

Alexander Failures

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8:36 AM

We know:  $\exists Z^w: K^w(\Gamma) \rightarrow A^w(\Gamma)$

$\Gamma$  could have  $\underbrace{\quad}_2$ ,  $\underbrace{\quad}_1$ ,  $\underbrace{\quad}_3, 1=2$ ,  $\underbrace{\quad}_0$ ,  $\perp$ ,  $\underbrace{\quad}_w$ ,  $\underbrace{\quad}_0$ ,  $\underbrace{\quad}_0$

$\Gamma = /$ ,  $Z^w$  is the Alexander poly.

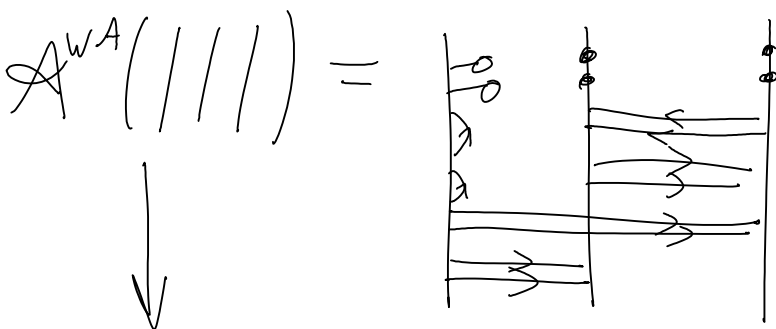
$$A^w(/) = \text{Comm. alg.} \langle \underbrace{\quad}_0, \underbrace{\quad}_0, \underbrace{\quad}_k = W_k; k \geq 2 \rangle$$

*top meaning?*  $k=1 \Leftrightarrow \emptyset$

1. I still don't understand  $A^w(O_n)$ , not even  $A^{WA}(O_n)$ . For  $n \geq 2$ ; start w/  $A^{WA}(/0)$ .
2. I am not sure if  $PA$  is the "canonical" extension of the MVA to  $w$ -links.
3. I don't understand the weight system of  $PA$ .
4. Needless to say, I still don't have an Alexander-based Algebraic Knot Theory.

$$A^{WA} := A^w / \underbrace{\quad}_f = \underbrace{\quad}_f - \underbrace{\quad}_f \text{ "Archibald's relation"}$$

It would be nice to show that  $Z^{WA}/A^{WA}$  contains the Cimasoni-Turaev Theory.



$$A^{WA}(O_n) = \text{trivial?}$$