

A. Appendix

Objektyp: **Appendix**

Zeitschrift: **L'Enseignement Mathématique**

Band (Jahr): **44 (1998)**

Heft 3-4: **L'ENSEIGNEMENT MATHÉMATIQUE**

PDF erstellt am: **21.07.2024**

Nutzungsbedingungen

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Inhalten der Zeitschriften. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern.

Die auf der Plattform e-periodica veröffentlichten Dokumente stehen für nicht-kommerzielle Zwecke in Lehre und Forschung sowie für die private Nutzung frei zur Verfügung. Einzelne Dateien oder Ausdrucke aus diesem Angebot können zusammen mit diesen Nutzungsbedingungen und den korrekten Herkunftsbezeichnungen weitergegeben werden.

Das Veröffentlichen von Bildern in Print- und Online-Publikationen ist nur mit vorheriger Genehmigung der Rechteinhaber erlaubt. Die systematische Speicherung von Teilen des elektronischen Angebots auf anderen Servern bedarf ebenfalls des schriftlichen Einverständnisses der Rechteinhaber.

Haftungsausschluss

Alle Angaben erfolgen ohne Gewähr für Vollständigkeit oder Richtigkeit. Es wird keine Haftung übernommen für Schäden durch die Verwendung von Informationen aus diesem Online-Angebot oder durch das Fehlen von Informationen. Dies gilt auch für Inhalte Dritter, die über dieses Angebot zugänglich sind.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left([n-j+1] - q^{1/2}[n-j] - q^{-1/2}[n-j] + [n-j-1] \right) \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \uparrow \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \downarrow j \\ 1 \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n \\
 &\quad + \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \uparrow \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \downarrow j \\ \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \right\rangle_n \\
 &= \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \uparrow \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \downarrow j \\ \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \right\rangle_n,
 \end{aligned}$$

where we use Lemma 5.2 in the third equality. Now the proof for the Reidemeister move II is complete.

The invariance under the Reidemeister move III. This is proved by repeated application of Lemma 5.3 and details are omitted. See the proof of Theorem 3.1.

A. APPENDIX

In this appendix, we give proofs of lemmas used in the previous section.

LEMMA A.1.

$$\left\langle \begin{array}{c} \uparrow i \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \downarrow j \quad \downarrow i-j \\ \uparrow i \end{array} \right\rangle_n = [j] \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \uparrow i \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \downarrow j \end{array} \right\rangle_n$$

for $i \geq j \geq 0$.

Proof. The proof for $j = 1$ is similar to that of Lemma 2.2 and omitted. For $j > 1$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \uparrow i \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \downarrow j \quad \downarrow i-j \\ \uparrow i \end{array} \right\rangle_n &= \frac{1}{[j]} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \uparrow i \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \downarrow j-1 \quad \downarrow 1 \\ \uparrow j \quad \uparrow i-j \end{array} \right\rangle_n = \frac{1}{[j]} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \uparrow i \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \downarrow j-1 \quad \downarrow i-j+1 \\ \uparrow i \quad \uparrow i-j+1 \end{array} \right\rangle_n \\
 &= \frac{[i-j+1]}{[j]} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \uparrow i \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \downarrow j-1 \quad \downarrow i-j+1 \\ \uparrow i \end{array} \right\rangle_n = \frac{[i-j+1]}{[j]} [j-1] \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \uparrow i \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \downarrow j-1 \end{array} \right\rangle_n = [j] \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \uparrow i \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \downarrow j \end{array} \right\rangle_n,
 \end{aligned}$$

where the second equality follows from Lemma 2.6 and the fourth by induction. The proof is complete. \square

LEMMA A.2.

$$\left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \\ j+k-i \\ j \\ i-k \\ j+k \\ j \\ k \\ i \end{array} \right\rangle_n = \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \\ j \\ i-k \\ j+k \\ j \\ j+k-i \\ i \end{array} \right\rangle_n$$

for $j+k \geq i \geq k \geq 0$.

Proof. By a π -rotation and orientation reversing, we get the right hand side from the left hand side. So there is a one to one correspondence between the states of both hand sides and the equality follows from the definition. \square

LEMMA A.3.

$$\left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ j \\ 2 \\ j-1 \\ 1 \\ j \end{array} \right\rangle_n = \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ j \\ 1 \\ j \end{array} \right\rangle_n + [j-1] \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ j \end{array} \right\rangle_n$$

for $j \geq 1$.

