

## The Kerler algebra $\mathcal{N}$ with basis $\text{kef}$ , where $e, f$ span $\mathbb{E}$ .

$$\text{In[ ]:= MT} = \begin{pmatrix} \square & e & f & ef & k & ke & kf & kef \\ e & 0 & ef & 0 & -ke & 0 & -kef & 0 \\ f & -ef & 0 & 0 & -kf & kef & 0 & 0 \\ ef & 0 & 0 & 0 & kef & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ k & ke & kf & kef & 1 & e & f & ef \\ ke & 0 & kef & 0 & -e & 0 & -ef & 0 \\ kf & -kef & 0 & 0 & -f & ef & 0 & 0 \\ kef & 0 & 0 & 0 & ef & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

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 $\mathcal{E}_-$  //  $m_{i,j \rightarrow s_-}$  := Expand[ $\mathcal{E}$ ] /.
  Flatten@Table[MT[[ $\alpha$ , 1]] MT[[1,  $\beta$ ]] $_j \rightarrow$  (MT[[ $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ]] /.  $v$  : (e | f | ef | k | ke | kf | kef)  $\Rightarrow$   $v_s$ ),
    { $\alpha$ , 2, 8}, { $\beta$ , 2, 8}] /. { $u_{-i} \rightarrow u_s, u_{-j} \rightarrow u_s$ };
 $\mathcal{E}_-$  //  $S_{i_-}$  := Expand[ $\mathcal{E}$ ] /. { $e_i \rightarrow -ke_i, f_i \rightarrow -kf_i, ef_i \rightarrow ef_i, k_i \rightarrow k_i,$ 
   $ke_i \rightarrow e_i, kf_i \rightarrow f_i, kef_i \rightarrow kef_i$ }
 $\mathcal{E}_-$  //  $\bar{S}_{i_-}$  := Expand[ $\mathcal{E}$ ] /. { $e_i \rightarrow ke_i, f_i \rightarrow kf_i, ef_i \rightarrow ef_i,$ 
   $k_i \rightarrow k_i, ke_i \rightarrow -e_i, kf_i \rightarrow -f_i, kef_i \rightarrow kef_i$ }
 $\mathcal{E}_-$  //  $\Delta_{i \rightarrow r, s_-}$  := Expand[ $\mathcal{E}$ ] /. { $e_i \rightarrow e_r + k_r e_s, f_i \rightarrow f_r + k_r f_s,$ 
   $ef_i \rightarrow ef_r + ef_s - ke_r f_s + kf_r e_s, k_i \rightarrow k_s k_r,$ 
   $ke_i \rightarrow ke_r k_s + ke_s, kf_i \rightarrow kf_r k_s + kf_s, kef_i \rightarrow kef_r k_s + k_r kef_s - e_r kf_s + f_r ke_s$ }
 $\mathcal{E}_-$  //  $\epsilon_{i_-}$  := Expand[ $\mathcal{E}$ ] /. { $e_i \rightarrow 0, f_i \rightarrow 0, ef_i \rightarrow 0, k_i \rightarrow 1,$ 
   $ke_i \rightarrow 0, kf_i \rightarrow 0, kef_i \rightarrow 0$ }

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In[ ]:= KBasis[{ $i_-$ }] := { $e_i, f_i, ef_i, k_i, ke_i, kf_i, kef_i$ };
KBasis[{ $i_-, is_{--}$ }] := Flatten@Outer[Times, KBasis[{ $i$ }], KBasis[{ $is$ }]]

```

```

In[ ]:=  $Z_{r, s_-}$  :=  $\frac{1}{2} \times (1 + k_r + k_s - k_r k_s)$ 
 $R_{r, s_-}$  :=  $(1 + e_{\$1} kf_{\$2}) Z_{\$3, \$4}$  //  $m_{\$1, \$3 \rightarrow r}$  //  $m_{\$2, \$4 \rightarrow s}$ 
 $\bar{R}_{r, s_-}$  :=  $R_{r, s}$  //  $S_r$ 
 $C_{i_-}$  :=  $k_i$ 
 $\bar{C}_{i_-}$  :=  $k_i$ 
 $\text{Kink}_{i_-}$  :=  $R_{1, 3} \bar{C}_2$  //  $m_{1, 2 \rightarrow 1}$  //  $m_{1, 3 \rightarrow i}$ 
 $\overline{\text{Kink}}_{i_-}$  :=  $\bar{R}_{1, 3} C_2$  //  $m_{1, 2 \rightarrow 1}$  //  $m_{1, 3 \rightarrow i}$ 

```

```
In[ ]:=  $R_{1, 2}$ 
```

$$\text{Out[ ]:=} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{e_1 f_2}{2} + \frac{k_1}{2} + \frac{k_2}{2} - \frac{k_1 k_2}{2} - \frac{f_2 ke_1}{2} + \frac{e_1 kf_2}{2} - \frac{ke_1 kf_2}{2}$$

