Markov traces and knot invariants related to
Iwahori-Hecke algebras of type $B$

Meinolf Geck and Sofia Lambropoulou

1 Introductory remarks on knots, braids and
trace functions

In classical knot theory we study knots inside the 3-sphere modulo isotopy. Using the Alexander and Markov theorem, we can translate this into a purely algebraic setting in terms of Artin braid groups modulo an equivalence relation generated by ‘Markov moves’ (one of which is usual conjugation inside the braid group). V.F.R. Jones [5] used this fact in 1984 for constructing a new knot invariant through trace functions on the associated Iwahori-Hecke algebras of type $A$ with suitable properties that reflect the above Markov moves.

Jones’s work led to questions of developing knot theory corresponding to other types of Coxeter groups. It is proved in [6] that there exist braid structures related to arbitrary 3-manifolds, which in addition satisfy appropriate Markov-isotopy equivalence; also that, if the 3-manifold is a solid torus, then the sets of related braids form groups, which are in fact the Artin-Tits braid groups related to the $B$-type Coxeter groups. These results together with a linear trace that we found in 1991 are used in [7] for constructing a 4-variable analogue of the homfly-pt (2-variable Jones) polynomial for oriented knots inside a solid torus. We proved the existence of this trace (see [7]) by following and adapting to the $B$-type case Jones’s proof of the existence of Ocneanu’s trace in [5], Theorem 5.1.

The aim of this paper is to give a full classification of all linear traces on Iwahori-Hecke algebras of type $B$ which support the Markov property, see Definition 4.1 and Theorem 4.3. This uses in an essential way the results in [3] about trace functions on arbitrary Iwahori-Hecke algebras associated with finite Coxeter groups. This method yields an alternative proof of the above special trace (cf. also [3], (4.2), where an alternative proof for Ocneanu’s original trace is given.)
In Section 5 we discuss the knot theory of a solid torus and we explain why
the related braid groups are in fact the Artin-Tits groups of $B$-type. We also
give the Markov equivalence of these braids, so that the equivalence classes
correspond bijectively to isotopy classes of knots in the solid torus (detailed
account and proofs of these results can be found in [6] or [7]). The Markov
equivalence is in terms of two isotopy moves which are reflected precisely in the
definition of the Markov property for our traces. Then we normalize properly
the constructed traces in order to obtain all homfly-pt analogues related to
the $B$-type Iwahori-Hecke algebras, for oriented knots inside the solid torus.
Finally, we give the skein rules and initial conditions that characterize these
invariants diagramatically.

In [2] the first author uses the results of this paper to provide a full clas-
sification of Markov traces for Iwahori-Hecke algebras of type $D$ (see 4.7 for
precise statement of the main result). Moreover, in a further ‘vertical’ de-
velopment (cf. [8]) the second author considered all Hecke-type quotients of
the Artin-Tits braid group of $B$-type and constructed Markov traces and knot
invariants on all levels, the basic level being the Iwahori-Hecke algebras of
$B$-type and the results in [7].

We shall now explain in more detail our results. Let us consider the fol-
lowing Dynkin diagram.

$$
(B_n) \quad \begin{array}{cccc}
& t & s_1 & s_2 & \ldots & s_{n-1} & n \geq 1
\end{array}
$$

The symbols $t, s_1, \ldots, s_{n-1}$ labelling the nodes form generators for the corre-
sponding Artin-Tits braid group $\tilde{W}_n$ and the finite Coxeter group $W_n$ of type
$B_n$. The braid group $\tilde{W}_n$ has the defining relations

$$
\begin{align*}
&s_1 t s_1 t = t s_1 t s_1 \\
&ts_i = s_i t \quad \text{if } i > 1 \\
&s_i s_j = s_j s_i \quad \text{if } |i - j| > 1 \\
&s_i s_{i+1} s_i = s_{i+1} s_i s_{i+1} \quad \text{if } 1 \leq i \leq n - 2
\end{align*}
$$

Relations of these types will be called braid relations. As proved in [6] the
elements of $\tilde{W}_n$ can be represented geometrically by braids in $S^3$ on $n + 1$
strands in which the first strand remains pointwise fixed. When we refer to
this geometric interpretation of $\tilde{W}_n$ we shall denote it by $B_{1,n}$. Below we
illustrate the generators $s_i, t$ and the element $t'_i = s_i \ldots s_1 t s_1^{-1} \ldots s_i^{-1}$ in $B_{1,n}$,
and also an example of an element in $B_{1,5}$. 
If in addition to the braid relations we impose the quadratic relations that each generator has order 2, then we obtain the finite factor group $W_n$. 

