2) If n is odd and Γ and Γ' differ by a permutation of the internal vertices or ordering of edges, then $\Gamma = (-1)^\sigma \Gamma'$ in $\mathcal{LD}_{odd}^{o,d}$ and $\mathcal{BD}_{odd}^{o,d}$, where σ is the sum of the order of the permutation and the number of edges whose orientation is different;
- (3) If n is even and Γ and Γ' differ by a permutation of the edge labels, then $\Gamma = (-1)^\sigma \Gamma'$ in $\mathcal{LD}_{even}^{o,d}$ and $\mathcal{BD}_{even}^{o,d}$, where σ is the order of the permutation of the edges;

and additionally in the case of $\mathcal{BD}_{even}^{o,d}$ and $\mathcal{BD}_{odd}^{o,d}$,

- (4) If Γ contains a loop, or a chord connecting external vertices on a single segment, then $\Gamma = 0$.

Define \mathcal{LD}_{even} , \mathcal{BD}_{even} , \mathcal{LD}_{odd} , and \mathcal{BD}_{odd} to be direct sums of vector spaces above for all o and d .

An example of a diagram in \mathcal{LD}_{odd} is given in Figure 1. In case when there is only one line segment, this gives precisely the complex associated to knots defined in [7]. The last relation corresponds to the fact that braids always “flow” in one direction.

When there is no danger of confusion, we will drop the subscripts and refer to our diagram spaces as \mathcal{LD} and \mathcal{BD} and will only make comments about parity when necessary.

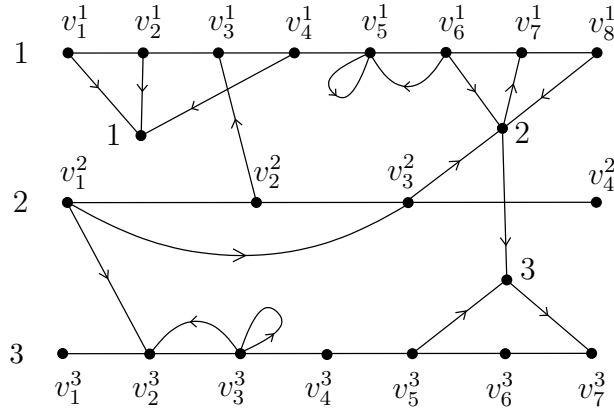


FIGURE 1. Example of an element of \mathcal{LD}_{odd} for $m = 3$. This is not an element of \mathcal{BD}_{odd} because of the loops and chords (v_5^1, v_1^1) , (v_3^3, v_3^3) , (v_5^1, v_6^1) , (v_1^2, v_3^2) , and (v_2^3, v_3^3) .

The coboundary operator will be defined via contraction of edges. More precisely, let e be a internal edge, a mixed edge, or an arc in a diagram Γ and define Γ/e to be the graph obtained by contracting e . The labels in the new diagram are as follows:

- Orientations of edges other than e remain unchanged;
- The vertex that remains after contraction retains the higher of the two endpoint labels;
- If a vertex (resp. edge) has a label higher than the label of the vertex that remains after contraction (resp. label of e), its label is reduced by one.

Definition 2.4. Define the differential δ on \mathcal{LD} and \mathcal{BD} as a linear extension of

$$\delta(\Gamma) = \sum_{\substack{\text{internal edges, mixed edges,} \\ \text{or arcs } e \text{ of } \Gamma}} (-1)^{\epsilon(e)} \Gamma/e. \tag{2}$$

where $\epsilon(e)$ is a sign given as follows:

- Suppose n is odd and e in an edge or an arc, or suppose n is even and e is an arc (but not an edge). Suppose e connects vertex i to vertex j according to the orientation of the edge or arc. Then

$$\epsilon(e) = \begin{cases} (-1)^j, & j > i, \\ (-1)^{i+1}, & j < i. \end{cases} \tag{3}$$

- Suppose n is even and e is an edge. Then

$$\epsilon(e) = (-1)^{(\text{label of } e) + |v_{ext}| + 1}. \tag{4}$$

This differential will later correspond precisely to Stokes' Theorem and integration over faces of compactified configuration spaces.

Theorem 2.5. *The map δ is well-defined and gives a coboundary operator on \mathcal{LD} and \mathcal{BD} with respect to the grading by degree d .*

Proof. This is precisely the content of Theorem 4.2 in [7]. The only adjustment is to think of the set of labels of external vertices in that theorem as partitioned into m subsets (corresponding to external vertices now lying on m different segments rather than on only one). \square

Remark 2.6. Note that δ does not affect the order of a diagram.

Remark 2.7. Cattaneo, Cotta-Ramusino, and Longoni define an algebra structure on their diagram complex via shuffle product of external vertices. This product turns the complex into a differential graded Hopf algebra [8, Theorem 3.2]. The same can be done to our diagram complexes. The shuffle product is simply defined on external vertices on each segment separately. Thus if the sets of external vertices of Γ_1 and Γ_2 are $(V_{i_1}, V_{i_2}, \dots, V_{i_m})$ and $(V_{j_1}, V_{j_2}, \dots, V_{j_m})$ respectively, then a shuffle would be an m -tuple

$$(\sigma_1(V_{i_1} \cup V_{j_1}), \sigma_2(V_{i_2} \cup V_{j_2}), \dots, \sigma_m(V_{i_m} \cup V_{j_m}))$$

where each σ_k is a permutation of the union $V_{i_k} \cup V_{j_k}$ which preserves the linear order of elements of V_{i_k} and V_{j_k} .

