

Pensieve header: The Objects.

**Echo@**"Warning: On Sep 4 2019 I swapped the operations  $\epsilon$  and  $\eta$ . Some incompatibilities may arise in older notebooks."

Program

## The Objects

Program

### Symmetric Algebra Objects

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smi,j→k :=  $\mathbb{E}_{\{i,j\} \rightarrow \{k\}} [\mathbf{b}_k (\beta_i + \beta_j) + \mathbf{t}_k (\tau_i + \tau_j) + \mathbf{a}_k (\alpha_i + \alpha_j) + \mathbf{y}_k (\eta_i + \eta_j) + \mathbf{x}_k (\xi_i + \xi_j)]$ ;
sΔi,j→k :=  $\mathbb{E}_{\{i\} \rightarrow \{j,k\}} [\beta_i (\mathbf{b}_j + \mathbf{b}_k) + \tau_i (\mathbf{t}_j + \mathbf{t}_k) + \alpha_i (\mathbf{a}_j + \mathbf{a}_k) + \eta_i (\mathbf{y}_j + \mathbf{y}_k) + \xi_i (\mathbf{x}_j + \mathbf{x}_k)]$ ;
sSi :=  $\mathbb{E}_{\{i\} \rightarrow \{i\}} [-\beta_i \mathbf{b}_i - \tau_i \mathbf{t}_i - \alpha_i \mathbf{a}_i - \eta_i \mathbf{y}_i - \xi_i \mathbf{x}_i]$ ;
sηi :=  $\mathbb{E}_{\{i\} \rightarrow \{i\}} [\mathbf{0}]$ ;
sεi :=  $\mathbb{E}_{\{i\} \rightarrow \{i\}} [\mathbf{0}]$ ;

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sσi→j :=  $\mathbb{E}_{\{i\} \rightarrow \{j\}} [\beta_i \mathbf{b}_j + \tau_i \mathbf{t}_j + \alpha_i \mathbf{a}_j + \eta_i \mathbf{y}_j + \xi_i \mathbf{x}_j]$ ;
sΥi→j,k,l,m :=  $\mathbb{E}_{\{i\} \rightarrow \{j,k,l,m\}} [\beta_i \mathbf{b}_k + \tau_i \mathbf{t}_k + \alpha_i \mathbf{a}_l + \eta_i \mathbf{y}_j + \xi_i \mathbf{x}_m]$ ;

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### The CU Definitions

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$$\mathbf{c}\Delta = \left( \eta_i + \frac{e^{-\gamma \alpha_i - \epsilon \beta_i} \eta_j}{1 + \gamma \epsilon \eta_j \xi_i} \right) \mathbf{y}_k + \left( \beta_i + \beta_j + \frac{\text{Log}[1 + \gamma \epsilon \eta_j \xi_i]}{\epsilon} \right) \mathbf{b}_k + \left( \alpha_i + \alpha_j + \frac{\text{Log}[1 + \gamma \epsilon \eta_j \xi_i]}{\gamma} \right) \mathbf{a}_k + \left( \frac{e^{-\gamma \alpha_j - \epsilon \beta_j} \xi_i}{1 + \gamma \epsilon \eta_j \xi_i} + \xi_j \right) \mathbf{x}_k;$$

**Define** [**cm**<sub>i,j→k</sub> =  $\mathbb{E}_{\{i,j\} \rightarrow \{k\}} [\mathbf{c}\Delta]$ ]

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Define [cσi→j = sσi,j /.  $\tau_i \rightarrow \mathbf{0}$ , cεi = sεi, cηi = sηi, cΔi→j,k = sΔi→j,k,
cSi = sSi // sΥi→1,2,3,4 // cm4,3→i // cmi,2→i // cmi,1→i];

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### Booting Up QU

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Define [aσi→j =  $\mathbb{E}_{\{i\} \rightarrow \{j\}} [\mathbf{a}_j \alpha_i + \mathbf{x}_j \xi_i]$ , bσi→j =  $\mathbb{E}_{\{i\} \rightarrow \{j\}} [\mathbf{b}_j \beta_i + \mathbf{y}_j \eta_i]$ ]

