ALGEBRAIC LINKS AND SKEIN RELATIONS
OF THE LINKS-GOULD INVARIANT

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Abstract. We give certain skein relations of the Links-Gould invariant. We also show that the relations lead us to recursive calculation of the invariant for algebraic links. As an application we give a formula for the Links-Gould invariant of 2-bridge links.

1. Introduction

The Links-Gould invariant is a two-variable polynomial invariant of oriented links. It was derived from a one-parameter family of four-dimensional representations of the quantum superalgebra $U_q[gl(2|1)]$. In [6], Links and Gould gave the cubic skein relation of the invariant. D. De Wit, L.H. Kauffman and J.R. Links [4] showed that the Links-Gould invariant is powerful through evaluation of some links. In particular, D. De Wit [2] showed that the invariant is complete for all prime knots of up to 10 crossings. In a previous paper [5], we studied the invariant of closed 3-braids, and tried to give an improvement on the evaluation of such a powerful invariant.

In this paper, we would like to give another step toward an improvement on its evaluation. We give certain skein relations of the invariant (Theorem 3.1). By using the relations, we describe a method for recursive calculation of the invariant for algebraic links (Theorem 4.1), and give a formula for the invariant of 2-bridge links (Proposition 5.1).

2. Preliminaries

Let us recall the definition of the Links-Gould invariant. Let $t_0, t_1$ be complex parameters. Set $K := \mathbb{C}(t_0, t_1)$. Let $V$ be a four-dimensional $K$-vector space with a basis $\{e_i\}_{i=1}^4$. A linear automorphism $R$ of $V \otimes V$ is called an $R$-matrix if it is a solution of the Yang-Baxter equation:

$$(R \otimes \text{id}_V)(\text{id}_V \otimes R)(R \otimes \text{id}_V) = (\text{id}_V \otimes R)(R \otimes \text{id}_V)(\text{id}_V \otimes R).$$
A linear automorphism $A$ of $V \otimes V$ is represented by the $16 \times 16$ matrix $[A_{i,j}]$ with the following rule:

$$A(e_k \otimes e_l) = \sum_{i,j} A_{kl}^{ij} e_i \otimes e_j,$$

then $A_{4(i-1)+j,4(k-1)+l} = A_{kl}^{ij}$.

The linear automorphism $R$ of $V \otimes V$ represented by the following matrix $[R_{i,j}]$ is an $R$-matrix \cite[p. 186]{4}:

$$
\begin{bmatrix}
    t_0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\
    \cdots & t_0^{1/2} & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\
    \cdots & \cdots & t_0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\
    \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & t_0^{1/2} & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\
    \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & t_0^{1/2} & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\
    \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & t_0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\
    \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & t_0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\
    \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & t_0^{1/2} & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\
    t_0^{1/2} & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & t_0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\
    \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & t_0^{1/2} & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\
    \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & t_0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\
    \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & t_0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\
    \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\
\end{bmatrix}
$$

where $Y = \left((t_0 - 1)(1 - t_1)\right)^{1/2}$.

Let $B_n$ be the $n$-string braid group and let $\sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_{n-1}$ be the standard generators of the group. Then there is a unique homomorphism $B_n \rightarrow \text{Aut}(V^{\otimes n})$ which transforms $\sigma_i$ into $\text{id}_V \otimes (\text{id}_V \otimes \cdots \otimes \text{id}_V \otimes R \otimes \text{id}_V^{(n-i-1)})$ for $i = 1, \ldots, n-1$. Note this homomorphism by $b_n^R$. Let $\nu$ be the linear automorphism of $V$ which transforms $e_i$ into $\mu_i e_i$ for $i = 1, \ldots, 4$, where $(\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3, \mu_4) = (t_0^{-1}, -t_1, -t_1^{-1}, t_1)$.