3. CONFIGURATION SPACE INTEGRALS

3.1. Bundles of compactified configuration spaces over links. Since we need to integrate over configuration spaces of points in \mathbb{R}^n , which are open and thus bring convergence of integrals into question, we will instead use their Fulton-MacPherson compactifications [10, 1]. In these compactifications, configuration points are allowed to come together, while their directions and relative rates of approach are kept track of. The resulting spaces are compact manifolds with corners which are homotopy equivalent to the open configuration spaces. The original definition of the compactification replaces each diagonal in the product of copies of \mathbb{R}^n by their blowups. We will use an alternative one which does not depend of blowups, due to Kontsevich and Soibelman [17] and Sinha [26].

Fix $n \geq 3$ and let $C_0(p, \mathbb{R}^n)$ denote the configuration space of p points x_1, x_2, \dots, x_p in \mathbb{R}^n (thus $x_i \neq x_j$ for all $i \neq j$). For points x_i, x_j , and x_k , with $1 \leq i < j < k \leq p$, let

$$v_{ij} = \frac{x_j - x_i}{|x_j - x_i|} \in S^{n-1}, \quad a_{ijk} = \frac{|x_i - x_j|}{|x_i - x_k|} \in [0, \infty],$$

where $[0, \infty]$ is the one-point compactification of $[0, \infty)$. We then have a map

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma: C(p, \mathbb{R}^n) &\longrightarrow (\mathbb{R}^n)^p \times (S^{n-1})^{\binom{p}{2}} \times [0, \infty]^{\binom{p}{3}} \\ (x_1, \dots, x_p) &\longmapsto (x_1, \dots, x_p, v_{12}, \dots, v_{ij}, \dots, v_{(p-1)p}, \\ &\quad a_{123}, \dots, a_{ijk}, \dots, a_{(p-2)(p-1)p}). \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

Definition 3.1. Define $C[p, \mathbb{R}^n]$ to be the closure of $\gamma(C(p, \mathbb{R}^n))$ in $(\mathbb{R}^n)^p \times (S^{n-1})^{\binom{p}{2}} \times [0, \infty]^{\binom{p}{3}}$.

Theorem 3.2 ([26], Corollary 4.5 and Lemma 4.12). *Space $C[p, \mathbb{R}^n]$ is a manifold with corners homotopy equivalent to the Fulton-MacPherson compactification of $C(p, \mathbb{R}^n)$.*

In addition, $C[p, \mathbb{R}^n]$ is a manifold with boundary components given by points colliding as well as points escaping to infinity. The latter faces come from the fact that the proper compactification (one that is actually compact) of $C(p, \mathbb{R}^n)$ is $C[\{x_1, \dots, x_p\} \cup \{\infty\}, S^n]$, where $\{\infty\}$ is some fixed point on the sphere. But since \mathbb{R}^n is $S^n \setminus \{\infty\}$, we may as well consider $C[p, \mathbb{R}^n]$ while paying attention to extra faces occurring when configuration points tend to infinity.

Codimension one faces of $C[p, \mathbb{R}^n]$ are given by a group of points coming together at the same time (as opposed to some colliding, then others joining them later).

Definition 3.3. Define the space $C[j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m, s; \mathcal{L}_m^n, \mathbb{R}^n]$ as the pullback

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C[j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m, s; \mathcal{L}_m^n, \mathbb{R}^n] & \longrightarrow & C[j_1 + j_2 + \dots + j_m + s, \mathbb{R}^n] \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi \\ (C[j_1, \mathbb{R}] \times C[j_2, \mathbb{R}] \times \dots \times C[j_m, \mathbb{R}]) \times \mathcal{L}_m^n & \xrightarrow{ev} & C[j_1 + j_2 + \dots + j_m, \mathbb{R}^n] \end{array}$$

where π is the projection and ev is the evaluation of a link with m strands where the first strand is evaluated on the first j_1 points, second on next j_2 points, and so on.

Similarly define $C[j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m, s; \mathcal{B}_m^n, \mathbb{R}^n]$ by replacing \mathcal{L}_m^n with \mathcal{B}_m^n in the above diagram.

Definition 3.3 is analogous to the one for the space of knots given on page 5283 of [5]. Also analogous is the following result, which is a special case of Proposition A.3 in [5].

Proposition 3.4. *The pullbacks $C[j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m, s; \mathcal{L}_m^n, \mathbb{R}^n]$ and $C[j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m, s; \mathcal{B}_m^n, \mathbb{R}^n]$ are smooth manifolds with corners which fiber over \mathcal{L}_m^n and \mathcal{B}_m^n , respectively.*

One should think of $C[j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m, s; \mathcal{L}_m^n, \mathbb{R}^n]$ (and analogously of the other space) as the space whose fiber over $LK \in \mathcal{L}_m^n$ is the space of $j_1 + j_2 + \dots + j_m + s$ configuration points in \mathbb{R}^n with the first j_1 restricted to lie on the first strand of a given link, the second j_2 on the second, etc., while the last s are free to move in \mathbb{R}^n . We will denote such a fiber by $C[j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m, s; LK, \mathbb{R}^n]$ (or $C[j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m, s; B, \mathbb{R}^n]$ for $B \in \mathcal{B}_m^n$). The connection to the diagram complexes defined earlier should start becoming clearer; these configuration points correspond to vertices on or off the line segments.

