

# Research program

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The following researches are projected.

## The $\Gamma_{p/q}$ -polynomial and the $V_{p/q}$ -polynomial

I will study the problem “Which is strong, the  $\Gamma_{p/q}$ -polynomial or the  $V_{p/q}$ -polynomial?”

## The $\Gamma_{p/q}$ -polynomial for sufficiently large $p$

Considering the  $\Gamma_{p/q}$ -polynomial for sufficiently large  $p$ , I will study whether we can obtain geometric information of knots like the volume conjecture.

## Kawauchi’s conjecture

Let  $K, K'$  be knots. If  $\Gamma_{p/q}(K) = \Gamma_{p/q}(K')$  for any coprime integers  $p(> 0)$  and  $q$ , then  $P(K) = P(K')$  and  $F(K) = F(K')$ .

## On knots with the trivial $\Gamma_{2/1}$ -polynomial

We have already shown that there exist infinitely many knots with the trivial  $\Gamma_{2/1}$ -polynomial and the knots have the trivial  $\Gamma$ -polynomial and the trivial first coefficient HOMFLYPT and Kauffman polynomials. I consider whether any knot with the trivial  $\Gamma_{2/1}$ -polynomial has the trivial  $\Gamma$ -polynomial and the trivial first coefficient HOMFLYPT and Kauffman polynomials.

## Characterization of the $\Gamma$ -polynomials of knots by using knots with clasp number at most two

It is known that the  $\Gamma$ -polynomials of knots are characterized by using 2-bridge knots with unknotting number one. I consider whether the  $\Gamma$ -polynomials of knots can be characterized by using knots with clasp number at most two.

## Clasp-pass moves of type $X$ and the $\Gamma$ -polynomial for knots

It is known that the  $\Gamma$ -polynomial is invariant under clasp-pass moves of type  $X$ . I consider whether knots  $K, K'$  with  $\Gamma(K) = \Gamma(K')$  are related by clasp-pass moves of type  $X$ .

## Minimal grid diagrams and minimal closed braid diagrams

(Joint work with Hwa Jeong Lee)

Every knot has minimal grid diagrams. We consider whether there always exists a minimal grid diagram which presents a minimal closed braid diagram.

## 4-move for cable knots

(Joint work with Hwa Jeong Lee)

Our purpose is to deform the  $(2, 1)$ -cable knots of knots up to ten crossings into the unknot by 4-moves.