To define the Links-Gould invariant, we recall the operator trace (partial trace). Let $f : V^{\otimes n} \rightarrow V^{\otimes n}$ be a homomorphism such that

$$f(e_{i_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes e_{i_n}) = \sum_{1 \leq j_1, \ldots, j_n \leq 4} f_{i_1, \ldots, i_n}^{j_1, \ldots, j_n} e_{j_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes e_{j_n}.$$

The operator trace $\text{tr}_m^n(f)$ of $f$ is the homomorphism $V^{\otimes (n-m)} \rightarrow V^{\otimes (n-m)}$ defined by

$$\text{tr}_m^n(f)(e_{i_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes e_{i_{n-m}}) = \sum_{1 \leq j_1, \ldots, j_n \leq 4} f_{i_1, \ldots, i_{n-m}, j_{n-m+1}, \ldots, j_n}^{j_1, \ldots, i_{n-m}, j_{n-m+1}, \ldots, j_n} e_{j_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes e_{j_{n-m}}.$$
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For the details we refer the reader to [8].

Let \( \theta^n \) denote the closure of \( \theta \in B_n \). For \( \theta \in B_n \), the Links-Gould invariant \( LG(\theta^n; t_0, t_1) \) of the link \( \theta^n \) is defined by the following identity:

\[
\text{tr}^{n-1} (\text{id}_V \otimes \mu^{\otimes(n-1)}(b^\theta_R(\theta))) = LG(\theta^n; t_0, t_1)\text{id}_V.
\]

Note that \( LG(\theta^n; p^{-2}, p^2q^2) (p = q^{\alpha}) \) coincides with the Links-Gould invariant in [4], where \( \alpha \) is the complex parameter which represents a family of representations of \( U_q[gl(2|1)] \). For the details we refer the reader to [4].

3. Skein relations of the Links-Gould invariant

In this section, we present some useful skein relations of the Links-Gould invariant. We first present two basic skein relations of the invariant in the following theorem. One is obtained by transforming the well-known skein relation found by \([5, p. 192]\) so that symmetrical pairs of tangles \((T(-1/2), T(-2)), (T(0), T(\infty))\) appear. (See [1] and Section 4 for the definition of the rational tangles \( T(n). \)) The remaining relation was found through computer experiments by taking a hint from the symmetrized relation.

**Theorem 3.1.** The Links-Gould invariant satisfies the following skein relations.

**Skein relation (i):**

\[
\begin{align*}
LG \left( \begin{array}{c}
\begin{array}{c}
\end{array}
\end{array} \right) + (1 - t_0 - t_1) LG \left( \begin{array}{c}
\begin{array}{c}
\end{array} \right) \\
+ (t_0t_1 - t_0 - t_1) LG \left( \begin{array}{c}
\begin{array}{c}
\end{array} \right) + t_0t_1 LG \left( \begin{array}{c}
\begin{array}{c}
\end{array} \right) = 0.
\end{align*}
\]

**Skein relation (ii):**

\[
\begin{align*}
LG \left( \begin{array}{c}
\begin{array}{c}
\end{array} \right) + (t_0t_1 - t_0 - t_1 + 2) LG \left( \begin{array}{c}
\begin{array}{c}
\end{array} \right) \\
- (t_0t_1 - t_0 - t_1 + 2) LG \left( \begin{array}{c}
\begin{array}{c}
\end{array} \right) - LG \left( \begin{array}{c}
\begin{array}{c}
\end{array} \right) = 0.
\end{align*}
\]

**Proof.** In [4, p. 170], the following skein relation is derived from the identity

\[
(R - t_0\text{id}_V)(R - t_1\text{id}_V)(R + \text{id}_V) = 0
\]

(see also [5, p. 192]).

