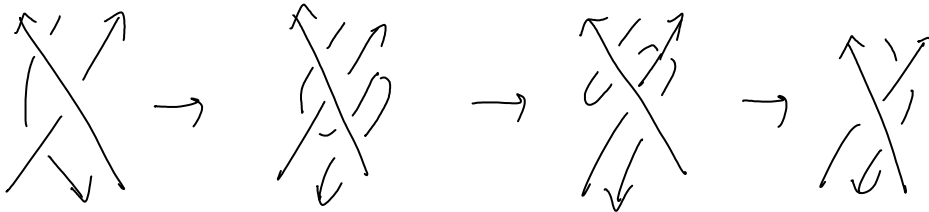


6T:

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \rightarrow \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \rightarrow \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \rightarrow \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \rightarrow \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \rightarrow \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \rightarrow \\ \hline \end{array}$$

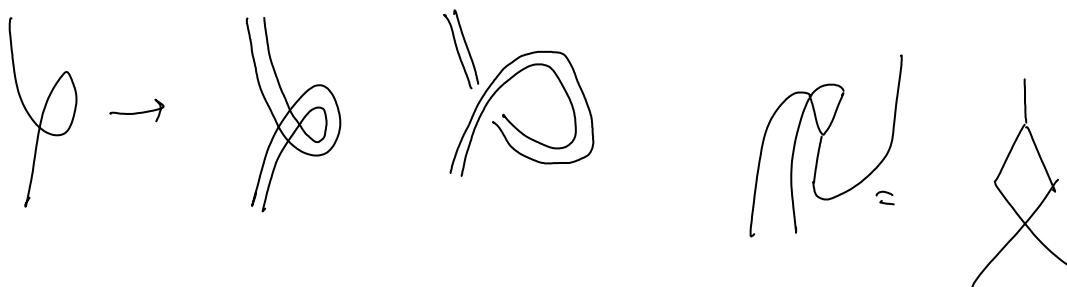


... it seems that 6T is invariant under strand-reversals.

It's time to take a second look at f.t. invariants of algebraically split links!



Is there an interesting notion of "second virtualization?"



4T relations "preserve chord colouring" while 6T relations do not. Does this have any significance?

$$\frac{5b}{2b} = \frac{5a}{2a} \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{(5a)(2b) = (5b)(2a)}_{\text{commutes?}}$$

a = apples.
b = bananas.

If $(b,a) \neq (a,b)$, the rational numbers
get "categorified".

Is there an example?

Is there a categorification of $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-1}]$?

Perhaps near $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded \mathbb{Z} -modules?

X

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 m_0 & \xrightarrow{M_0} & n_0 \\
 m_1 & \xrightarrow{M_1} & n_1
 \end{array}
 \quad \text{or} \quad
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 m_0 & & n_1 \\
 & \searrow & \nearrow \\
 & & n_0
 \end{array}$$

$$m \xrightarrow{M} n \quad \text{or} \quad m \xrightarrow{iM} n \quad \text{Silly.}$$

Maybe I should look at K groups rather than trace groups.