Proof. We can prove the equality directly from the definition as in the proofs in the lemmas in §2. Details are omitted. \square

LEMMA A.4.

$$\left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ j \\ k+1 \\ j-k \\ 1 \\ j \\ k \end{array} \right\rangle_n = \left[\begin{array}{c} j-1 \\ k-1 \end{array} \right] \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ j \\ 1 \\ j \end{array} \right\rangle_n + \left[\begin{array}{c} j-1 \\ k \end{array} \right] \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ j \end{array} \right\rangle_n$$

for $j \geq k \geq 1$.

Proof. From Lemma A.3 (substituting j with k) the left hand side becomes

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \uparrow \\ 2 \leftarrow \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \uparrow k \\ \uparrow k-1 \\ \uparrow j-k \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \uparrow k \\ \uparrow j \end{array} \end{array} \\ 1 \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n - [k-1] \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \uparrow \\ \begin{array}{c} \uparrow j \\ \uparrow j \end{array} \end{array} \right\rangle_n \\
 &= \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \uparrow \\ 2 \leftarrow \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \uparrow j \\ \uparrow j-1 \\ \uparrow j-k \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \uparrow j-1 \\ \uparrow j \end{array} \end{array} \\ 1 \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n - [k-1] \left[\begin{array}{c} j \\ k \end{array} \right] \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \uparrow \\ \uparrow j \end{array} \right\rangle_n \\
 &= \left[\begin{array}{c} j-1 \\ k-1 \end{array} \right] \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \uparrow \\ 2 \leftarrow \begin{array}{c} \uparrow j \\ \uparrow j-1 \end{array} \\ 1 \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n - [k-1] \left[\begin{array}{c} j \\ k \end{array} \right] \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \uparrow \\ \uparrow j \end{array} \right\rangle_n \\
 &= \left[\begin{array}{c} j-1 \\ k-1 \end{array} \right] \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \uparrow \\ \begin{array}{c} \uparrow j+1 \\ \uparrow j \end{array} \end{array} \right\rangle_n + \left(\left[\begin{array}{c} j-1 \\ k-1 \end{array} \right] [j-1] - [k-1] \left[\begin{array}{c} j \\ k \end{array} \right] \right) \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \uparrow \\ \uparrow j \end{array} \right\rangle_n \\
 &= \left[\begin{array}{c} j-1 \\ k-1 \end{array} \right] \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \uparrow \\ \begin{array}{c} \uparrow j+1 \\ \uparrow j \end{array} \end{array} \right\rangle_n + \left[\begin{array}{c} j-1 \\ k \end{array} \right] \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 1 \uparrow \\ \uparrow j \end{array} \right\rangle_n,
 \end{aligned}$$

where the third equality follows from Lemma A.3. The proof is complete. \square

LEMMA A.5.

$$\left\langle \begin{array}{c} 2 \uparrow \\ 3 \leftarrow \begin{array}{c} \uparrow j \\ \uparrow j-1 \end{array} \\ 2 \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n - \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 2 \uparrow \\ 1 \leftarrow \begin{array}{c} \uparrow j \\ \uparrow j+1 \end{array} \\ 2 \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n = [j-2] \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 2 \uparrow \\ \uparrow j \end{array} \right\rangle_n$$

for $j \geq 2$.

Proof. We have

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 2 \uparrow \\ 3 \uparrow \\ 2 \uparrow \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{c} 1 \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow 1 \\ \leftarrow 1 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{c} j \uparrow \\ j-1 \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n = \frac{1}{[j-1]} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 2 \uparrow \\ 3 \uparrow \\ 2 \uparrow \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{c} 1 \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow 1 \\ \leftarrow 1 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{c} j \uparrow \\ j-1 \uparrow \\ j-2 \uparrow \\ j-1 \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n \\
 & = \frac{1}{[j-1]} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 2 \uparrow \\ 3 \uparrow \\ 2 \uparrow \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{c} 1 \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow 1 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{c} j \uparrow \\ 2 \uparrow \\ 1 \uparrow \\ 2 \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n \\
 & = \frac{1}{[j-1]} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 2 \uparrow \\ 1 \uparrow \\ 2 \uparrow \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{c} 1 \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow 1 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{c} j \uparrow \\ 2 \uparrow \\ 3 \uparrow \\ 2 \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n \\
 & = \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 2 \uparrow \\ 1 \uparrow \\ 2 \uparrow \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{c} 1 \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow 1 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{c} j \uparrow \\ j+1 \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n + \frac{[j-1]}{[j-1]} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 2 \uparrow \\ 1 \uparrow \\ 2 \uparrow \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{c} 1 \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow 1 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{c} 2 \uparrow \\ 1 \uparrow \\ 2 \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n \\
 & = \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 2 \uparrow \\ 1 \uparrow \\ 2 \uparrow \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{c} 1 \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow 1 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{c} j \uparrow \\ j+1 \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n + [j-2] \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 2 \uparrow \\ 1 \uparrow \\ 2 \uparrow \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{c} 1 \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow 1 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{c} 2 \uparrow \\ 1 \uparrow \\ 2 \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n,
 \end{aligned}$$

where we use Lemma A.2 in the third equality and Lemma A.4 in the fourth equality. The proof is complete. \square

