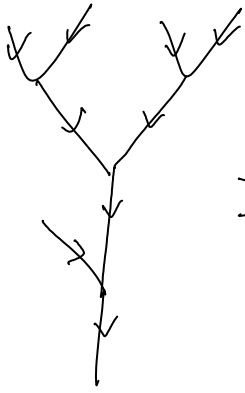


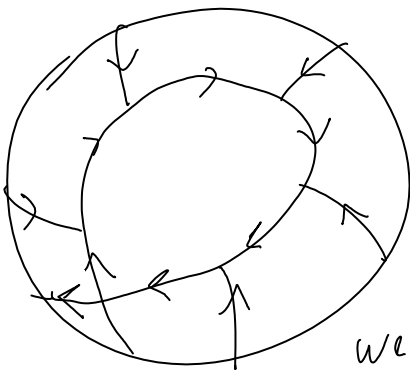
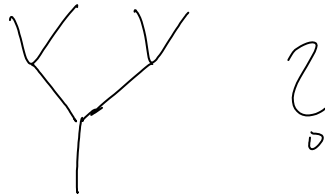
Welded Alexander

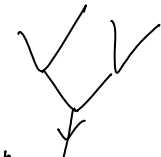
June-01-08
4:19 PM





≥ 0 For sure.

How about



It seems like  vanishes too, in the arrow version. In the chord version

we only need  because it is the simplest local configuration that guarantees a  post ∞ .

Exercise 1 simplify

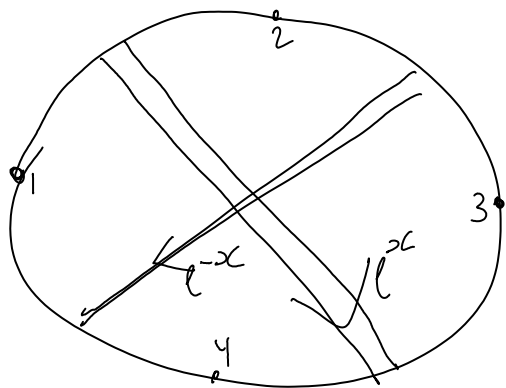


Exercise 2 simplify



Exercise 3 Simplify

Possible interpretations:

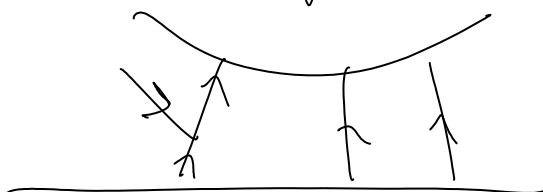
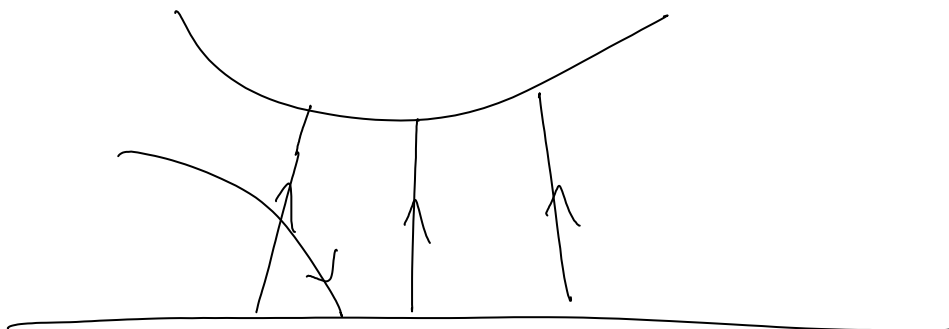
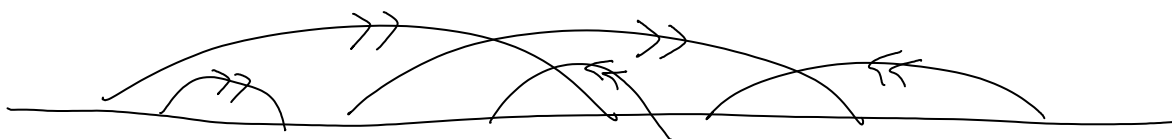