Remark 3.5. As mentioned in the introduction, it would have been nice to define a diagram complex and configuration space integrals for the space of homotopy string links as well. However, it is not clear how to establish Proposition 3.4 for this case. The problem is that the homotopy link space is a subspace of the space of immersions, and Proposition A.3 in [5] requires points in the link space to be embeddings.

3.2. Constructing cohomology classes of link spaces. We now want to construct morphisms of chain complexes $\mathcal{LD}^{o,*} \rightarrow \Omega^{(n-3)o+*}(\mathcal{L}_m^n)$ and $\mathcal{BD}^{o,*} \rightarrow \Omega^{(n-3)o+*}(\mathcal{B}_m^n)$, where Ω is the usual deRham algebra of differential forms. The morphisms will be given by a modification of the Bott-Taubes configuration space integration [5]. We will describe the construction for $\mathcal{LD}^{o,d}$ and then mention how it changes for the other space.

Let $n \geq 3$. Given $\Gamma \in \mathcal{LD}^{o,d}$ with j_i external vertices on the i th strand for $1 \leq i \leq m$, s internal vertices, and $|e|$ non-loop edges, consider the map

$$\phi_\Gamma: C[j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m, s; \mathcal{L}_m^n, \mathbb{R}^n] \longrightarrow S^{|e|(n-1)}$$

given by the product of the normalized difference of those pairs of points in $C[j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m, s; \mathcal{L}_m^n, \mathbb{R}^n]$ for which there exists an edge in Γ . (We first have to label the last s points in $C[j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m, s; \mathcal{L}_m^n, \mathbb{R}^n]$ and corresponding internal vertices in Γ the same way; this is already done for the external vertices by construction since those are labeled in a linear order as are the configuration points on the link strands.)

For each loop on Γ , instead of the normalized difference, we use the normalized derivative of the strand that has the loop. We denote the product of all such maps by

$$(\partial \mathcal{L}_m^n)_\Gamma: C[j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m, s; \mathcal{L}_m^n, \mathbb{R}^n] \longrightarrow S^{(\# \text{ of loops in } \Gamma)(n-1)}.$$

Now let $sym_{S^{n-1}}$ be a normalized top form on S^{n-1} , by which we mean that its pullback via the antipodal map preserves it, up to sign. We will further require $sym_{S^{n-1}}$ to be supported in U_N and U_S (see (2) of Definition 1.1). Letting ω be the product of $|e| + (\# \text{ of loops in } \Gamma)$ such top forms

on S^{n-1} , define the pullback form α on $C[j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m, s; \mathcal{L}_m^n, \mathbb{R}^n]$ by

$$\alpha = (\phi_\Gamma \times (\partial \mathcal{L}_m^n)_\Gamma)^* \omega.$$

Finally, α can be pushed forward along the fiber of the bundle map

$$\pi_{\mathcal{L}}: C[j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m, s; \mathcal{L}_m^n, \mathbb{R}^n] \longrightarrow \mathcal{L}_m^n.$$

We will denote the resulting form by $(I_{\mathcal{L}})_\Gamma$. Its degree is

$$\begin{aligned} \deg(I_{\mathcal{L}})_\Gamma &= (\text{degree of } \alpha) - (\text{dimension of fiber of } \pi_{\mathcal{L}}) \\ &= (n-1)|e| - (ns + j_1 + j_2 + \dots + j_m) \\ &= (n-1)|e| - n|v_{int}| - |v_{ext}| \\ &= (n-3)o + d \end{aligned}$$

where as usual $o = \text{ord } \Gamma$ and $d = \text{deg } \Gamma$.

The value of $(I_{\mathcal{L}})_\Gamma$ on an $((n-3)o + d)$ -chain sitting over $LK \in \mathcal{L}_m^n$ is therefore

$$(I_{\mathcal{L}})_\Gamma(LK) = \int_{\pi_{\mathcal{L}}^{-1}(LK) = C[j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m, s; LK, \mathbb{R}^n]} \alpha.$$

We thus get a linear map

$$\begin{aligned} I_{\mathcal{L}}: \mathcal{LD}^{o,d} &\longrightarrow \Omega^{(n-3)o+d}(\mathcal{L}_m^n) \\ \Gamma &\longmapsto \left(LK \mapsto (I_{\mathcal{L}})_\Gamma(LK) = \int_{C[j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m, s; LK, \mathbb{R}^n]} \alpha \right). \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

The corresponding construction for $\Gamma \in \mathcal{BD}^{o,d}$ is identical, except now the total space is $C[j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m, s; \mathcal{B}_m^n, \mathbb{R}^n]$. However, since $\mathcal{BD}^{o,d}$ has no loops, α is defined just as the pullback $\phi_\Gamma^* \omega$. The map corresponding to $I_{\mathcal{L}}$ will be denoted by $I_{\mathcal{B}}$.

Proposition 3.6. *The maps*

$$\begin{aligned} I_{\mathcal{L}}: \mathcal{LD}^{o,d} &\longrightarrow \Omega^{(n-3)o+d}(\mathcal{L}_m^n) \\ I_{\mathcal{B}}: \mathcal{BD}^{o,d} &\longrightarrow \Omega^{(n-3)o+d}(\mathcal{B}_m^n) \end{aligned}$$

are compatible with the relations from Definition 2.3.

Proof. To simplify notation, denote both maps by I .

For the first relation, if a diagram has a double edge, then two of the maps to the product of spheres are the same, and I thus factors through $S^{(n-1)|e|(\# \text{ of loops in } \Gamma)-1}$. For dimensional reasons, the pullback of ω thus must be 0 (see, for example, [13, Proposition 5.24] for details).

