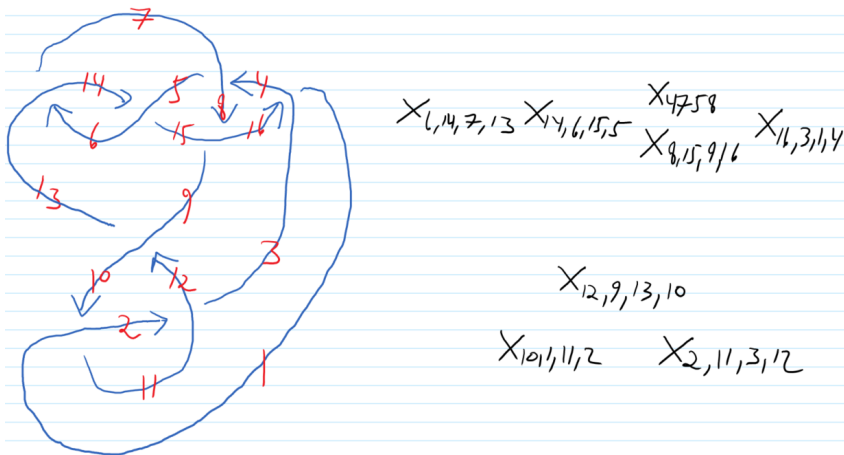


Pensieve header: Analyzing a knot suggested by David Vincent.



<< KnotTheory`

Loading KnotTheory` version of September 6, 2014, 13:37:37.2841.

Read more at <http://katlas.org/wiki/KnotTheory>.

$K = \text{PD}[\text{X}[6, 14, 7, 13], \text{X}[14, 6, 15, 5], \text{X}[4, 7, 5, 8], \text{X}[8, 15, 9, 16],$
 $\text{X}[16, 3, 1, 4], \text{X}[12, 9, 13, 10], \text{X}[10, 1, 11, 2], \text{X}[2, 11, 3, 12]];$

? Jones

Jones[L][q] computes the Jones polynomial of a knot or link L as a function of the variable q.

$J = \text{Jones}[K][q]$

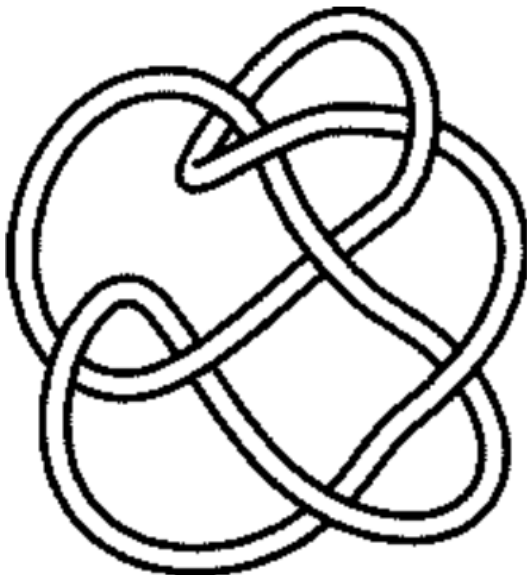
$$-2 + \frac{1}{q^7} - \frac{3}{q^6} + \frac{4}{q^5} - \frac{5}{q^4} + \frac{6}{q^3} - \frac{5}{q^2} + \frac{4}{q} + q$$

$\{K1\} = \text{Select}[\text{AllKnots}[\{3, 8\}], \text{Jones}[\#][q] == J \&]$

KnotTheory: Loading precomputed data in Jones4Knots`.

{Knot[8, 14]}

From http://katlas.org/wiki/8_14:



(KnotPlot image)

Jones [K1] [q]

$$-2 + \frac{1}{q^7} - \frac{3}{q^6} + \frac{4}{q^5} - \frac{5}{q^4} + \frac{6}{q^3} - \frac{5}{q^2} + \frac{4}{q} + q$$

? **Alexander**

Alexander[K][t] computes the Alexander polynomial of a knot K as a function of the variable t. Alexander[K, r][t] computes a basis of the r'th Alexander ideal of K in Z[t].

{**Alexander** [K] [t], **Alexander** [K1] [t]}

KnotTheory: Loading precomputed data in PD4Knots`.

$$\left\{ -11 - \frac{2}{t^2} + \frac{8}{t} + 8t - 2t^2, -11 - \frac{2}{t^2} + \frac{8}{t} + 8t - 2t^2 \right\}$$

? **HOMFLYPT**

HOMFLYPT[K][a, z] computes the HOMFLY-PT (Hoste, Ocneanu, Millett, Freyd, Lickorish, Yetter, Przytycki and Traczyk) polynomial of a knot/link K, in the variables a and z.

{**HOMFLYPT** [K] [a, q], **HOMFLYPT** [K1] [a, q]}

KnotTheory: The HOMFLYPT program was written by Scott Morrison.

$$\{1 + q^2 - a^2 q^2 - a^4 q^2 + a^6 q^2 - a^2 q^4 - a^4 q^4, 1 + q^2 - a^2 q^2 - a^4 q^2 + a^6 q^2 - a^2 q^4 - a^4 q^4\}$$

? Kh

Kh[L][q, t] returns the Poincare polynomial of the Khovanov Homology of a knot/link L (over a field of characteristic 0) in terms of the variables q and t. Kh[L, Program -> prog] uses the program prog to perform the computation. The currently available programs are "FastKh", written in Mathematica by Dror Bar-Natan in the winter of 2005, "JavaKh-v1", written in java (java 1.5 required!) by Jeremy Green in the summer of 2005 and "JavaKh-v2" (default), an update of "JavaKh-v1" (now requiring java 1.6) written by Scott Morrison in 2008. ("JavaKh" is also available, currently an alias for "JavaKh-v2".) The java programs are several thousand times faster than the Mathematica program, though java may not be available on some systems. "JavaKh2" also takes the option "Modulus -> p" which changes the characteristic of the ground field to p. If p==0 JavaKh works over the rational numbers; if p==Null JavaKh works over Z (see ?ZMod for the output format).

{Kh[K] [q, t], Kh[K1] [q, t]} // Column

KnotTheory: The Khovanov homology program JavaKh-v2 is an update of Jeremy Green's program JavaKh-v1, written by Scott Morrison in 2008 at Microsoft Station Q.

KnotTheory: Loading precomputed data in Kh4Knots`.

$$\frac{2}{q^3} + \frac{3}{q} + \frac{1}{q^{15}t^6} + \frac{2}{q^{13}t^5} + \frac{1}{q^{11}t^5} + \frac{2}{q^{11}t^4} + \frac{2}{q^9t^4} + \frac{3}{q^9t^3} + \frac{2}{q^7t^3} + \frac{3}{q^7t^2} + \frac{3}{q^5t^2} + \frac{2}{q^5t} + \frac{3}{q^3t} + \frac{t}{q} + qt + q^3t^2$$

$$\frac{2}{q^3} + \frac{3}{q} + \frac{1}{q^{15}t^6} + \frac{2}{q^{13}t^5} + \frac{1}{q^{11}t^5} + \frac{2}{q^{11}t^4} + \frac{2}{q^9t^4} + \frac{3}{q^9t^3} + \frac{2}{q^7t^3} + \frac{3}{q^7t^2} + \frac{3}{q^5t^2} + \frac{2}{q^5t} + \frac{3}{q^3t} + \frac{t}{q} + qt + q^3t^2$$