LEMMA A.6.

$$\left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ i+1 \uparrow \\ \downarrow i \\ j \uparrow \\ j-1 \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n - \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ i-1 \uparrow \\ \downarrow i \\ j \uparrow \\ j+1 \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n = [j-i] \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ \uparrow j \end{array} \right\rangle_n.$$

Proof. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ i+1 \uparrow \\ \downarrow i \\ j \uparrow \\ j-1 \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n &= \frac{1}{[j-1]} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ i+1 \uparrow \\ \downarrow i \\ j \uparrow \\ j-1 \uparrow \\ \downarrow j-2 \end{array} \right\rangle_n \\ &= \frac{1}{[j-1]} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ i+1 \uparrow \\ \downarrow i \\ j \uparrow \\ 2 \uparrow \\ 1 \uparrow \\ \downarrow j-2 \end{array} \right\rangle_n \\ &= \frac{1}{[j-1]} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ i-1 \uparrow \\ \downarrow i \\ j \uparrow \\ 2 \uparrow \\ 3 \uparrow \\ \downarrow j-2 \end{array} \right\rangle_n - \frac{[i-2]}{[j-1]} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ \uparrow j \\ \downarrow j \\ \uparrow j-2 \end{array} \right\rangle_n \\ &= \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ i-1 \uparrow \\ \downarrow i \\ j \uparrow \\ j+1 \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n + \left(\frac{[j-2][i]}{[2]} - \frac{[i-2][j]}{[j-1]} \right) \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ \uparrow j \end{array} \right\rangle_n \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ i-1 \uparrow \\ i \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \\ j+1 \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n + [j-i] \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n,$$

where we use Lemmas A.3 and A.4 in the third and the fourth equalities respectively. The proof is complete. \square

LEMMA A.7.

$$\left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ i+k \uparrow \\ i+k-1 \uparrow \\ 1 \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \\ j-k \uparrow \\ i+j-1 \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n = [j-1] \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \\ i+j \uparrow \\ i+j-1 \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n + [j-1] \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ i-1 \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \\ i+j-1 \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n$$

for $j > k \geq 1$.

Proof. We first prove the case $k = 1$. We will show

$$\left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ i+1 \uparrow \\ i \uparrow \\ 1 \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \\ j-1 \uparrow \\ i+j-1 \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n = \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \\ i+j \uparrow \\ i+j-1 \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n + [j-1] \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ i-1 \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \\ i+j-1 \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n$$

by induction on j . Note that Lemma A.3 is the case $i = 1$.

The left hand side becomes

$$\frac{1}{[i]} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ i+1 \uparrow \\ i \uparrow \\ 1 \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \\ j-1 \uparrow \\ i \uparrow \\ i-1 \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \\ i+j-1 \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n = \frac{1}{[i]} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ i-1 \uparrow \\ i \uparrow \\ 1 \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \\ j+1 \uparrow \\ i \uparrow \\ i-1 \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \\ i+j-1 \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n + \frac{[j-i]}{[i]} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ i-1 \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \\ i+j-1 \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{[i]} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ \leftarrow 1 \rightarrow \\ j \uparrow \\ i-1 \uparrow \quad j+1 \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \\ i+j \\ \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \\ 1 \uparrow \quad i+j-1 \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n + \frac{[j]}{[i]} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ \leftarrow 1 \rightarrow \\ j \uparrow \\ i-1 \uparrow \quad j+1 \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \\ i-2 \uparrow \quad i+j-1 \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \\ 1 \uparrow \quad i+j-1 \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n + \frac{[j-i]}{[i]} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ \leftarrow i-1 \rightarrow \\ j \uparrow \\ 1 \uparrow \quad i+j-1 \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n \\
 &= \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \\ j \uparrow \\ 1 \uparrow \quad i+j-1 \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n + \frac{[j][i-1] + [j-i]}{[i]} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ \leftarrow i-1 \rightarrow \\ j \uparrow \\ 1 \uparrow \quad i+j-1 \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n,
 \end{aligned}$$

which is equal to the right hand side. Here we use Lemma A.6 in the first equality and the inductive hypothesis in the second equality.