It is also clear that I respects the orientation relations (2) and (3) since permuting the labels of the configuration points off the link (these correspond to internal vertices) may change the orientation of the fibers $\pi_{\mathcal{L}}^{-1}(LK)$

for n odd; changing edge orientations composes ϕ_Γ with some number of antipodal maps which may introduce a sign for n odd; and permuting the edge labels permutes the various wedge factors $\text{sym}_{S^{n-1}}$ in ω and may introduce a sign for n even. All the signs in the diagram complexes have been defined to be compatible with the corresponding sign changes in I . \square

The following is the main theorem of the paper.

Theorem 3.7. *Let $m \geq 1$. For $n > 3$, the maps $I_{\mathcal{L}}$ and $I_{\mathcal{B}}$ are morphisms of cochain complexes.*

Remark 3.8. This is a generalization of the same statement for knots, namely Theorem 1.1 in [7].

Proof. Consider first the map $I_{\mathcal{L}}$. The differential in $\Omega^{(n-3)o+d}(\mathcal{L}_m^n)$ is given by Stokes' Theorem which says that

$$d(I_{\mathcal{L}})_\Gamma = \pi_* d\alpha - \int_{\partial C[j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m, s; LK, \mathbb{R}^n]} \alpha.$$

The first term is zero since α is closed. The second is the sum of the pushforwards of α along all the codimension one boundaries of $C[j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m, s; LK, \mathbb{R}^n]$ (to which α extends smoothly; see [5, 31]).

We identify three types of codimension one boundary:

- *principal faces*, characterized by two points coming together;
- *hidden faces*, characterized by more than two points coming together;
- *faces at infinity*, characterized by one or more points tending to infinity.

The differential in $\mathcal{LD}^{o,d}$ has been defined so as to correspond precisely to certain principal faces. Namely, for $\Gamma \in \mathcal{LD}^{o,d}$, $(I_{\mathcal{L}})_{d\Gamma}$ is the form obtained by adding the integrals of α over all principal faces of $C[j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m, s; \mathcal{L}_m^n, \mathbb{R}^n]$. We just need to show that the integral along those principal faces which do not share a mixed or internal edge is zero. This is accomplished by noting that, if x_1 and x_2 collide and there is no map keeping track of the direction between them, then the restriction of the map $\phi_\Gamma \times (\partial \mathcal{L}_m^n)_\Gamma$ to that principal face, which we will denote by $\partial_{x_1=x_2} C[j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m, s; LK, \mathbb{R}^n]$, factors through a space in which x_1 and x_2 are allowed to pass through each other. In other words, let $C'[j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m, s; \mathcal{L}_m^n, \mathbb{R}^n]$ be the space where the $x_1 = x_2$ diagonal has not been blown up (or map γ has been modified appropriately). Then we have a factorization

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \partial_{x_1=x_2} C[j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m, s; LK, \mathbb{R}^n] & \xrightarrow{(\phi_\Gamma \times (\partial \mathcal{L}_m^n)_\Gamma)|_{x_1=x_2}} & S^{(|e| + (\# \text{ of loops in } \Gamma))(n-1)} \\ & \searrow & \nearrow \\ & \partial_{x_1=x_2} C'[j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m, s; LK, \mathbb{R}^n] & \end{array}$$

The dimension of $\partial_{x_1=x_2} C'[j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m, s; LK, \mathbb{R}^n]$ is strictly less than that of $\partial_{x_1=x_2} C[j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m, s; LK, \mathbb{R}^n]$ since $n > 3$ (x_1 and x_2 coming together in the first space is a boundary of codimension at least 3). Thus α must be zero.

Note that this argument works any time the subset of colliding vertices can be broken up into two connected subsets. Details in the case of knots and $n = 3$ can be found in [31, Proposition 4.1], but the statement generalizes easily to our case.

To prove the theorem, it then remains to show that the integrals along hidden faces and faces at infinity vanish.

Vanishing along hidden faces: The proof for the case of knots [7, Theorem A.6] applies in an identical way here. It is important to note that this is where the assumption $n > 3$ is needed (the rest of the arguments work for $n = 3$ as well).

Vanishing along faces at infinity: This is essentially the content of [29, Lemma 3.9], which is the same statement for knots. The only new kind of face at infinity is one where two external vertices on different strands escape to infinity. But then the vector between them is constant in the limit (since our links are linear outside a compact set) and so the restriction of $\phi_\Gamma \times (\partial \mathcal{L}_m^n)_\Gamma$ to this face factors through a point. The pullback α again must be zero.

The arguments for $I_{\mathcal{B}}$ are identical, except the last relation from Definition 2.3 has to be taken into account. But this is immediate since the condition (2) of Definition 1.1 means that, if x_1 and x_2 are points on the same braid strand, then the vector $(x_1 - x_2)/|x_1 - x_2|$ is never in U_N or U_S , and therefore the integral of the pullback of the normalized top form concentrated in those neighborhoods via this map must be zero. One has such an integral precisely when there is a chord on a single line segment in a diagram in $\mathcal{BD}^{o,d}$, in which case the diagram is set to zero. \square

Remark 3.9. Changing the form $sym_{S^{n-1}}$ to another symmetric form with support in U_N and U_S does not change the resulting cohomology class as the difference of integrals along the two forms for any diagram Γ is exact [7, Proposition 4.5].