The corresponding Iwahori-Hecke algebra $H_n$ is obtained as a quotient of the group algebra of $\tilde{W}_n$ by factoring out the quadratic relations

$$t^2 = (Q - 1)t + Q \cdot 1$$

and

$$g_i^2 = (q - 1)g_i + q \cdot 1$$

for all $i$, where we denote the image of $s_i$ in $H_n$ simply by $g_i$, and where $q, Q$ are fixed parameters from the ground ring. The algebra $H_n$ is finite-dimensional, with a basis $\{g_w\}$ labelled by the elements of $W_n$. Now the idea is to construct invariants of knots in the solid torus using trace functions on $\tilde{W}_n$ which factor through $H_n$ and which respect the braid equivalence on $\tilde{W}_n$. The latter is generated by the following two moves (cf. Theorem 5.2).

(i) Conjugation: if $\alpha, \beta \in \tilde{W}_n$ then $\alpha \sim \beta^{-1}\alpha\beta$.

(ii) Markov moves: if $\alpha \in \tilde{W}_n$ then $\alpha \sim \alpha s_n^{\pm 1} \in \tilde{W}_{n+1}$.

Thus, the problem is reduced to studying trace functions $\tau$ on $H := \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} H_n$ which satisfy the rule $\tau(hg_n) = z\tau(h)$, where $z$ is a fixed parameter in the ground ring over which the algebra $H$ is defined, and $h \in H_n$. (Note that such an $h$ is a linear combination of basis elements $g_w$ which do not involve the generator $g_n$.) This rule is what we call ‘the Markov property’ for trace functions on $H$.

A general scheme for constructing trace functions on $H_n$ (in fact, for Iwahori-Hecke algebras of any given type) has been developed in [3]. Firstly, it is known that any trace is determined by its values on basis elements corresponding to a set of representatives of the conjugacy classes of $W_n$. However, it is not true in general that basis elements corresponding to conjugate group elements are also conjugate in the algebra, and so, to compute the trace of an arbitrary element is no more a trivial task. In [3], there is an explicit algorithm for computing the value of a given trace on an arbitrary basis element $g_w$ from the values on basis elements corresponding to elements of minimal length in the various conjugacy classes.
In $W_n$, let $t_i := s_i \cdots s_1 t s_1 \cdots s_i$ and let a positive, respectively negative, block be an element of the form

$$s_{i+1} s_{i+2} \cdots s_{i+m} \text{ respectively } t_i s_{i+1} \cdots s_{i+m}, \text{ where } m, i \geq 0.$$ 

Then an element of minimal length in a conjugacy class is a product of negative blocks ordered by increasing length, followed by various positive blocks also in increasing length (for example, $tt_1 s_2 t_3 s_4 \cdots s_{10} \in W_{11}$). The main idea of this paper is that, in order to determine the Markov traces on $H$, we lift the elements $t_i$ in $W_n$ to the elements $t'_i := g_i \cdots g_1 t g_1 \cdots g_i$ in $H_n$ (instead of the obvious lifting to $g_i \cdots g_1 t g_1 \cdots g_i$). This will enable us to parametrize in Section 4 all possible Markov traces with parameter $z$ by the initial conditions

$$\tau(t'_0 t'_1 t'_2 \cdots t'_{k-1}) = y_k \text{ for all } k \geq 1,$$

where $y_1, y_2, \ldots$ are arbitrary elements from the ground ring. In particular, if $h = d_1 \cdots d_n \in H$ with $d_i \in \{1, g_{i-1}, t'_{i-1}\}$, a lifting of a minimal length representative, we define a trace function $\tau$ on $H$ by the rule $\tau(h) = z^{a(h)} y_{b(h)}$, where $a(h)$ is the number of $d_i$ which are in the set $\{g_1, \ldots, g_{n-1}\}$ and $b(h)$ is the number of $d_i$ which are of the form $t'_i$ (cf. Theorem 4.3). From our definition it is clear that $\tau$ satisfies the Markov property for these elements, and the problem is then to show that this property holds on all elements of $H$. This will require some technical preliminaries which are provided in Sections 2 and 3. The final proof will then be given in Section 4.

