



Computing the Zombian of an Unfinished Columbarium

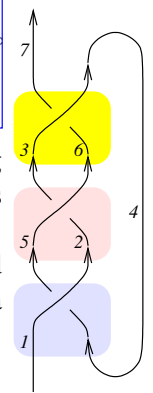
Columbaria seen at the Eastern Suburburbs Memorial Park last Saturday:



From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A **columbarium** (/ˌkɒləmˈbɛəri.əm/^[1] pl. **columbaria**) is a structure for the reverential and usually public storage of **funerary urns**, holding **cremated** remains of the deceased.

The term can also mean the nesting boxes of **pigeons**. The term comes from the Latin "*columba*" (dove) and, originally, solely referred to compartmentalized housing for doves and pigeons called a *dovecote*.



The Alexander Polynomial. Draw an n -crossing knot K as a long knot as on the right, with the edges are marked with a running index $k \in \{1, \dots, 2n + 1\}$. Let A be the $(2n + 1) \times (2n + 1)$ matrix constructed by starting with the identity matrix I , and adding a 2×2 block for each crossing:

$$c : \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{cc} s = +1 & s = -1 \\ \begin{array}{c} j+1 \uparrow \\ i \downarrow \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} i+1 \uparrow \\ j \downarrow \end{array} \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c|cc} A & \text{col } i+1 & \text{col } j+1 \\ \hline \text{row } i & -T^s & T^s - 1 \\ \text{row } j & 0 & -1 \end{array}$$

For our example, it is:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -T & 0 & 0 & T-1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -T & 0 & 0 & T-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & T-1 & 0 & 1 & -T & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Definition. The Alexander polynomial, up to a power of T , is given by $\Delta = \det(A)$.



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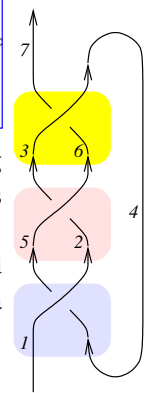
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