

Q: Is F unique? No. See "The Two F Equations".

$$F^{-1}e(x+y)F = e(x)e(y)$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$F^{23}R^{1,23} = R^{12}R^{13}F^{23} \iff \text{Diagram 1} = \text{Diagram 2}$$

$$RF^{21}e(-t) = F \iff \text{Diagram 3} = \text{Diagram 4}$$

+ a glow condition

Is it justified to treat f_1 and f_2 in F as constants, ignoring their $x[1]$ and $x[2]$ dependence?

No.

Question Is

$$A^v(\uparrow) / \cong \uparrow = 0 \cong A^w(\uparrow) \quad ?$$

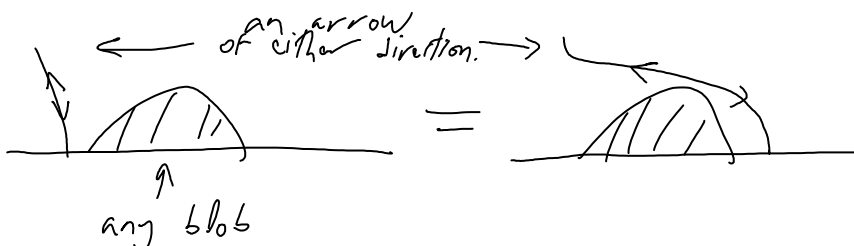
This means "tails commute when their heads are near"

No. See "Degree 2 for virtual knots".

2008-05/Maciej Niebrzydowski's Question is similar yet different

Does $\alpha: A \rightarrow A^v(\uparrow) / \cong \uparrow$ inject?

Question What remains of A^v if it is forced to be "invariant" in the sense of declaring



Is every ribbon knot the square, or more precisely, the "norm", of some w -knot? This may give a nice explanation of $A(t) = F(t)F(-t)$.

Is there an MMR statement for virtual?

Do satellite operations make sense for virtual knots? If not, is this the reason why products should be deformed not just co-products? Why v -knots should be "textured" rather than "smooth"?

There is not enough idle exploration on this Pensieve.