**Skein relation (o):**

\[
\begin{align*}
LG \left( \begin{array}{c}
\begin{array}{c}
\end{array} \right) + (1 - t_0 - t_1) LG \left( \begin{array}{c}
\begin{array}{c}
\end{array} \right) \\
+ (t_0t_1 - t_0 - t_1) LG \left( \begin{array}{c}
\begin{array}{c}
\end{array} \right) + t_0t_1 LG \left( \begin{array}{c}
\begin{array}{c}
\end{array} \right) = 0.
\end{align*}
\]

By “adding” the tangle \( \begin{array}{c}
\begin{array}{c}
\end{array} \end{array} \) to skein relation (o) from the left, we obtain skein...
relation (i). (Therefore skein relation (o) is equivalent to skein relation (i).)

By “adding” the tangle \(\bigotimes\) to the following skein relation from the left, we obtain skein relation (ii):

\[
LG\left(\begin{array}{c}
\bigotimes
\end{array}\right) + (t_0t_1 - t_0 - t_1 + 2) LG\left(\begin{array}{c}
\bigotimes
\end{array}\right)
- (t_0t_1 - t_0 - t_1 + 2) LG\left(\begin{array}{c}
\bigotimes
\end{array}\right) - LG\left(\begin{array}{c}
\bigotimes
\end{array}\right) = 0.
\]

This equality is verified by checking the following equality with the aid of a computer:

\[
\begin{align*}
&b_R^2(\sigma_1^2) + (t_0t_1 - t_0 - t_1 + 2)b_R^2(\sigma_1) - (t_0t_1 - t_0 - t_1 + 2)b_R^2(e) \\
&- \text{tr}_1^4 ((\text{id}_V \otimes \text{id}_V \otimes \mu)b_R^2(\sigma_2^2\sigma_1\sigma_2^{-1})) = 0.
\end{align*}
\]

\[\square\]

The following formulas follow from Theorem 3.1.

**Corollary 3.2.** The Links-Gould invariant satisfies the following skein relations:

- \(LG\left(\begin{array}{c}
\bigotimes
\end{array}\right)\) \(n\) half twists

\[
= \left(\frac{(-1)^n}{(t_0 + 1)(t_0 - 1)} + \frac{t_0^n}{(t_0 + 1)(t_0 - t_1)} + \frac{t_1^n}{(t_1 + 1)(t_1 - t_0)}\right) LG\left(\begin{array}{c}
\bigotimes
\end{array}\right)
- \left(\frac{(-1)^n(t_0 + t_1)}{(t_0 + 1)(t_0 - 1)} + \frac{t_0^n(t_1 - 1)}{(t_0 + 1)(t_0 - t_1)} + \frac{t_1^n(t_0 - 1)}{(t_1 + 1)(t_1 - t_0)}\right) LG\left(\begin{array}{c}
\bigotimes
\end{array}\right)
+ \left(\frac{t_0t_1(-1)^n}{(t_0 + 1)(t_0 - 1)} - \frac{t_1t_0^n}{(t_0 + 1)(t_0 - t_1)} - \frac{t_0t_1^n}{(t_1 + 1)(t_1 - t_0)}\right) LG\left(\begin{array}{c}
\bigotimes
\end{array}\right).
\]

- \(LG\left(\begin{array}{c}
\bigotimes
\end{array}\right)\) \(n\) full twists

\[
= \frac{t_0^n t_1^n - 1}{t_0 t_1 - 1} LG\left(\begin{array}{c}
\bigotimes
\end{array}\right) + \left(1 - \frac{t_0^n t_1^n - 1}{t_0 t_1 - 1}\right) LG\left(\begin{array}{c}
\bigotimes
\end{array}\right)
+ \frac{2(t_0 - 1)(t_1 - 1)}{t_0 t_1 - 1} \left(n - \frac{t_0^n t_1^n - 1}{t_0 t_1 - 1}\right) LG\left(\begin{array}{c}
\bigotimes
\end{array}\right).
\]

**Proof.** From skein relation (o), we obtain the first skein relation by induction. We obtain the following skein relation by subtracting skein relation (ii) from skein relation (i) after a half-rotation around a diagonal axis of tangles.
From this skein relation, we obtain the second skein relation by induction. 