It should be clear that the maps $I_{\mathcal{L}}$ and $I_{\mathcal{L}}$ are compatible with the usual inclusions of long knots and braids into links. Namely, with \mathcal{K}^n as before denoting the space of long knots in \mathbb{R}^n , one has a map

$$\mathcal{K}^n \longrightarrow \mathcal{L}_m^n$$

given by replacing the first strand of the long unlink by a long knot (scaled sufficiently so that it is away from the rest of the strands), and the induced

quotient map on deRham algebras

$$\Omega^*(\mathcal{L}_m^n) \longrightarrow \Omega^*(\mathcal{K}_n).$$

Associated to \mathcal{K}^n , one also has the diagram complex \mathcal{D} of Cattaneo, Cotta-Ramusino, and Longoni [7] mentioned in the introduction, which is defined exactly as \mathcal{LD} except that it consists of diagrams with only one line segment which contains all external vertices. There is thus an inclusion

$$\mathcal{D} \longrightarrow \mathcal{LD}$$

given by replacing the first segment of the empty diagram by a given diagram in \mathcal{D} . Further, the integration map in [7]

$$I_{\mathcal{K}}: \mathcal{D} \longrightarrow \Omega^*(\mathcal{K}_n)$$

is defined exactly as ours. Putting this together, we get that the composed map

$$\mathcal{D} \longrightarrow \mathcal{LD} \longrightarrow \Omega^*(\mathcal{L}_m^n) \longrightarrow \Omega^*(\mathcal{K}_n)$$

is precisely $I_{\mathcal{K}}$.

The situation is exactly the same for the inclusion of braids into links, i.e. the classes defined by $I_{\mathcal{L}}$ and $I_{\mathcal{B}}$ map to each other in a natural way.

4. THE CASE $n = 3$

The dimension $n = 3$ is of course in many respects the most interesting one, and we wish to pay attention to what classes in degree zero, or link invariants, our configuration space integrals might produce. As it turns out, they give all finite type, or Vassiliev, invariants. This is the subject of section 4.3 with some preliminary results about the diagram complexes and certain faces of compactified configuration spaces associated to this case established in sections 4.1 and 4.2.

4.1. Trivalent diagrams. To see what link invariants, i.e. elements of $H^0(\mathcal{L}_m^3)$ and $H^0(\mathcal{B}_m^3)$, our integrals generate, first note that if $n = 3$, then to obtain classes in H^0 , we must set $d = 0$. It is a simple combinatorial exercise to see that this forces diagrams in both of our diagram complexes to have trivalent internal and univalent external vertices (where we do not count arcs emanating from external vertices into their valence, only edges). Note also that such a graph cannot have loops. Its order is then half the total number of vertices. Such diagrams are known as *trivalent diagrams*. Before we state the main results about them which are of interest here, it is convenient to identify $H^0(\mathcal{LD}^{o,0})$ and $H^0(\mathcal{BD}^{o,0})$ with their duals (this is fine since we have a basis, namely the diagrams), in order to connect to the theory of finite type invariants in Section 4.3. We then have

Theorem 4.1. *The cohomology group $H^0(\mathcal{LD}^{o,0})$ is isomorphic to the dual of the subspace of trivalent diagrams $\mathcal{LD}^{o,0}$ in $\mathcal{LD}^{o,d}$ modulo STU and 1T relations pictured in Figures 2 and 3.*

The result is the same for $H^0(\mathcal{BD}^{o,0})$ except the 1T relation is not needed.

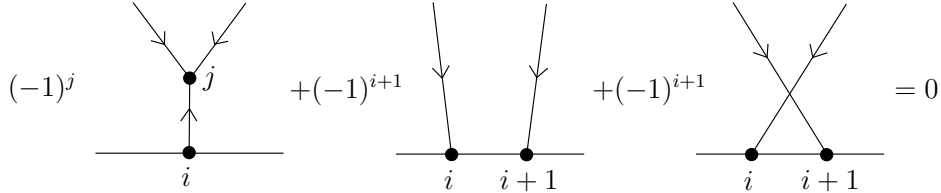


FIGURE 2. *STU* relation. No other edges connect to the pictured vertices and the diagrams are same outside pictured portions.

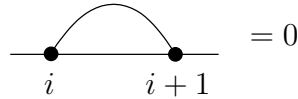


FIGURE 3. *1T* relation. The rest of the diagram is entirely outside the pictured portion.

Remark 4.2. For the braid case, 1T relation is unnecessary since those diagrams do not have chords with endpoints on the same segment.

Proof. The proof is immediate from considering what the adjoint to the differential δ must be. Since δ identifies vertices, its adjoint “blows them up” in all possible ways. Thus blowing up an external vertex with two edges emanating from it gives the STU relation and blowing up a vertex with a loop gives the 1T relation. It turns out one need not consider the blowups of internal vertices, since the relation in that case (so-called *IHX* relation) follows from the STU relation [3, Theorem 6]. More details in the case of knots can be found in [20, Section 3]. \square

4.2. Anomalous faces. Using maps $I_{\mathcal{L}}$ and $I_{\mathcal{B}}$, we want to construct maps

$$I_{\mathcal{L}}^*: H^0(\mathcal{LD}^{k,0}) \longrightarrow H^0(\mathcal{L}_m^3)$$

$$I_{\mathcal{B}}^*: H^0(\mathcal{BD}^{k,0}) \longrightarrow H^0(\mathcal{B}_m^3).$$

However, the proof that the integrals along hidden faces vanish for trivalent diagrams and $n = 3$ breaks down for the special face when all the points in a single (or more) *isolated strand component* of $C[j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m, s; LK, \mathbb{R}^n]$

or $C[j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m, s; B, \mathbb{R}^n]$ come together. Such a face is called *anomalous*. By such a component we mean a subset of vertices corresponding to a connected component of a diagram Γ all of whose external vertices are on a single strand, and the arcs between those external vertices do not contain external vertices of any other components. In other words, an anomalous face has a subset of the configuration points colliding, but there is no map measuring the direction between a point in this subset and a point outside the subset. It should be clear why external vertices are required to lie on a single segment; configuration points on link components can only collide if they lie on the same strand.

