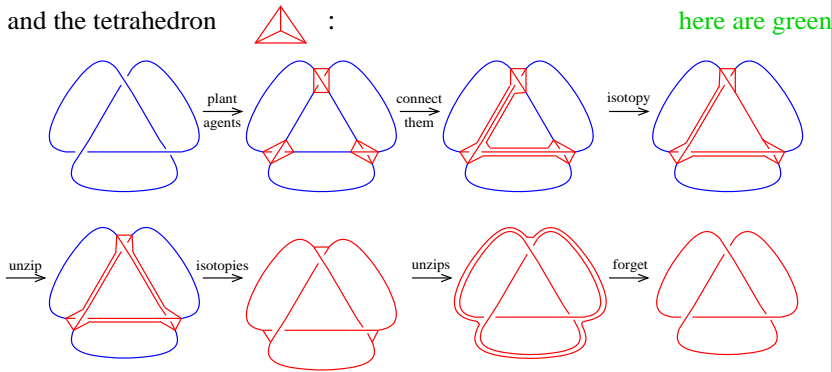
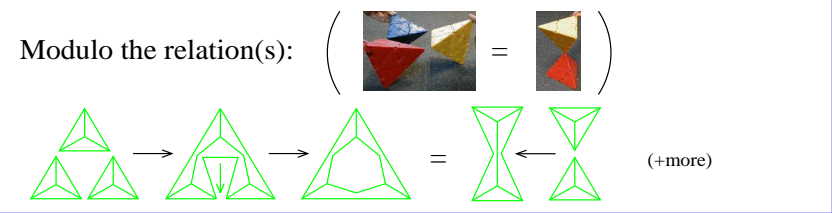
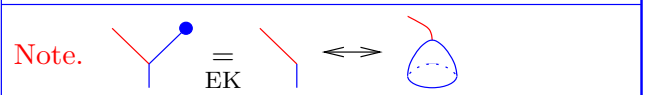
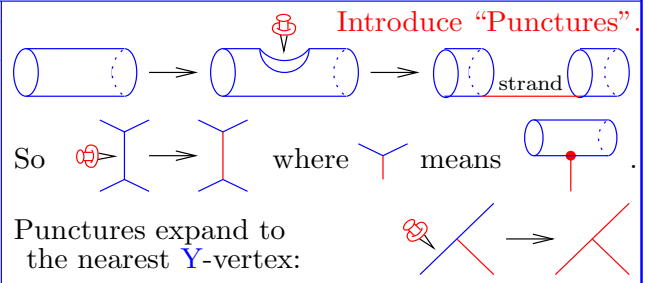


2. w-Knots, Alekseev–Torossian, and baby Etingof–Kazhdan, continued.

Using moves, KTG is generated by ribbon twists and the tetrahedron

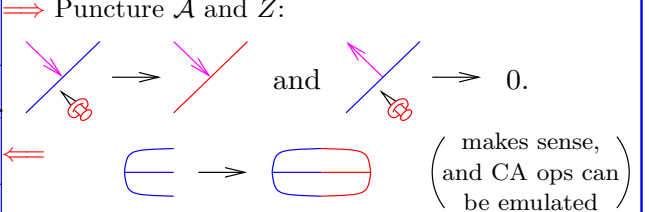


All strands here are green

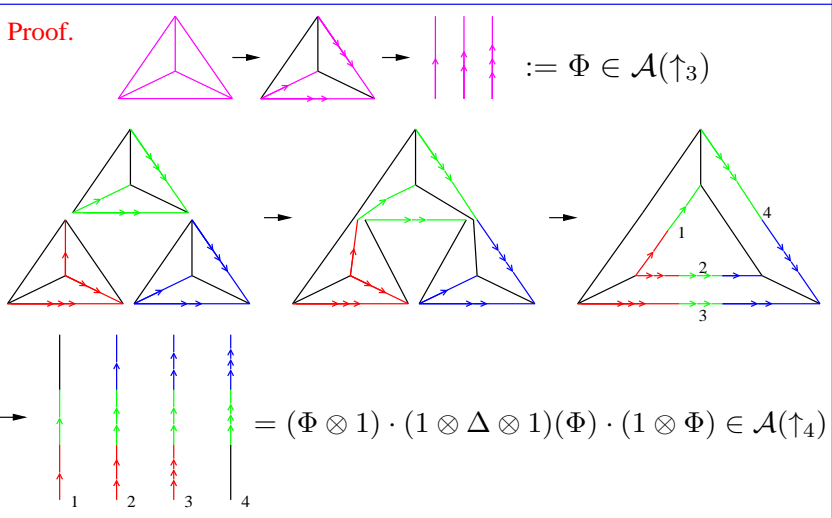


\mathcal{K}^w . Allow tubes and strands and tube-strand vertices as above, yet allow only "compact" knots — nothing runs to ∞ .

$\mathcal{K}^w \leftrightarrow \mathcal{K}^{\overline{w}}$ equivalence. \mathcal{K}^w has a homomorphic expansion iff $\mathcal{K}^{\overline{w}}$ has a homomorphic expansion.

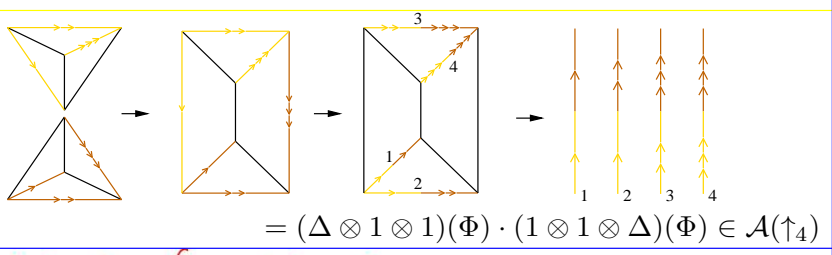
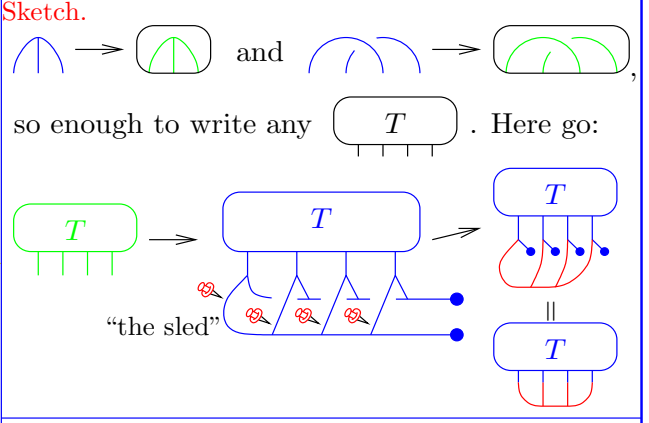


Claim. With $\Phi := Z(\Delta)$, the above relation becomes equivalent to the Drinfel'd's pentagon of the theory of quasi-Hopf algebras.



$\mathcal{K}^u \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^{\overline{w}}$. "Cut and cap is well-defined on u "

Theorem. The generators of $\mathcal{K}^{\overline{w}}$ can be written in terms of the generators of \mathcal{K}^u (i.e., given Φ , can write a formula for V).



{Solkv} \rightarrow {Associators}: Trivial - a tetrahedron has 4 vertices.

