<u>Question</u> when are two creatures of the form

$$\in \vec{A}^{w}\!\left(*_x(\cdot \cdot)\right\rrbracket_z\right)$$
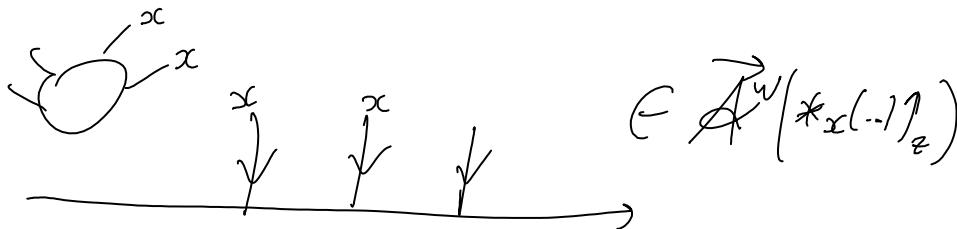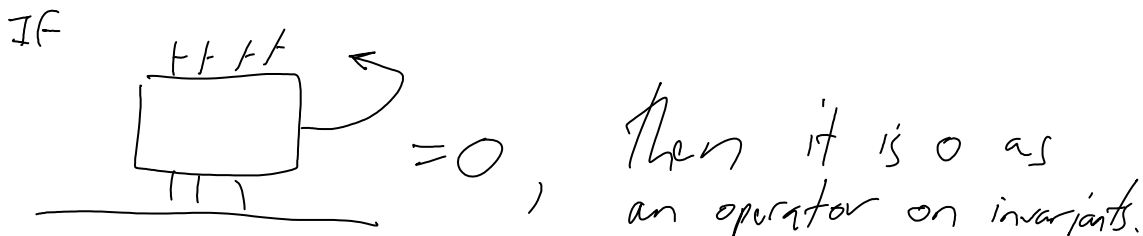
equal as operators on invariants in $U(\mathfrak{g})$?

The answer must somehow be "if they are equal mod <u>unitary</u> link relations", whatever "unitary" might mean. No, it comes out, "if they are conjugate via a unitary conjugator".
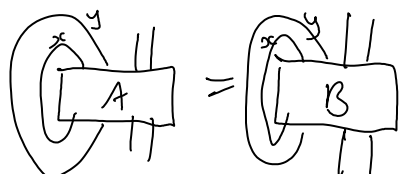
The classical story:

If [____] $= 0$, then it is 0 as an operator on invariants.

Why does "conjugation" imply "equality mod link relations"?
$\Rightarrow$ It does only for "unitary" conjugators!

Another moral:
It is not true that $\partial(\text{links})$ is describable using link relations. Precisely, if

$$\left(A \right) = \left(B \right)$$

it does not imply that A & B are equivalent
modulo x- & y-link relations.

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what does it mean, knot –theoretically?