Notice that if Γ has such a component Γ_{str} , then by Fubini's Theorem we have

$$I_\Gamma = I_{\Gamma_{str}} I_{\Gamma \setminus \Gamma_{str}},$$

where $\Gamma \setminus \Gamma_{str}$ denotes Γ with all the vertices and edges in Γ_{str} removed. We can thus without loss of generality assume from now on that a diagram giving rise to an anomalous face has one connected component all of whose external vertices are on a single line segment. This is why anomalous faces can be regarded as a knotting, rather than linking, phenomenon.

To fix the contribution of the anomalous faces, one produces, for each Γ , a correction term. By the above remarks, the computation of this term reduces to its computation in the case of knots. This was done in [27] (see also [31]). Adapting the notation to the case of links and braids, the reformulation of those results is as follows. It is important to note that one now needs to use a rotationally invariant volume form on S^2 rather than one concentrated around the poles.

Proposition 4.3. *For $n = 3$,*

- *if $\Gamma_{str} \in \mathcal{LD}^{k,0}$ contains a chord, then the pushforward of the restriction of $I_{\mathcal{L}}$ to the anomalous face vanishes [31, Corollary 4.3]. (Recall that diagrams in $\mathcal{BD}^{k,0}$ do not contain chords on single strands.)*
- *if $\Gamma_{str} \in \mathcal{LD}^{k,0}$ does not contain a chord or if $\Gamma_{str} \in \mathcal{BD}^{k,0}$, then the pushforward of the restriction of $I_{\mathcal{L}}$ or $I_{\mathcal{B}}$ to the anomalous face equals*

$$\mu_{\Gamma_{str}} \int_{C[1,0;K,\mathbb{R}^3] \cong C(1,K) \cong K} \left(\frac{K'}{|K'|} \right)^* \text{vol}_{S^2} \tag{7}$$

where

- $\mu_{\Gamma_{str}}$ is a real number which depends on Γ_{str} ;
- K is the strand corresponding to the segment with all the external vertices in Γ_{str} and K' is its derivative;
- vol_{S^2} is the rotationally invariant normalized top form on S^2 [31, Proposition 4.8].

By the discussion above, the correction term in the case of a diagram which was not necessarily concentrated on a single segment would, again by Fubini’s Theorem, be a product of correction terms for each such component of the diagram. The integral over the face which has configuration points from two or more such components colliding does not have to be taken into account; any time a subset of the colliding vertices can be broken up into two connected subsets, the integral is zero (see proof of Theorem 3.7).

Remark 4.4. Note that, in case of braids, K is necessarily the unknot. Thus understanding the anomaly in the case of braids amounts to understanding configuration space integrals for the unknot. Also note that, if we could have used a bump form as in the previous section to establish this proposition, the anomalous face would not be an issue for braids. Namely, since the derivative along each component of the braid has positive first component, the integral from equation (7) would be zero since the bump form is concentrated at the poles.

Now recall the definition of the maps $I_{\mathcal{L}}$ and $I_{\mathcal{B}}$ from equation (6). Using Proposition 4.3, we get

Theorem 4.5. *The restriction of the map*

$$\bar{I}_{\mathcal{L}}: \mathcal{LD}^{k,0} \longrightarrow \Omega^0(\mathcal{L}_m^3)$$

given by

$$\Gamma \longmapsto \begin{cases} I_{\mathcal{L}}(\Gamma) - \mu_{\Gamma} \int_{C[2,0;K,\mathbb{R}^3] \simeq C[2,K]} \left(\frac{x_1 - x_2}{|x_1 - x_2|} \right)^* \text{vol}_{S^{n-1}}, & \Gamma = \Gamma_{str}; \\ I_{\mathcal{L}}(\Gamma), & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

to the anomalous face of each diagram $\Gamma \in \mathcal{LD}^{k,0}$ is zero. Here Γ_{str} has all its external vertices on one strand and it has no chords. As before, K is the strand of LK corresponding to the segment on which Γ_{str} is concentrated.

The same statement is true for the map

$$\bar{I}_{\mathcal{B}}: \mathcal{BD}^{k,0} \longrightarrow \Omega^0(\mathcal{B}_m^3)$$

defined as above but with $I_{\mathcal{L}}$ replaced by $I_{\mathcal{B}}$ and $\Gamma \in \mathcal{BD}^{k,0}$.

Proof. We give the proof for the case of $\bar{I}_{\mathcal{L}}$. The argument is the same for $\bar{I}_{\mathcal{B}}$.

If Γ is not concentrated on one strand (i.e. not all its external vertices are on one strand), then it has no anomalous face and Theorem 3.7 shows that the pushforward along all non-principal faces vanishes.

If Γ is concentrated on one strand and it has a chord, then the pushforward along the anomalous face vanishes by Proposition 4.3.

