

Preliminaries.

$$U_n = \underbrace{O O \dots O}_n \quad \langle U_n \rangle = (-1)^{n-1} (A^2 + A^{-2})^{n-1}$$

$$V_1 = \infty \quad \langle V_1 \rangle = A \langle U_2 \rangle + A^{-1} \langle U \rangle = -A^3$$

$$V_{-1} = \infty \quad \langle V_{-1} \rangle = A \langle U \rangle + A^{-1} \langle U_2 \rangle = -A^{-3}$$

$$V_n = \underbrace{\overset{\alpha}{\infty} \infty \dots \infty}_n$$

split α to the left: $O \underbrace{\infty \dots \infty}_{n-1}$

split α to the right: $\underbrace{\infty \dots \infty}_{n-1} O$

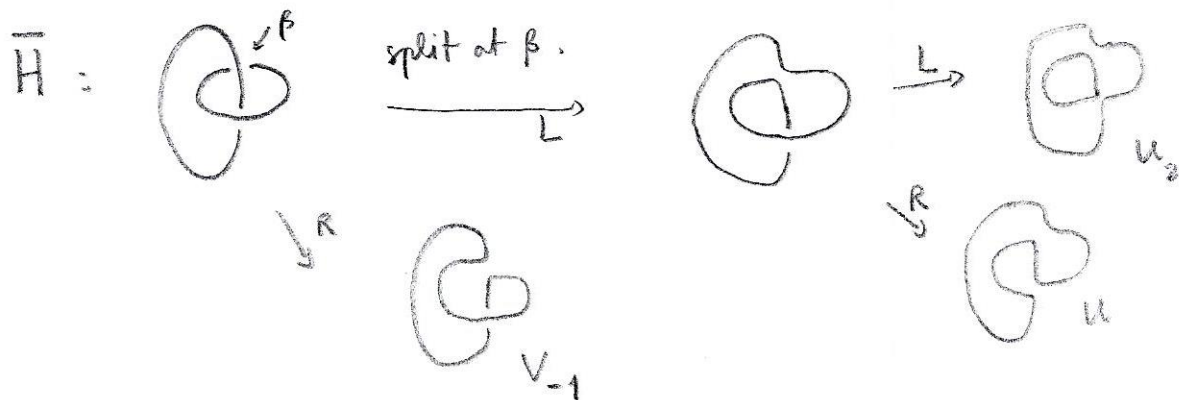
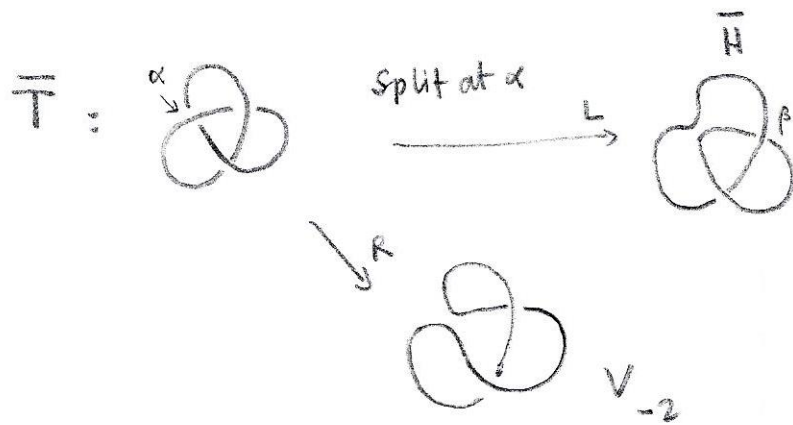
$$\begin{aligned} \langle V_n \rangle &= A \langle U \cup V_{n-1} \rangle + A^{-1} \langle V_{n-1} \rangle \\ &= (A (A^2 + A^{-2}) + A^{-1}) \langle V_{n-1} \rangle = -A^3 \langle V_{n-1} \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

By induction $\langle V_n \rangle = (-A^3)^n$.

$$V_{-n} = \underbrace{\infty \dots \infty}_n$$

$$\langle V_{-n} \rangle = (-A^{-3})^n.$$

5.1.