## 2 Computations in the braid group of type $B_n$

It is the purpose of this section to reformulate some of the results in [3] on elements in signed block form in terms of the braid group. These will then carry through to the Iwahori-Hecke algebra level and will be used in the existence and uniqueness proof for the analogues of Ocneanu’s trace for type $B$.

2.1. Let $W_n$ and $\tilde{W}_n$ as in Section 1. For each element $w$ in $W_n$ (or in $\tilde{W}_n$) we define the length, $l(w)$, to be the smallest non-negative integer $k$ such that $w$ can be written as a product of $k$ generators (or their inverses). Such an expression of $w$ of minimal possible length will be called a reduced expression for $w$. (See [1], Chap. IV, §1.1.) The exchange condition for Coxeter groups implies that, if we are given two reduced expressions of an element in $W_n$ as products in the generators $t, s_1, \ldots, s_{n-1}$ then the corresponding expressions in the braid group $\tilde{W}_n$ are also equal (see [1], Chap. IV, §1, Proposition 5).

By convention, we let $W_0 = \{1\}$. Then, for all $n \geq 1$, the group $W_{n-1}$ is a parabolic subgroup of $W_n$ obtained by removing the node with label $s_{n-1}$ (cf.
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[1], Chap. IV, §1.8). Hence, we have natural embeddings $W_0 \subset W_1 \subset W_2 \subset \ldots$ and we let $W := \bigcup_n W_n$. We define

$$t_i := s_1s_{i-1} \cdots s_1ts_1 \cdots s_1s_i \in W_n \quad \text{for all } 0 \leq i \leq n-1, \text{ where } t_0 := t.$$ 

Then the set of distinguished right coset representatives of $W_{n-1}$ in $W_n$ is given as follows.

$$R_n := \{1, \quad t_{n-1}, \quad s_{n-1}s_{n-2} \cdots s_{n-k} \quad (1 \leq k \leq n-1), \quad s_{n-1}s_{n-2} \cdots s_{n-k}t_{n-k-1} \quad (1 \leq k \leq n-1)\}$$

(Note that $R_1 = \{1, t\}$. ) Then each element $w \in W_n$ can be written uniquely in the form $w = r_1 \cdots r_n$ with $r_i \in R_i$. Such an expression of $w$ is reduced, that is, we have $l(w) = l(r_1) + \ldots + l(r_n)$.

Finally, let $D_n := \{1, s_{n-1}, t_{n-1}\} \subseteq R_n$. Then $D_n$ is the set of distinguished double coset representatives of $W_{n-1}$ in $W_n$ (see [1], Chap. IV, §1, Ex. 3).

Each $r \in R_n$ can now be written uniquely in the form $r = dr'$ where $d \in D_n$ and $r' = 1$ or $r' = s_{n-2} \cdots s_{n-k}$ or $r' = s_{n-2} \cdots s_{n-k}t_{n-k-1}$. In particular, we have $r' \in R_{n-1}$.

2.2. We shall now lift these elements to the braid group $\tilde{W}_n$. First note that we also have natural embeddings $\tilde{W}_0 \subset \tilde{W}_1 \subset \tilde{W}_2 \subset \ldots$ and we let $\tilde{W} := \bigcup_n \tilde{W}_n$. Geometrically the embedding of $B_{1,n}$ into $B_{1,n+1}$ is described by the following picture.

We would like to define the analogue of $t_i$ to be a conjugate of $t$ where the conjugating element is of the form $s_1^{\pm 1} \cdots s_i^{\pm 1}$. In accordance with the geometric considerations in Section 1, we choose the exponents $\pm 1$ so as to obtain the element $t'_i$ already encountered above:

$$t'_i := s_is_{i-1} \cdots s_1ts_1^{-1} \cdots s_1^{-1}s_i^{-1} \in \tilde{W}_n \quad \text{for all } 0 \leq i \leq n-1.$$ 

(All inverses on the right hand side of $t_i$. ) Then each $t'_i$ maps to $t_i$ under the canonical surjection $\tilde{W}_n \rightarrow W_n$. We let $\mathcal{D}'_n \subseteq \mathcal{R}'_n \subseteq \tilde{W}_n$ be the analogous sets as above, where each $t_i$ is replaced by $t'_i$.

