

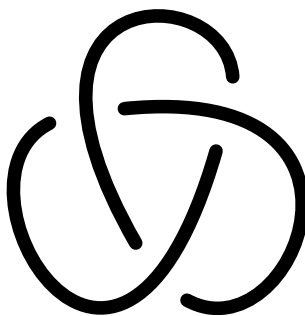
- Using what we discovered about the type II move deduce that:

$$\left\langle \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \end{array} \right\rangle = \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \end{array} \right\rangle$$

- Compute bracket for the other type one move:

$$\left\langle \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \end{array} \right\rangle = ? \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \end{array} \right\rangle$$

3. Compute the writhe of:



4. Verify that our rule works for the other type I move:

$$-A^{-3w(\gamma)} \left\langle \gamma \right\rangle = \left\langle \gamma \right\rangle$$

5. Compute the bracket for our anti-knot:

$$-A^{-3w}(\mathcal{D}) \left\langle \mathcal{D} \right\rangle$$

Reference:

$$1. \left\langle \bigcirc \right\rangle = 1$$

$$2. \left\langle \times \right\rangle = A \left\langle \smile \right\rangle + A^{-1} \left\langle \frown \right\rangle$$

$$3. \left\langle D \sqcup \bigcirc \right\rangle = (-A^{-2} - A^2) \langle D \rangle$$

$$4. -A^{-3w(D)} \langle D \rangle$$