We remark that the first skein relation in Corollary 3.2 yields Proposition 1 of [6, p. 193].

To conclude this section, we summarize some of the fundamental properties of the Links-Gould invariant.

**Proposition 3.3.** The Links-Gould invariant has the following properties.

1. \( \text{LG}(\bigcirc) = 1 \) for the trivial knot \( \bigcirc \).
2. The Links-Gould invariant of a split link vanishes.
3. \( \text{LG}(L \# L') = \text{LG}(L) \text{LG}(L') \), where \# denotes the connected sum of \( L \) and \( L' \).
4. \( \text{LG}(L^*; t_0, t_1) = \text{LG}(L, t_0^{-1}, t_1^{-1}) \), where \( L^* \) denotes the reflection of \( L \).
5. The Links-Gould invariant does not detect inversion, which implies the symmetry \( \text{LG}(L; t_0, t_1) = \text{LG}(L; t_1, t_0) \).

Note that the connected sum of oriented links depends upon which components are used to produce the connected sum. The property (3) is valid whatever components are selected, which easily follows through the evaluation of the \((1,1)\)-tangle form [4]. For the properties (2),(4),(5), we refer the reader to [4][3].

We remark that the property (2) can be deduced from skein relations (i),(ii) as follows. Let \( L = L_1 \sqcup L_2 \) be the split union of links \( L_1 \) and \( L_2 \). Let us apply the second skein relation in Corollary 3.2 to the tangle determined by the dotted circle in Figure 1. Then we have

\[
\frac{2(t_0 - 1)(t_1 - 1)}{t_0 t_1 - 1} \left( n - \frac{n n_0 n_1}{t_0 t_1 - 1} \right) \text{LG}(L) = 0.
\]

Thus the Links-Gould invariant of a split link vanishes.

**4. Recursive calculations of the Links-Gould invariant for algebraic links**

Let us recall the definition of algebraic links. For tangles \( T_1 \) and \( T_2 \), we define new tangles \( T_1 + T_2 \) and \( T_1 \cdot T_2 \), as in Figure 2. Here, we remark that the “multiplication” operation involves reflection of the first operand through a vertical plane containing its principal diagonal (NW-SE axis). We define tangles \( T(1), T(-1), T(0) \)
We define certain skein modules by using skein relations (i),(ii). (For basic facts concerning skein modules, see [7].) Let \( \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L}_A \), and \( \mathcal{T}_A \) be the free \( K \)-module generated by \( \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L}_A \), and \( \mathcal{T}_A \) respectively. We define the skein modules \( S_\mathcal{L}, S_\mathcal{L}_A \), and \( S_\mathcal{T}_A \) as the quotient of \( \mathcal{K} \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{K} \mathcal{L}_A, \) and \( \mathcal{K} \mathcal{T}_A \) by skein relations (i),(ii) respectively.

Put \( \mathcal{G} = \{ T(-1), T(0), T(1), T(\infty), T(1/2) \} \). Let \( \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \) be the set of the oriented tangles obtained from tangles in \( \mathcal{G} \) by giving all possible orientations. Then we have the following theorem.

**Theorem 4.1.** The skein module \( S_\mathcal{T}_A \) is generated by the elements of \( \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \). The skein module \( S_\mathcal{L}_A \) is generated by the trivial knot. In particular, we can evaluate the Links-Gould invariant of algebraic links recursively.

**Proof.** Any link obtained from a tangle in \( \mathcal{G} \) by closing off the ends is the trivial knot or a trivial link. Skein relations (i),(ii) imply that the Links-Gould invariant of a trivial link vanishes, as remarked at the end of previous section. Thus the first statement implies the rest.

Let us show the statement. It is easily checked that any algebraic tangle is obtained from the tangles \( T(1) \) and \( T(-1) \) by applying the two operations illustrated in Figure 4. Therefore it is enough to check that \( LG(T_1 + T_2) \) and \( LG(T_1 T_2) \),
where $T_1$ and $T_2$ run over all compatible pairs of oriented tangles in $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$, are $K$-linear combinations of $LG(T)$ ($T \in \tilde{\mathcal{G}}$) using skein relations (i),(ii).