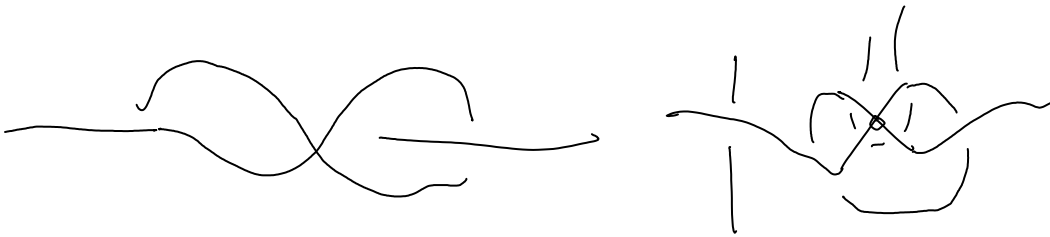
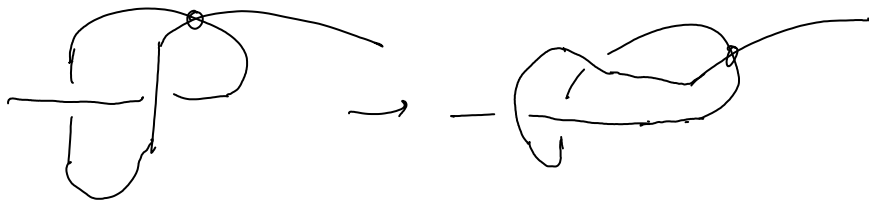
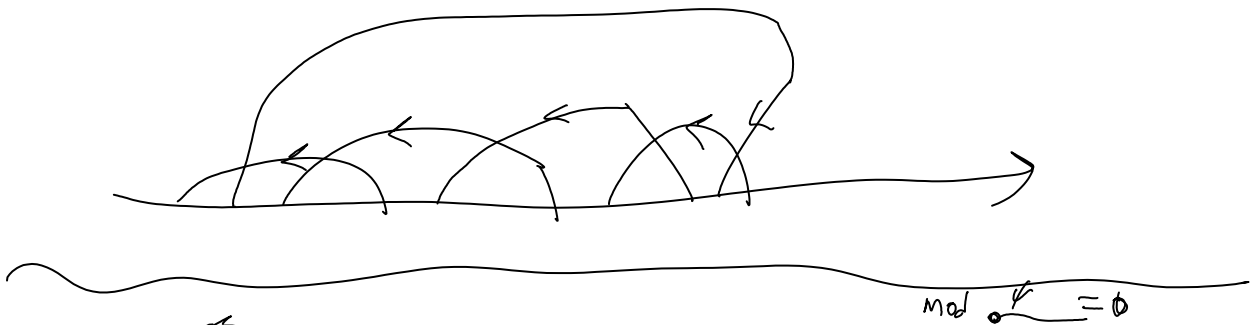
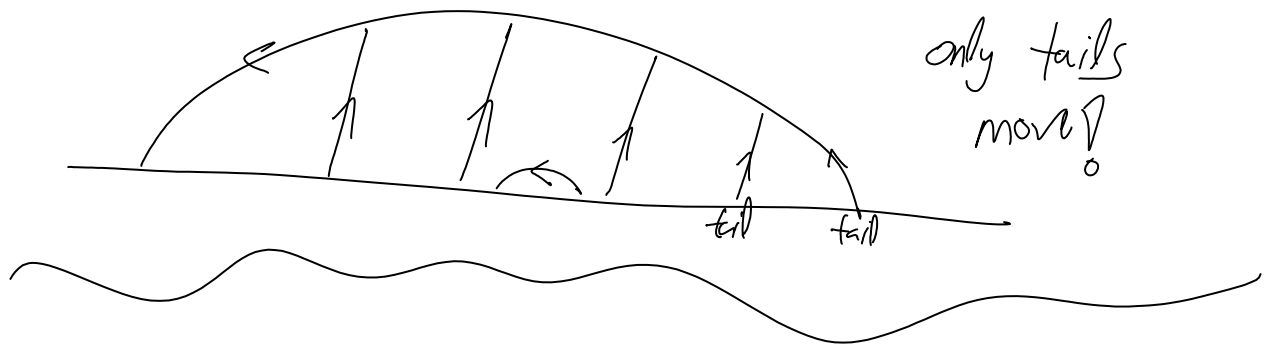
- 1 $\rightarrow 1$
- 2 \rightarrow
- 3 $\rightarrow 1$
- 4 $\rightarrow 1$