For any $i, j$ the elements $t_j$ and $t_i$ commute with each other (cf. [3], (2.3)). For $t'_j$ and $t'_i$, this will only be true up to possibly changing some inverses in
the definition of these elements. We will not completely formalize this, but only give the following additional definition. For any \( j \in \{0, \ldots, i\} \) we denote

\[
t'_{i,j} := s_i^{\pm 1} \cdots s_{j+1}^{\pm 1} s_j s_{j-1} \cdots s_1 t s_1^{-1} \cdots s_{j-1}^{-1} s_j^{-1} \cdots s_{j+1}^{\pm 1} = s_i^{\pm 1} \cdots s_{j+1}^{\pm 1} t' s_{j+1}^{\pm 1} \cdots s_i^{\pm 1}.
\]

(That is, all inverses up to index \( j \) are in the right position, and for each bigger index, the inverse may be put either on the right or on the left hand side.)

Finally, we let \( \mathcal{D}'_{n,j} \) be the set consisting of \( 1, s_{n-1} \) and all possible elements of the form \( t'_{n-1,j} \). Similarly, we define \( \mathcal{R}'_{n,j} \). As a convention, we will usually denote the elements in \( \mathcal{D}'_{n,0} \) by the symbol \( d'_n \).

The next result will show that, in particular, a product of the form \( t'_j t'_j \) with \( i < j \) can be written as \( t'_{i,j} t'_{j} \). Relations of this kind will be used frequently in the sequel.

**Lemma 2.3** The following relations hold in \( \bar{W}_n \).

(a) \( s_i s'_m = t'_m s_i \) and \( s_i^{-1} t'_m = t'_m s_i^{-1} \) for all \( i < m \) and \( i > m + 1 \).

(b) \( t'_i t'_m = s_m \cdots s_{i+2} s_{i+1}^{-1} s_i \cdots s_1 t s_1^{-1} \cdots s_{i+1}^{-1} s_{i+2} \cdots s_m^{-1} t'_i \) for \( i < m \).

(The inverse at index \( i + 1 \) changes in \( t'_m \))

(c) \( s_{m-1} \cdots s_{m-k} t'_m t'_{m-k-1} = t'_{m,m-1} s_{m-1} \cdots s_{m-k} t'_m t'_{m-k-1} \) for \( 0 \leq k \leq m - 1 \).

(The inverse at index \( m \) changes in \( t'_m \))

**Proof.** The defining relations for \( \bar{W}_n \) imply that

\[
\begin{align*}
t s_i^{-1} &= s_i^{-1} t \quad \text{if} \quad i > 1 \\
s_i s_i^{-1} &= s_i^{-1} s_i \quad \text{if} \quad |i - j| > 1 \\
s_i s_{i+1} s_i^{-1} &= s_{i+1}^{-1} s_i s_{i+1} \quad \text{if} \quad 1 \leq i \leq n - 2 \\
s_i^{-1} t s_1 t &= t s_1 t s_1^{-1}.
\end{align*}
\]

The assertions of the Lemma now readily follow by straightforward computations. (Notice that these relations could be alternatively checked easily using the geometric interpretations given above.) \( \square \)

2.4. Consider an element of the form \( d_1 \cdots d_n \in \bar{W}_n \) with \( d_i \in \mathcal{D}'_i \) for all \( i \). If we collect together non-trivial terms with consecutive indices we obtain a decomposition of this element as a product of signed blocks. More precisely, a positive respectively negative block of length \( m + 1 \geq 0 \) in \( \bar{W}_n \) is an element of the form

\[
s_{i+1}s_{i+2} \cdots s_{i+m} \quad \text{respectively} \quad t'_{i}s_{i+1} \cdots s_{i+m}
\]
where \( m, i \geq 0 \). If we denote such an element by \( b(i, m) \) then

\[
d_1 \cdots d_n = b(i_1, m_1)b(i_2, m_2)b(i_3, m_3) \cdots, \quad \text{where } i_2 > i_1 + m_1, i_3 > i_2 + m_2 \text{ etc.}
\]

By [3, §2], each conjugacy class in the Coxeter group \( W_n \) contains an element in signed block form, and such an element is of minimal length in its class if and only if all negative blocks are in the beginning, ordered by increasing length. In order to reduce an arbitrary element in \( W_n \) to such a minimal form, it is necessary to interchange by conjugation two consecutive blocks in the signed block form of an element in \( W_n \). Our aim here is to show that similar relations also hold in the braid group.