If $T_1 \uplus T_2$ is not trivial, then it is equivalent to $T(1) \uplus T(1) \uplus \cdots \uplus T(1)$ or $T(-1) \uplus T(-1) \uplus \cdots \uplus T(-1)$. Therefore, by using Corollary 3.2 we can reduce $LG(T_1 \uplus T_2)$ to a $K$-linear combination of $LG(T)$ ($T \in \tilde{\mathcal{G}}$).

By replacing the tangle $T(1) \uplus T(2)$ with the tangle $T(2)$, we obtain $G_0$ and $\tilde{G}_0$ from $G$ and $\tilde{G}$ respectively. By skein relations (o),(i), it is enough to show that $LG(b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_m)$ is a $K$-linear combination of $LG(b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_m)$, which follows from the previous case through $\pi/2$-rotation.

**Problem.** Is the skein module $\mathcal{S}_L$ generated by the trivial knot?

5. **A formula for the Links-Gould invariant of 2-bridge links**

A 2-bridge link is an algebraic link which is obtained from the tangles $T(1)$ and $T(-1)$ using only the “multiplication” operation. In this section we represent an oriented 2-bridge link as follows. Let $S_1$ and $S_2$ be the generators of 3-string braid group as shown in Figure 5. Let $D(b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_m)$ be the oriented 2-bridge link as shown in Figure 6. We remark that any 2-bridge link can be put in this form.

\begin{align*}
S_1: & \quad \begin{tikzpicture} \end{tikzpicture} \\
S_2: & \quad \begin{tikzpicture} \end{tikzpicture}
\end{align*}

**Figure 5.**

\begin{align*}
S_2^{2b_1} & S_1^{-2b_2} \cdots S_1^{-2b_m} \\
S_2^{2b_1} & S_1^{-2b_2} \cdots S_2^{-2b_m}
\end{align*}

$m$: even \hspace{1cm} $m$: odd

**Figure 6.**

Let $LG(b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_m)$ be the Links-Gould invariant of $D(b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_m)$.

**Proposition 5.1.**

\[ LG(b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_m) = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] A((-1)^m b_m) \cdots A(b_2)A(-b_1) \left[ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right], \]

where

\[
A(n) = \begin{bmatrix} a_1(n+1) & a_2(n+1) & a_3(n+1) \\ a_1(n) & a_2(n) & a_3(n) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix},
\]

\[
a_1(n) = \frac{t_0^n t_1^n - 1}{t_0 t_1 - 1}.
\]
where

\[ a_2(n) = \frac{2n(t_0 - 1)(t_1 - 1)}{t_0 t_1 - 1} - a_1(n) \left( \frac{(t_0 t_1 + 1)(t_0 - 1)(t_1 - 1)}{t_0 t_1 - 1} + 1 \right), \]
\[ a_3(n) = (t_0 - 1)(t_1 - 1)a_1(n) + 1. \]

Proof. Set \( \mathcal{D}(b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_m) = D(-b_1, b_2, \ldots, (-1)^m b_m) \). By skein relation (ii) and the second skein relation in Corollary 3.2, we have

\[
\text{Set } \mathcal{L} \text{ as a 2-component trivial link. Fix } \mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}(b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_1 + 1)) \]
\[
+ a_2(b_m) \text{LG}(\mathcal{D}(b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_{m-2}, b_{m-1} + 1))
\]
\[
+ a_3(b_m) \text{LG}(\mathcal{D}(b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_{m-3}, b_{m-2})).
\]