The proof for $k > 1$ is similar and omitted. \square

LEMMA A.8.

$$\left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ j+k-i \uparrow \quad j+1 \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \\ k \\ \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \\ j+k \uparrow \quad i-k+1 \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \\ j \uparrow \quad i+1 \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n = \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ k \uparrow \quad j+1 \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \\ j+k-i \uparrow \quad j+k+1 \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \\ j \uparrow \quad i+1 \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n + \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ k-1 \uparrow \quad j+1 \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \\ j+k-i-1 \uparrow \quad j+k \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \\ j \uparrow \quad i+1 \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n$$

for $j \geq i \geq k \geq 1$.

Proof. For $k = 1$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ j-i+1 \uparrow \quad j+1 \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \\ 1 \\ \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \\ j+1 \uparrow \quad i \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \\ j \uparrow \quad i+1 \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n = \frac{1}{[i]} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ j+1 \uparrow \quad j+1 \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \\ j-i+1 \uparrow \quad i-1 \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \\ 1 \\ \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \\ j+1 \uparrow \quad i \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \\ j \uparrow \quad i+1 \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n = \frac{1}{[i]} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ 1 \uparrow \quad j+1 \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \\ j+1 \uparrow \quad j+1 \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \\ j-i+1 \uparrow \quad i \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \\ j \uparrow \quad i+1 \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n \\
 &= \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ \leftarrow 1 \rightarrow \\ j+1 \uparrow \\ j-i+1 \uparrow \quad j+2 \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \\ j \uparrow \quad i+1 \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n + \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ \leftarrow j-i \rightarrow \\ j+1 \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \quad i+1 \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n,
 \end{aligned}$$

where we use Lemma A.7 in the last equality.

The proof for $k > 1$ is similar and left to the reader. \square

PROPOSITION A.9.

$$\sum_{k=0}^{i+1} (-1)^k \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \quad j+k-i \uparrow \quad j+1 \uparrow \\ j+k \uparrow \quad \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \quad \uparrow i-k+1 \\ j \uparrow \quad \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \quad \uparrow i+1 \end{array} \right\rangle_n = 0.$$

Proof. From Lemma A.8, we see that the left hand side equals

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \quad j-i \uparrow \quad j+1 \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \quad \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \quad \uparrow i+1 \end{array} \right\rangle_n + \sum_{k=1}^i (-1)^k \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \quad k \uparrow \quad j+1 \uparrow \\ i-k \uparrow \quad \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \quad \uparrow j+k+1 \\ j \uparrow \quad \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \quad \uparrow i+1 \end{array} \right\rangle_n \\ & + \sum_{k=1}^i (-1)^k \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \quad k-1 \uparrow \quad j+1 \uparrow \\ i-k+1 \uparrow \quad \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \quad \uparrow j+k \\ j \uparrow \quad \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \quad \uparrow i+1 \end{array} \right\rangle_n + (-1)^{i+1} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \quad j+1 \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \quad \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \quad \uparrow i+j+1 \\ \quad \quad \quad \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \quad \uparrow i+1 \end{array} \right\rangle_n \\ = & \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \quad j-i \uparrow \quad j+1 \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \quad \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \quad \uparrow i+1 \end{array} \right\rangle_n + \sum_{k=1}^i (-1)^k \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \quad k \uparrow \quad j+1 \uparrow \\ i-k \uparrow \quad \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \quad \uparrow j+k+1 \\ j \uparrow \quad \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \quad \uparrow i+1 \end{array} \right\rangle_n \\ & + \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} (-1)^{k+1} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \quad k \uparrow \quad j+1 \uparrow \\ i-k \uparrow \quad \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \quad \uparrow j+k+1 \\ j \uparrow \quad \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \quad \uparrow i+1 \end{array} \right\rangle_n + (-1)^{i+1} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \quad j+1 \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \quad \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \quad \uparrow i+j+1 \\ \quad \quad \quad \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \quad \uparrow i+1 \end{array} \right\rangle_n \\ = & 0, \quad \text{and the proof is complete.} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

More generally we have the following formula, which was suggested by J. Murakami. The proof is left to the reader.

PROPOSITION A.10.

$$\left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ j+k \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{j+k-i} \\ \xleftarrow{k} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} j+l \uparrow \\ i-k+l \uparrow \\ i+l \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n = \sum_{m=0}^i \begin{bmatrix} l \\ k-m \end{bmatrix} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} i \uparrow \\ i-m \uparrow \\ j \uparrow \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{m} \\ \xrightarrow{j+m-i} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} j+l \uparrow \\ j+m+l \uparrow \\ i+l \uparrow \end{array} \right\rangle_n$$

for $j \geq i \geq k \geq 1$. Here $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = 0$ if $y < 0$ or $y > x$.