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Define [ami,j→k =  $\mathbb{E}_{\{i,j\} \rightarrow \{k\}} [(\alpha_i + \alpha_j) \mathbf{a}_k + (\mathcal{A}_j^{-1} \xi_i + \xi_j) \mathbf{x}_k]$ ,
bmi,j→k =  $\mathbb{E}_{\{i,j\} \rightarrow \{k\}} [(\beta_i + \beta_j) \mathbf{b}_k + (\eta_i + e^{-\epsilon \beta_i} \eta_j) \mathbf{y}_k]$ ]

```

Three types of inverses appear below!

$\bar{R}$  is the inverse of  $R$  in the algebra  $\mathbb{B} \otimes \mathbb{A}$ .

$P$  is the inverse of  $R$  as a quadratic form, like how an element of  $V^* \otimes V^*$  can be the inverse of an element of  $V \otimes V$ .

$\bar{aS}$  is the inverse of  $aS$  as an operator form, like how an element of  $V^* \otimes V$  can be the inverse of another element of  $V^* \otimes V$ .

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Define [Ri,j = E{i}→{i,j} [ħ aj bi + ∑k=1$k+1  $\frac{(1 - e^{\gamma \epsilon \hbar})^k (\hbar y_i x_j)^k}{k (1 - e^{k \gamma \epsilon \hbar})}$ ],
R̄i,j = CF@E{i}→{i,j} [-ħ aj bi, -ħ xj yi / Bi, 1 + If[$k == 0, 0, (R̄{i,j},$k-1)$k [3] -
((R̄{i,j},0)$k R1,2 (R̄{3,4},$k-1)$k) // (bmi,1→i amj,2→j) // (bmi,3→i amj,4→j) [3] ]],
Pi,j = E{i,j}→{} [βi αj / ħ, ηi ξj / ħ, 1 + If[$k == 0, 0, (P{i,j},$k-1)$k [3] -
(R1,2 // ((P{1,j},0))$k (P{i,2},$k-1)$k) [3] ]]]
    
```

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Define [aSi = (aσi→2 R̄1,i) // P1,2,
aS̄i = E{i}→{i} [-ai αi, -xi ηi ξi, 1 + If[$k == 0, 0, (aS̄{i},$k-1)$k [3] -
((aS̄{i},0))$k // aSi // (aS̄{i},$k-1)$k [3] ]]]
    
```

(was  $aS_j = \bar{R}_{i,j} \sim B_i \sim P_{i,j}$ ).

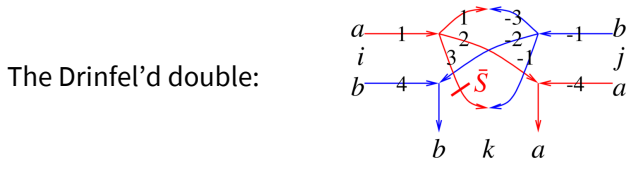
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```

Define [bSi = bσi→1 Ri,2 // aS2 // P1,2,
bS̄i = bσi→1 Ri,2 // aS̄2 // P1,2,
aΔi→j,k = (R1,j R2,k) // bm1,2→3 // P3,i,
bΔi→j,k = (Rj,1 Rk,2) // am1,2→3 // Pi,3]
    
```

(was  $bS_i = R_{i,1} \sim B_1 \sim aS_1 \sim B_1 \sim P_{i,1}$ ,  $\bar{bS}_i = R_{i,1} \sim B_1 \sim \bar{aS}_1 \sim B_1 \sim P_{i,1}$ ).

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Define [
dmi,j→k = ((sYi→4,4,1,1 // aΔ1→1,2 // aΔ2→2,3 // aS̄3) (sYj→-1,-1,-4,-4 // bΔ-1→-1,-2 // bΔ-2→-2,-3)) //
(P-1,3 P-3,1 am2,-4→k bm4,-2→k) ]
    
```

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Define [dσi→j = aσi→j bσi→j,
dεi = sεi, dηi = sηi,
dSi = sYi→1,1,2,2 // (bS1 aS2) // dm2,1→i,
dS̄i = sYi→1,1,2,2 // (bS1 aS̄2) // dm2,1→i,
dΔi→j,k = (bΔi→3,1 aΔi→2,4) // (dm3,4→k dm1,2→j)]

```

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In[*]:=
Define [Ci = E{i}→{i} [0, 0, Bi1/2 e-ħ ε ai/2]$k,
C̄i = E{i}→{i} [0, 0, Bi-1/2 eħ ε ai/2]$k,
Kinki = (R1,3 C2) // dm1,2→1 // dm1,3→i,
K̄inki = (R̄1,3 C2) // dm1,2→1 // dm1,3→i]

```

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Note.  $t == \epsilon a - \gamma b$  and  $b == -t/\gamma + \epsilon a/\gamma$ .

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Define [b2ti = E{i}→{i} [αi ai + βi (ε ai - ti) / γ + ξi xi + ηi yi],
t2bi = E{i}→{i} [αi ai + τi (ε ai - γ bi) + ξi xi + ηi yi]]

```

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## The Knot Tensors

Program

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In[*]:=
Define [kRi,j = Ri,j // (b2ti b2tj) /. {ti|j → t},
kR̄i,j = R̄i,j // (b2ti b2tj) /. {ti|j → t, Ti|j → T},
kmi,j→k = (t2bi t2bj) // dmi,j→k // b2tk /. {tk → t, Tk → T, τi|j → 0},
kCi = Ci // b2ti /. Ti → T,
kC̄i = C̄i // b2ti /. Ti → T,
kKinki = Kinki // b2ti /. {ti → t, Ti → T},
kK̄inki = K̄inki // b2ti /. {ti → t, Ti → T}]

```