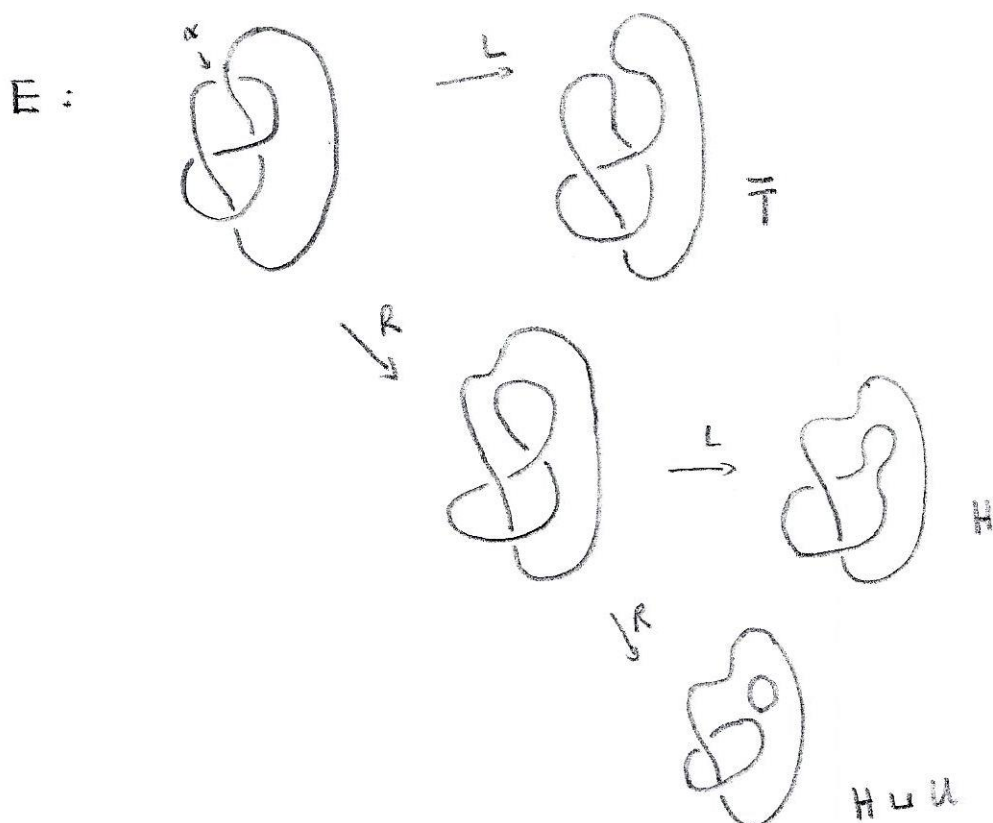
Hence

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle \bar{H} \rangle &= A \left(A \langle u_2 \rangle + A^{-1} \langle u \rangle \right) + A^{-1} \langle V_{-1} \rangle \\
 &= A^2 \left(-A^2 - A^{-2} \right) + 1 + A^{-1} \left(-A^{-3} \right) \\
 &= -A^4 - 1 + 1 - A^{-4} = - \left(A^4 + A^{-4} \right) = \langle H \rangle.
 \end{aligned}$$

Finally

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{T} &= A \langle \bar{H} \rangle + A^{-1} \langle V_{-2} \rangle \\
 &= -A \left(A^4 + A^{-4} \right) + A^{-1} A^{-6} \\
 &= A^{-7} - A^{-3} - A^5.
 \end{aligned}$$

5.3.



$$\begin{aligned} \langle E \rangle &= A \langle \bar{T} \rangle + A^{-1} \left(A \langle H \rangle + A^{-1} (-A^2 - A^{-2}) \langle H \rangle \right) \\ &= A \langle \bar{T} \rangle + \langle H \rangle - \langle H \rangle - A^{-4} \langle H \rangle = A \langle \bar{T} \rangle - A^{-4} \langle H \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

5.4. Similarly, $\langle \bar{E} \rangle = A \left(A (-A^2 - A^{-2}) \langle H \rangle + A^{-1} \langle H \rangle \right) + A^{-1} \langle T \rangle.$

$$= -A^4 \langle H \rangle + A^{-1} \langle T \rangle.$$

Substitute $\langle H \rangle$, $\langle T \rangle$ and $\langle \bar{T} \rangle$ to show $\langle \bar{E} \rangle = \langle E \rangle.$

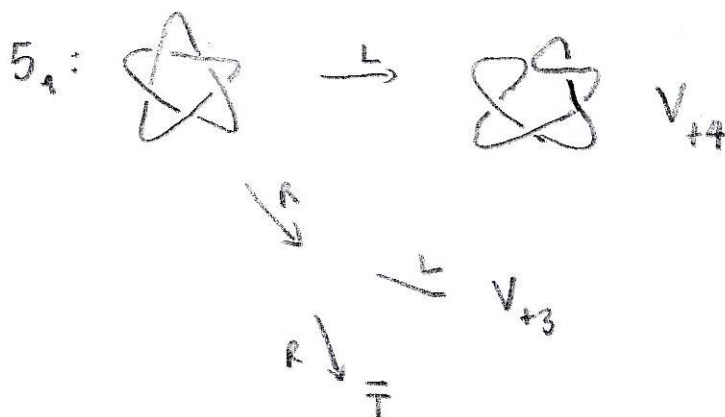
5.5. Choose orientation and compute $w(E) = 0.$

Hence $f[E] = (-A)^{-3w(E)} \langle E \rangle = \langle E \rangle.$

5.6.

$$\langle B \rangle = -(A^{12} + A^{-12}) + 3(A^8 + A^{-8}) - 2(A^4 + A^{-4}) + 4.$$

5.7. a.



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hence } \langle 5_1 \rangle &= A \langle V_{+4} \rangle + A^{-1} (A \langle V_{+3} \rangle + A^{-1} \langle \bar{T} \rangle) \\ &= A^{13} - A^9 + A^5 - A - A^{-7} \end{aligned}$$

$$w(5_1) = -5$$

$$\begin{aligned} f[5_1] &= (-A)^{15} \langle 5_1 \rangle \\ &= -A^{28} + A^{24} - A^{20} + A^{16} + A^8 \end{aligned}$$

From the table on page 71, check that this agrees with the Jones polynomial

$$V_{5_1}(t) = t^{-2} + t^{-4} - t^{-5} + t^{-6} - t^{-7}$$