Let us apply the skein relation to the crossings which correspond to \( S_{2}^{-2b_m} \) or \( S_{2}^{2b_m} \) according as \( m \) is even or odd. Then we have

\[
\text{LG}(\mathcal{D}(b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_m)) = a_1(b_m) \text{LG}(\mathcal{D}(b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_{m-2}, b_{m-1} + 1)) + a_2(b_m) \text{LG}(\mathcal{D}(b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_{m-2}, b_{m-1})) + a_3(b_m) \text{LG}(\mathcal{D}(b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_{m-3}, b_{m-2}))
\]

where \( \bigcirc \bigcirc \) denotes a 2-component trivial link. Fix \( b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_m \). Put

\[
X_n = \text{LG}(\mathcal{D}(b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_n + 1)),
\]
\[
Y_n = \text{LG}(\mathcal{D}(b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_n)).
\]

Then

\[
X_n = a_1(b_n + 1)X_{n-1} + a_2(b_n + 1)Y_{n-1} + a_3(b_n + 1)Y_{n-2},
\]
\[
Y_n = a_1(b_n)X_{n-1} + a_2(b_n)Y_{n-1} + a_3(b_n)Y_{n-2},
\]
\[
X_2 = a_1(b_2 + 1)X_1 + a_2(b_2 + 1)Y_1 + a_3(b_2 + 1),
\]
\[
Y_2 = a_1(b_2)X_1 + a_2(b_2)Y_1 + a_3(b_2),
\]
\[
X_1 = a_1(b_1 + 1)1 + a_2(b_1 + 1)1 + a_3(b_1 + 1)0,
\]
\[
Y_1 = a_1(b_1)1 + a_2(b_1)1 + a_3(b_1)0.
\]

Thus

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
X_n \\
Y_n \\
Y_{n-1}
\end{bmatrix} = A(b_n) \begin{bmatrix}
X_{n-1} \\
Y_{n-1} \\
Y_{n-2}
\end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix}
X_2 \\
Y_2 \\
Y_1
\end{bmatrix} = A(b_2)A(b_1) \begin{bmatrix}
1 \\
1 \\
0
\end{bmatrix}.
\]

We remark that

\[
\text{LG}(\mathcal{D}(b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_m)) = Y_m = \begin{bmatrix}
0 & 1 & 0 \\
Y_m & Y_m & Y_{m-1}
\end{bmatrix}.
\]
Therefore

\[
LG(b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_m) = \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] A((-1)^m b_m) \cdots A(b_2) A(-b_1) \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \end{array}.
\]

\[ \square \]

To conclude this paper, we give some examples.

**Example 5.2.**

\[
\begin{align*}
LG(3_1) &= LG(-1, 1) \\
&= -t_0^2 t_1 - t_0 t_2 + t_2^3 + 2t_0 t_1 + t_1^2 - t_0 - t_1 + 1,\\
LG(4_1) &= LG(1, 1) \\
&= 2t_0 t_1 - 3t_0 - 3t_1 + \frac{t_0}{t_1} + \frac{t_1}{t_0} - \frac{3}{t_1} + \frac{2}{t_0 t_1} + 7,\\
LG(5_1) &= LG(-1, -1, 1) \\
&= -t_0^4 t_1 - t_0^3 t_1^2 - t_0^2 t_1^3 - t_0 t_1^4 + t_0^2 + 2t_0 t_1 + 2t_0^2 t_1 + 2t_0 t_1^2 + t_1^4 \\
&- t_0^3 - 2t_0^2 t_1 - 2t_0 t_1^2 - t_1^3 - t_0^2 + 2t_0 t_1 + t_1^2 - t_0 - t_1 + 1,\\
LG(5_2) &= LG(-2, 1) \\
&= -t_0^3 t_1^2 - t_0^2 t_1^3 + t_0^3 t_1^4 + 4t_0^2 t_1^2 + t_0 t_1^3 - 6t_0^2 t_1 - 6t_0 t_1^2 \\
&+ 3t_0^2 + 10t_0 t_1 + 3t_1^2 - 5t_0 - 5t_1 + 3.
\end{align*}
\]

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