

## A Formula for the $A$ -Polynomials of $(-2, 3, 1 + 2n)$ -Pretzel Knots

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### 1. Introduction

Let  $M$  be a compact 3-manifold such that  $\partial M$  is a torus and  $\{\lambda, \mu\}$  a basis of  $\pi_1(\partial M)$ . Then  $R = \text{Hom}(\pi_1(M), \text{SL}(2, \mathbf{C}))$  is an affine algebraic variety. Let  $R_U$  be the set of representations  $\rho \in R$  such that

$$\rho(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} l & * \\ 0 & 1/l \end{pmatrix} \quad \rho(\mu) = \begin{pmatrix} m & * \\ 0 & 1/m \end{pmatrix}$$

for some  $l, m \in \mathbf{C}$ . Note that any element of  $R$  can be conjugated to such a representation because  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$  are commutative and that the Zariski closure of the image of the eigenvalue map  $\xi : R_U \rightarrow \mathbf{C}^2$  defined by  $\xi(\rho) = (l, m)$  is an algebraic subset of  $\mathbf{C}^2$ . Let  $C_1, C_2, \dots, C_k$  be the one-dimensional components of the closure of  $\xi(R_U)$  and  $g_1(l, m), g_2(l, m), \dots, g_k(l, m) \in \mathbf{Z}[l, m]$  their defining polynomials which are supposed to be reduced. Then, the  $A$ -polynomial of  $M$  is defined by

$$A_M(l, m) = g_1(l, m)g_2(l, m) \cdots g_k(l, m).$$

When  $M$  is the complement of a knot  $K$  in  $S^3$ , we choose  $\{\lambda, \mu\}$  as the pair of the preferred longitude and the meridian of  $K$ . Then, the  $A$ -polynomial always has a factor  $l - 1$ , and so we shall compute  $A_K(l, m) = A_M(l, m)/(l - 1)$ .

In the study of knot theory, the polynomial invariants, such as Alexander and Jones polynomials, are very much useful and have been evaluated for a large number of knots. However, the  $A$ -polynomials have been computed for only some simple knots, see [1]. In particular, except for torus knots, there had been no formulae for the  $A$ -polynomials of infinite series of knots until Hoste and Shanahan found formulae for two infinite families of 2-bridge knots, including twist knots, in [3].

Inspired by [3], in this paper, we will derive a formula for the  $A$ -polynomials of the  $(-2, 3, 1 + 2n)$ -pretzel knots. Let  $K_n$  denote the  $(-2, 3, 1 + 2n)$ -pretzel knot depicted in Figure 1, where  $n$  is the number of left-handed full twists contained in the box. Note that