```
In[ ]:=  $Z_{1, 2} Z_{3, 4}$  //  $m_{1, 3 \rightarrow 1}$  //  $m_{2, 4 \rightarrow 2}$ 
```

```
Out[ ]:= 1
```



```
In[*]:= (R1,2 // Δ1→r,s) - (Rr,2 R5,4 // m2,4→2) // Expand
(R1,2 // Δ2→r,s) - (R1,s R3,r // m1,3→1) // Expand
Table[ ((BB // Δ1→2,3) R5,4 // m2,4→a // m3,5→b) -
((BB // Δ1→3,2) R5,4 // m4,2→a // m5,3→b), {BB, KBasis[{1}]}
```

Out[\*]= 0

Out[\*]= 0

Out[\*]= {0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0}

```
In[*]:= Cent = Table[ci, {i, 1, 7}].KBasis[{j}];
Table[(Cent bas // mi,j→i) - (Cent bas // mj,i→i), {bas, KBasis[{i]}]}
```

Out[\*]= {2 c2 ef<sub>i</sub> - 2 c4 ke<sub>i</sub>, -2 c1 ef<sub>i</sub> - 2 c4 kf<sub>i</sub>, 0, 2 c5 e<sub>i</sub> + 2 c6 f<sub>i</sub> + 2 c1 ke<sub>i</sub> + 2 c2 kf<sub>i</sub>, -2 c4 e<sub>i</sub> - 2 c6 ef<sub>i</sub>, 2 c5 ef<sub>i</sub> - 2 c4 f<sub>i</sub>, 0}

```
In[*]:= Central = c0 + c1 efi + c2 kefi;
Table[(Central bas // mi,j→i) - (Central bas // mj,i→i), {bas, KBasis[{i]}]}
```

Out[\*]= {0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0}

```
In[*]:= ui := R1,2 // S2 // m2,1→i
```

In[\*]= u<sub>3</sub>

Out[\*]= k<sub>3</sub> - kef<sub>3</sub>

In[\*]= u<sub>1</sub> // S<sub>1</sub>

Out[\*]= k<sub>1</sub> - kef<sub>1</sub>

```
In[*]:= Z31 = R1,5 R6,2 R3,7 C4 Kink8 Kink9 Kink10; Do[Z31 = Z31 // m1,j→1, {j, 2, 10}]; Z31
```

Out[\*]= 1

```
In[*]:= (u1 (u2 // S2)) // m1,2→0
```

Out[\*]= 1 - 2 ef<sub>0</sub>

```
In[*]:= Kink1 Kink2 // m1,2→1
```

Out[\*]= 1 - 2 ef<sub>1</sub>

```
In[ ]:= Once [ << KnotTheory` ] ;
```

**ParentDirectory**: Argument File should be a positive machine-size integer, a nonempty string, or a File specification.

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**ToFileName**: String or list of strings expected at position 1 in ToFileName[{File, WikiLink, mathematica}].

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

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

e: Symbol e appears in multiple contexts {KnotTheory`FastKh`Tangles`, Global}; definitions in context KnotTheory`FastKh`Tangles` may shadow or be shadowed by other definitions.

```
In[ ]:= RVK::usage =
```

```
"RVK[xs, rots] represents a Rotational Virtual Knot with a list of n Xp/Xm crossings
xs and a length 2n list of rotation numbers rots. Crossing
sites are indexed 1 through 2n, and rots[[k]] is the rotation
between site k-1 and site k. RVK is also a casting operator
converting to the RVK presentation from other knot presentations.";
```

```
In[ ]:=
```

```
RVK[pd_PD] := Module [ {n, xs, x, rots, front = {0}, k},
  n = Length@pd; rots = Table[0, {2 n}];
  xs = Cases [ pd, x_X => {
    { Xp[x[[4]], x[[1]] PositiveQ@x
    { Xm[x[[2]], x[[1]] True
  }];
  For [ k = 0, k < 2 n, ++k, If [ k == 0 ∨ FreeQ[front, -k],
    front = Flatten@Replace [ front, k → ( xs /. {
      Xp[k + 1, L_] | Xm[L_, k + 1] => {L, k + 1, 1 - L},
      Xp[L_, k + 1] | Xm[k + 1, L_] => ( ++rots[[L]]; {1 - L, k + 1, L}),
      _Xp | _Xm => {}
    } ), {1},
    Cases [ front, k | -k ] /. {k, -k} => --rots[[k + 1]];
  ]];
  RVK[xs, rots] ];
RVK[K_] := RVK[PD[K]]];
```

```
In[ ]:=
```

```
rot[i_, 0] := 1;
rot[i_, n_] := rot[i, n, $k];
rot[i_, n_, k_] := Module [ {j},
  rot[i, n, k] = If [ n > 0, rot[i, n - 1] Cj, rot[i, n + 1] Cj ] // mi,j→i];
```

```
In[ ]:=
```

```
Width[pd_PD] :=
Max [ Length /@ FoldList [ Complement [ #1 ∪ #2, #1 ∩ #2 ] &, {}, List @@ List @@@ pd ]
```