If Γ is concentrated on one strand and it does not have a chord, to find the correction to $I_{\mathcal{L}}$, by Proposition 4.3 we need a space whose boundary

is $C[1, 0; \mathcal{K}, \mathbb{R}^3]$ and a map which becomes the derivative on that boundary. But this space is simply the configuration space of two points on K and the map is the normalized difference of those points. This is precisely the integral

$$\int_{C[2,0;K,\mathbb{R}^3] \simeq C[2,K]} \left(\frac{x_1 - x_2}{|x_1 - x_2|} \right)^* \text{vol}_{S^{n-1}} \tag{8}$$

from the statement of the theorem. The correction coefficient μ_Γ comes from Proposition 4.3. \square

Remark 4.6. It is an open question whether $\mu_\Gamma = 0$, but some computations done by D. Thurston in low degrees in the knot case suggest that it is.

We now have

Theorem 4.7. *Let $m \geq 1$. There exist maps*

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{I}_{\mathcal{L}}^* : H^0(\mathcal{LD}^{k,0}) &\longrightarrow H^0(\mathcal{L}_m^3) \\ W &\longmapsto \left(LK \longmapsto \sum_{\Gamma \in \mathcal{LD}^{k,o}} W(\Gamma)(\bar{I}_{\mathcal{L}})_\Gamma(LK) \right) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{I}_{\mathcal{B}}^* : H^0(\mathcal{BD}^{k,0}) &\longrightarrow H^0(\mathcal{B}_m^3) \\ W &\longmapsto \left(B \longmapsto \sum_{\Gamma \in \mathcal{BD}^{k,o}} W(\Gamma)(\bar{I}_{\mathcal{B}})_\Gamma(B) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. We need to show that the integrals along all faces of Γ vanish or cancel out.

For principal faces where points which do not share an edge collide, comments from the proof of Theorem 3.7 apply. For those that do, there are always three diagrams which differ either as in STU (or the IHX) relations. The integrals along the faces where each of the two pictured vertices in STU come together are the same. The signs of the integrals match the signs in the relation. Thus these contributions cancel in the sum. More details about this in the case of knots can be found in [31, Section 4.4]. In fact, the arguments are identical in the case of links.

For non-anomalous hidden faces, the argument depends on enumerating the possibilities for the vertex which has an edge that is not involved in the collision (and there is one since our diagrams are connected and not all points are colliding). The fact that the valence of any vertex is at most three is crucial for this to work. Details can be found in [31, Proposition 4.4].

For faces at infinity, the same argument as in Theorem 3.7 works.

Finally, the anomalous face is taken care of by definitions of $\bar{I}_{\mathcal{L}}$ and $\bar{I}_{\mathcal{B}}$. \square

4.3. Finite type invariants of links and braids. Finite type invariants have received much attention in recent years because of the many connections they have to physics, 3-manifold theory, etc. Their study was initiated by Vassiliev [28] who came across them by studying embeddings as complements of immersions. Kontsevich [15] exhibited an isomorphism between finite type invariants of knots and the dual of trivalent diagrams. This is now known as the fundamental theorem of finite type theory. An alternative proof of this theorem uses configuration space integrals [27] (also see [31] for details). Theorem 4.11 below is a direct generalization of that statement to spaces of links.

The goal of this section is to show that the elements of $H^0(\mathcal{L}_m^3)$ and $H^0(\mathcal{B}_m^3)$ which arise via the maps $\bar{I}_{\mathcal{L}}$ and $\bar{I}_{\mathcal{B}}$ from Theorem 4.7 are precisely *finite type link invariants*. We first briefly review some definitions and results from finite type theory.

Define a *k-singular link* to be a link as usual except for a finite number of double points where the derivatives are independent. For \mathcal{L}_m^3 , the strands involved in a singularity can come from a single strand or two different strands, while for \mathcal{B}_m^3 , they necessarily come from different strands (as braids always “move in the same direction”).

Given a link invariant $V \in H^0(\mathcal{L}_m^3)$ or $V \in H^0(\mathcal{B}_m^3)$, extend it to *k-singular links* via repeated use of the *Vassiliev skein relation* from Figure 4.

$$V\left(\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \bullet \\ \searrow \end{array}\right) = V\left(\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \diagdown \\ \searrow \end{array}\right) - V\left(\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \diagup \\ \searrow \end{array}\right)$$

FIGURE 4. Skein relation.

The pictures represent a neighborhood of a singularity, and outside of it, the three links are identical. The two pictures on the right are called *resolutions* of the singularity. The order in which the singularities are resolved does not matter because of the sign conventions.

Definition 4.8. Link invariant V is a *finite type k invariant* (or *Vassiliev of type k*) if it vanishes on links with $k + 1$ double points.

Let \mathcal{LV}_k and \mathcal{BV}_k be the collections of all type k invariants for the link space and the braid space, respectively, and note that $\mathcal{LV}_{k-1} \subset \mathcal{LV}_k$ and $\mathcal{BV}_{k-1} \subset \mathcal{BV}_k$. It is easy to see that the value of a type k invariant on a k -singular link depends only on the placement of singularities and not on the way $\coprod_m \mathbb{R}$ is mapped to \mathbb{R}^3 . This information is encoded by *chord diagrams of order k*, which are our usual diagrams except they have exactly $2k$ external vertices paired off by k chords and no internal vertices. Denote by $\mathcal{CD}^{k,0}$

and $\mathcal{CBD}^{k,0}$ the subspaces of $\mathcal{LD}^{k,0}$ and $\mathcal{BD}^{k,0}$, respectively, generated by chord diagrams of order k .