**Lemma 2.5** (cf. [3], Proposition 2.4.)

Let \( y = (s_{i+m+1} \cdots s_{i+1})(s_{i+m+2} \cdots s_{i+2}) \cdots (s_{i+m+k+1} \cdots s_{i+k+1}) \) for \( i, k, m \geq 0 \). Geometrically, \( y \) is a half-twist of \( m+1 \) consecutive strands around the next \( k+1 \) consecutive strands in the classical braid group.

(a) Let

\[
w = (s_{i+1}s_{i+2} \cdots s_{i+m})(s_{i+m+2}s_{i+m+3} \cdots s_{i+m+k+1}) \quad \text{and} \quad v = (s_{i+1}s_{i+2} \cdots s_{i+k})(s_{i+k+2}s_{i+k+3} \cdots s_{i+k+m+1}).
\]

Then \( y^{-1}wy = v \) in the braid group.

(b) Let

\[
w = (s_{i+1}s_{i+2} \cdots s_{i+m})(t'_{i+m+1}s_{i+m+2}s_{i+m+3} \cdots s_{i+m+k+1}) \quad \text{and} \quad v = (t's_{i+1}s_{i+2} \cdots s_{i+k})(s_{i+k+2}s_{i+k+3} \cdots s_{i+k+m+1}).
\]

Then \( y^{-1}wy = v \) in the braid group.

(c) Let

\[
w = (t's_{i+1}s_{i+2} \cdots s_{i+m})(t'_{i+m+1}s_{i+m+2}s_{i+m+3} \cdots s_{i+m+k+1})
\]

for some \( m > k \). Then \( y^{-1}wy = v \) in the braid group where

\[
v = (t's_{i+1}s_{i+2} \cdots s_{i+k})(t'_{i+k+1}s_{i+k+2}s_{i+k+3} \cdots s_{i+k+m+1})
\]

for some \( t'_{i+k+1,j} \) (see the proof below).

In (b), (c), the length of \( v \) is strictly shorter than the length of \( w \).

**Proof.** Geometrically, (a), (b) and (c) follow immediately by looking at the corresponding braid pictures and comparing their closures; note that in each case we obtain links of two components. For an algebraic proof, we use the similar relations in [3], Proposition 2.4, on the level of \( W_n \). We have to slightly modify those arguments in order to derive relations in \( \tilde{W}_n \).
(a) In [3], Proposition 2.4(a), it is shown that the equation \( wy = vy \) holds in \( W_n \) and that the expressions on both sides are reduced. Hence the left hand side can be transformed to the right hand side by a finite sequence of braid relations. It follows that the equation \( wy = vy \) also holds in the braid group.

(b) We write \( y = (s_{i+m+1} \cdots s_{i+1})y' \). Then

\[
y^{-1}t'_{i+m+1}y = y^{-1}s_{i+m+1} \cdots s_{i+1}t'_{i+m+1}^{-1}s_{i+1}^{-1} \cdots s_{i+m+1}^{-1}y = y^{-1}t'_{i}y' = t'_{i}.
\]

For the last equality, note that \( y' \) is a product of generators \( s_j \) with \( j > i + 1 \) and that all of these commute with \( t'_{i} \).

Now \( (s_{i+1} \cdots s_{i+m}) \) commutes with \( t'_{i+m+1} \). So we can write \( w = t'_{i+m+1}w_a \) and \( v = t'_{i}v_a \) where \( w_a \) and \( v_a \) are as in part (a) of the Lemma. Hence we deduce, using (a), that

\[
y^{-1}wy = (y^{-1}t'_{i+m+1}y)(y^{-1}w_a) = t'_{i}v_a = v.
\]

