$f(K \# L) = f(K)\, f(L)$

$f(K \sqcup L) = f(K)\, f(L) \cdot (-(A^2+A^{-2}))$.

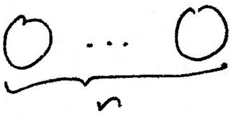
$f($  $) = f(K \# H_+) = -A^{-2}(1+A^{-8})\, f(K)$.

$\bar{K}$ : switch all crossings

$f(\bar{K})(A) = f(K)(A^{-1})$.

$K^*$ : reverse all orientations

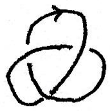
$f(K^*) = f(K)$.

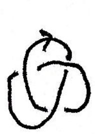
$U_n =$ 

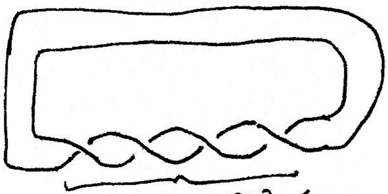

$f(U_n) = (-(A^2+A^{-2}))^{n-1}$

$H_+ =$  $f(H_+) = -A^{-2}(1+A^{-8})$

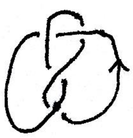
$H_- =$  $f(H_-) = -A^{2}(1+A^{8})$.

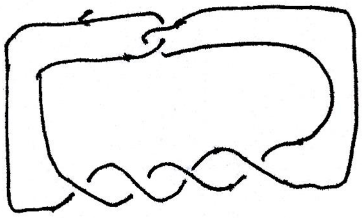
$T_+ =$  $f(T_+) = A^{-4} + A^{-12} - A^{-16}$

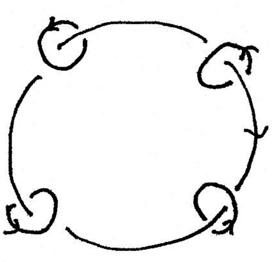
$T_- =$  $f(T_-) = A^{4} + A^{12} - A^{16}$

$B_{2n} =$ 


$f(B_{2n}) = -A^2\left(A^{8n} + \dfrac{A^{8n-4}+1}{A^4+1}\right)$.

$4\_1 =$  $f(4\_1) = A^{-8} - A^{-4} + 1 - A^4 + A^8 = \dfrac{A^{10}+A^{-10}}{A^2+A^{-2}}$.

$C_{2n} =$  $f(C_{2n}) = \dfrac{A^4(A^8+1)}{A^4+1}(1-A^{-8n}) + A^{-8n}$

$N_n =$ 


$f(N_n) = (-A^{-2}(1+A^{-8}))^n$.

$C_n =$ 


$f(C_n) = (-A^2(1+A^8))^{n-1}$.