claim $[\text{Diagram 1}, \text{Diagram 2}] = \text{Diagram 3} = 0$

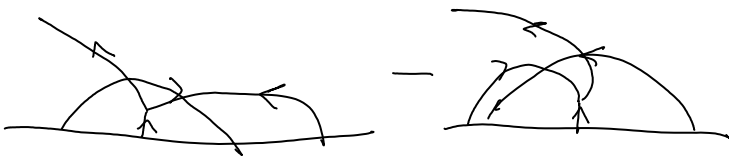


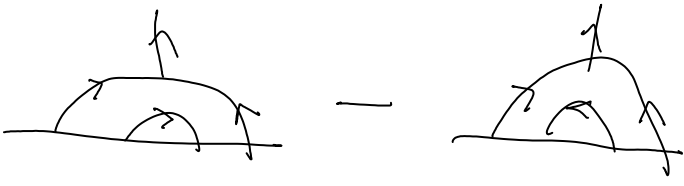
The knot case: I need to understand

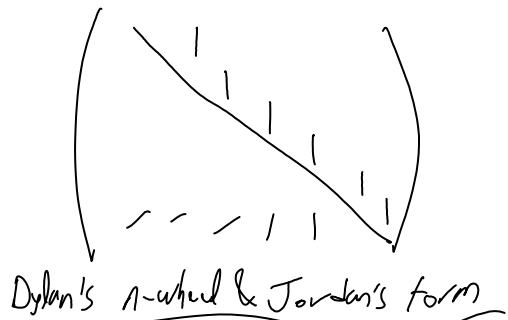
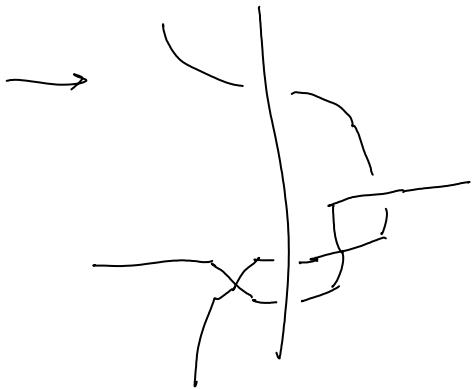
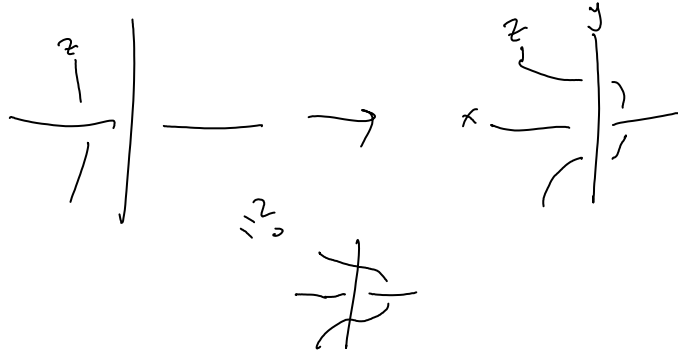
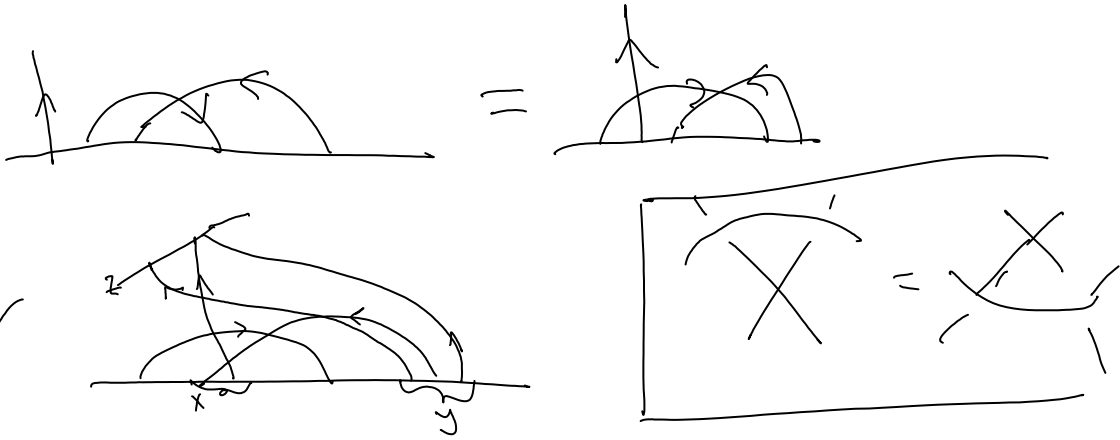




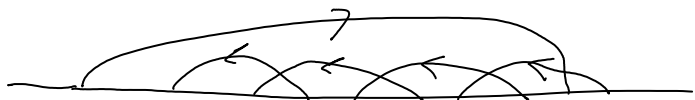
on arrow diagram level:



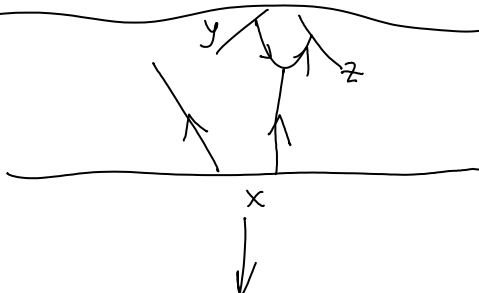
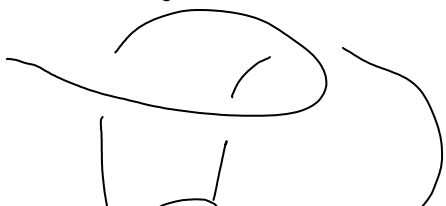
$=$ 
 $= 0$
 because any \vec{z} vanishes



Dylan's n -wheel:



A descending failure:



A descending failure:



