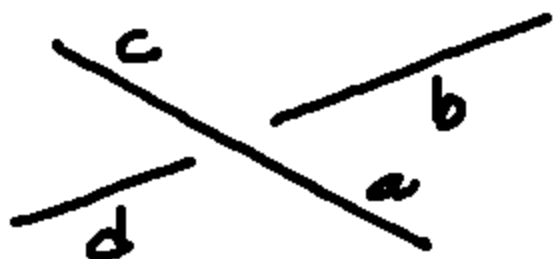
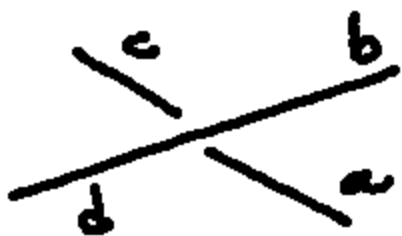


# Crossing Code & Bracket Code

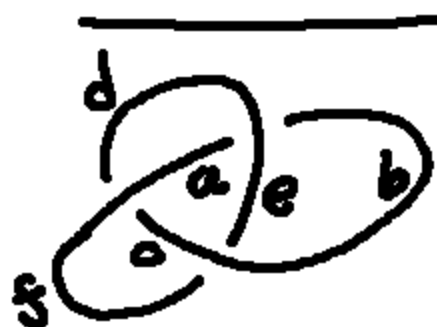
XX



$$X[a, b, c, d] = X[c, d, a, b]$$



$$X[b, c, d, a] = X[d, a, b, c]$$



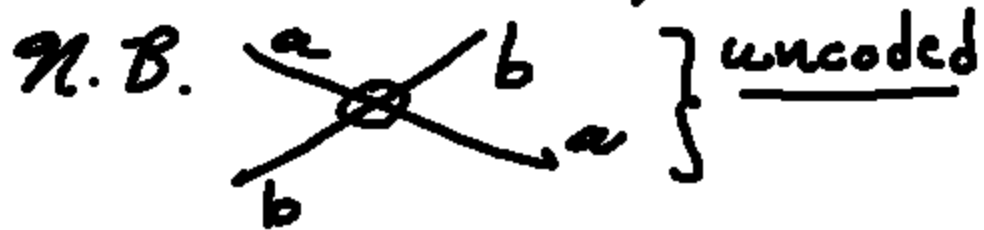
- $X[e, b, d, a]$
- $X[a, d, f, c]$
- $X[b, e, c, f]$

Trefoil



- $X[b, d, c, a]$
- $X[a, c, b, d]$

V-trefoil



Bracket expansion is based upon  $\begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ \diagdown \end{array} \mapsto A \approx + \bar{A}^1 \supset C$

$$\begin{array}{c} c \\ \diagdown \\ d \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ b \\ \diagdown \\ a \end{array} \mapsto A \begin{array}{c} c \quad b \\ \frown \\ d \quad a \end{array} + \bar{A}^1 \begin{array}{c} c \\ \diagdown \\ d \end{array} \supset \begin{array}{c} b \\ \diagdown \\ a \end{array}$$

$$X[a, b, c, d] \mapsto A \delta^{cb} \delta_{da} + \bar{A}^1 \delta_d^c \delta_a^b$$

Here  $\delta^{ij}$  and  $\delta_i^j$  are Kronecker deltas with  $\delta^{aa} = \delta_a^a = d = -A^2 - \bar{A}^2$ .

In Mathematics we write

$\delta_b^a = \delta_{ab} = \det[a \ b]$  and give replacement rules for handling it.

Variants of the bracket  
can be coded in similar fashion.  
e.g. Arrow Polynomial uses

$$\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \cdot \end{array} \rightarrow A \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \searrow \end{array} + \bar{A} \begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \nearrow \end{array}$$

and we need oriented crossing  
rule and special Kronecker  
deltas. We will not elaborate on  
that here.

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