Now consider the *four-term* ($4T$) relation pictured in Figure 5 and recall the $1T$ relation from Figure 3. Define spaces of *weight systems of order k* , denoted by \mathcal{LW}_k and \mathcal{BW}_k , to be

$$\mathcal{LW}_k = (\mathcal{CLD}^{k,0}/(4T, 1T))^* \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{BW}_k = (\mathcal{CBD}^{k,0}/4T)^*$$

where $*$ denotes the dual vector space.

Remark 4.9. As before, it is not necessary to use the $1T$ relation in the braid case since those diagrams do not contain chords on single strands.

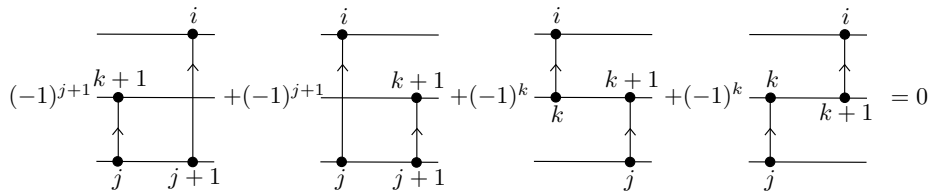


FIGURE 5. $4T$ relation. No other edges connect to the pictured vertices and the diagrams are same outside pictured portions. In the case of \mathcal{L}_m^3 , the three subsegments need not lie on distinct segments. In particular, when all the external vertices are on a single segment, we get the usual $4T$ relation for knots.

The following was established by Bar-Natan, [3, Theorem 6], in case of knots (i.e for the diagram complex \mathcal{D}). The proof is identical for the case of links and braids, so that we get

Theorem 4.10. *There are isomorphisms*

$$H^0(\mathcal{LD}^{k,0}) \cong \mathcal{LW}_k \quad \text{and} \quad H^0(\mathcal{BD}^{k,0}) \cong \mathcal{BW}_k.$$

We now have the main theorem of this section.

Theorem 4.11. *The maps $\bar{I}_{\mathcal{L}}^*$ and $\bar{I}_{\mathcal{B}}^*$ give isomorphisms*

$$\mathcal{LW}_k \cong \mathcal{LV}_k/\mathcal{LV}_{k-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{BW}_k \cong \mathcal{BV}_k/\mathcal{BV}_{k-1}$$

between spaces of weight systems and finite type invariants of the two link spaces.

Proof. We consider the case of $\bar{I}_{\mathcal{L}}^*$. The braid case is identical. We have from Theorem 4.7 a map

$$\bar{I}_{\mathcal{L}}^*: \mathcal{LW}_k \longrightarrow H^0(\mathcal{L}_m^3).$$

(Even though $W \in \mathcal{LW}_k$ is now a priori defined only on chord diagrams, it can be extended uniquely to trivalent diagrams via isomorphism from Theorem 4.10.) We want to prove that this map is an isomorphism onto those finite type k elements in $H^0(\mathcal{L}_m^3)$ which do not come from finite type $k - 1$ elements.

To see that the map lands in $\mathcal{LV}_k/\mathcal{LV}_{k-1}$, consider a k -singular link LK_k with singularities as prescribed by some chord diagram $\Gamma_0 \in \mathcal{CD}^{k,o}$ (i.e. chords connect those points on the segments of Γ_0 which, after those segments have been identified with m copies of \mathbb{R} and mapped to \mathbb{R}^3 , make up the singularities). Now consider all the resolutions $LK_k^1, LK_k^2, \dots, LK_k^{2^k}$ of LK_k . We want to show that the values of $\bar{I}_{\mathcal{L}}^*$ cancel or vanish over all $\Gamma \in \mathcal{CD}^{k,o}$ and all resolutions.

First observe that we can choose the resolutions so they only differ in k disjoint balls of arbitrarily small radius. Then the value of $(\bar{I}_{\mathcal{L}})_{\Gamma_0}$ on each of the 2^k resolutions of LK_k is 1 or -1 because each of the k maps between $2k$ configuration points on the resolutions can point either to the north pole or the south pole inside each ball. Those integrals thus cancel out. Note that this would not happen for any chord diagram with fewer than k chords.

The argument for diagrams that are different from Γ_0 is essentially that the vectors can never point to the poles inside the resolution balls at the same time. So at least one vector must point from one ball to the other. The difference, over all resolutions, can then be made arbitrarily small.

What remains to see is that $\bar{I}_{\mathcal{L}}^*$ is an isomorphism onto $\mathcal{LV}_k/\mathcal{LV}_{k-1}$. This is accomplished by noticing that there is a map

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{LV}_k &\longrightarrow \mathcal{LW}_k \\ V &\longmapsto f \end{aligned}$$

where f is given by

$$f(\Gamma) = V(LK_{\Gamma}).$$

Here LK_{Γ} is any link with k singularities as prescribed by the chord diagram Γ (remember that Γ has k chords pairing off $2k$ external vertices; these points are to form singularities after the m copies of \mathbb{R} , which correspond to diagram segments, are mapped to \mathbb{R}^3). This is a well-defined map because, as noted before, the value of a type k invariant on a k -singular link only depends on the placement of singularities. The kernel of this map is by definition precisely \mathcal{LV}_{k-1} .

The claim now is that this map and $\bar{I}_{\mathcal{L}}^*$ are inverses. The proof of this is identical to the case of knots, which is Theorem 5.3 in [31] (which contains more details about the first part of the proof as well), and does not amount to much more than unravelling of the definitions. The translation to the case of links from the case of knots is thus left to the reader. \square

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Department of Mathematics

Wellesley College

Wellesley, MA, USA

E-mail: ivolic@wellesley.edu

<http://palmer.wellesley.edu/~ivolic>