# THE KAUFFMAN POLYNOMIAL OF LINKS AND REPRESENTATION THEORY* 

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1. Introduction. In 1984, V. Jones [8] introduced a new polynomial invariant of link isotopy types which is now called the (one variable) Jones polynomial, which was subsequently generalized to the two variable Jones polynomial [4], [13]. These invariants are closely related to the traces of irreducible representations of Iwahori algebras (or Hecke algebras) [2], [7] associated with the symmetric groups (see [5], [9]).

The purpose of this paper is to show that the Kauffman polynomial [12] can also be interpreted as a function $F$ on a certain associative algebra. We define a knit semi-group $D_{n}$ of degree $n$ which is generated by the generators of the braid group $B_{n}$ on $n$ strings and elements $e_{1}, e_{2}, \cdots, e_{n-1}$ in Figure 4. We call an element of $D_{n}$ an $n$-knit. We get a link $d^{\wedge}$ in the 3 -sphere by closing an $n$-knit $d$. We call $d^{\wedge}$ a closed $n$-knit coming from $d$. We also define an algebra $E_{n}(\alpha, \beta)$ for non-zero complex numbers $\alpha, \beta \in \boldsymbol{C}-\{0\}$ as a quotient of a semi-group algebra $\boldsymbol{C}\left[D_{n}\right]$ of $D_{n}$ over $\boldsymbol{C}$. Then the Kauffman polynomial of a closed $n$-knit is obtained through $E_{n}(\alpha, \beta)$.

From Section 7 on, we treat the case $n=3$. Then we can show that the function $F$ is a sum of traces of irreducible representations of the algebra $E_{3}(\alpha, \beta)$ (Theorem 10.1). The author expects the same is true for general $n$. In Sections 12-16, we apply our formula to closed 3-braids and 2-bridge links, since they are special types of closed 3-knits. For example, if two closed 3braids have the same writhe (or twist number) and the same Jones polynomial, they also have the same $Q$-polynomial (Theorem 13.1). Thus for the closed 3-braid, the Alexnader polynomial and the writhe determine the two variable Jones, Jones, and $Q$-polynomials. In the actual claculation of the examples in Sections 14 b ), c) and 16, the author used a personal computer (NEC PC-9801) with muMATH-83 (Symbolic Mathematics Package) for MS-DOS.

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