(c) We rearrange the given reduced expression for \( y \) as

\[
y = (s_{i+m+1} \cdots s_{i+m+k+1})(s_{i+m} \cdots s_{i+m+k}) \cdots (s_{i+1} \cdots s_{i+k+1})
\]

and write \( y = y'(s_{i+1} \cdots s_{i+k+1}) \). Now note that \( y' \) is a product of generators \( s_j \) with \( j > i + 1 \) and that all of these commute with \( t'_{i} \). Then we compute that

\[
y^{-1}t'_{i}y = (s_{i+k+1}^{-1} \cdots s_{i+1}^{-1})y^{-1}t'_{i}y'(s_{i+1} \cdots s_{i+k+1})
\]

\[
= s_{i+k+1}^{-1} \cdots s_{i+1}^{-1}t'_{i}s_{i+1}^{-1} \cdots s_{i+k+1}
\]

\[
=: t''_{i+k+1,i}.
\]

We can write \( w = t'_{i}w_b \) where \( w_b \) is as in part (b). Thus, we deduce, using (b), that

\[
y^{-1}wy = (y^{-1}t'_{i}y)(y^{-1}w_{b}) = (t''_{i+k+1,i}t'_{i}s_{i+1} \cdots s_{i+k})(s_{i+k+2} \cdots s_{i+k+m+1}).
\]

Using Lemma 2.3(b), we compute that \( t''_{i+k+1,i}t'_{i} = t''_{i+k+1,i+1}t'_{i} \) where the inverses in \( t''_{i+k+1,i+1} \) at all indices bigger than \( i + 1 \) are on the left hand side of \( t \). A final calculation then shows that

\[
t''_{i+k+1,i+1}(s_{i+1} \cdots s_{i+k}) = (s_{i+1} \cdots s_{i+k})(s_{i+k+1}s_{i+k}^{-1} \cdots s_{i+1}^{-1}t'_{i}s_{i+1} \cdots s_{i+k}s_{i+k+1}^{-1}).
\]

If we denote the second factor on the right hand by \( t'_{i+k+1,i} \) then \( y^{-1}wy = v \) as required. The proof is complete. \( \square \)
Remarks 2.6 (a) One can also show that, if the conjugation in (b), (c) of the above Lemma is performed step by step (one generator of $y$ at a time) then this sequence of conjugations can be arranged in such a way that the length of the elements does not increase at each step (cf. [3], Proposition 2.4(b,c)).

(b) Consider the elements

$$w = (s_1)(s_2^{-1}s_1ts_1^{-1}s_2)$$

and

$$v = ts_2 \quad \text{(in $\tilde{W}_3$)}.$$

If all the inverses in $w$ were on the right hand side of $t$ then this element would be conjugate to $v$ in $\tilde{W}_3$, by part (b) of the above Lemma (with $m = 1$, $k = i = 0$). However, one can show that $w$ and $v$ are not conjugate in $\tilde{W}_n$, and not even in the associated Iwahori-Hecke algebra. This example indicates that the statements in the above Lemma are as strong as possible, and that we cannot distribute the inverses in some arbitrary order around $t$ when we want to conjugate elements in block form.

Note, however, that the oriented links obtained by closing the braids corresponding to the above elements are isotopic (see (5.4) below). In particular, the knot invariants constructed in Definition 5.3 must have the same value on them.

3 Trace functions on the Iwahori-Hecke algebra of type $B$

In this section, we introduce the Iwahori-Hecke algebra $H_n$ of type $B_n$ as a quotient of the braid group algebra of $\tilde{W}_n$. We also show how the main results of [3] on determining trace functions on $H_n$ can be adapted to our present situation where reduced expressions for representatives of minimal length in the conjugacy classes involve some inverses.

3.1. Let $A$ be a commutative ring with 1 and $Q, q \in A$ two fixed invertible elements. Then $H_n$ is an associative algebra over $A$. It can be described as a quotient of the group algebra of the braid group $\tilde{W}_n$ (over $A$) obtained by factoring by the ideal generated by all elements of the form $t^2 - (Q - 1)t - Q \cdot 1$, $s_i^2 - (q - 1)s_i - q \cdot 1$ for $i = 1, \ldots, n - 1$. We denote the image of $t$ under the canonical map $\tilde{A}\tilde{W}_n \to H_n$ again by $t$, and the image of $s_i$ by $g_i$, for all $i$. Then the generators $t, g_1, \ldots, g_{n-1}$ of $H_n$ satisfy braid relations completely analogous to the braid relations for the generators $t, s_1, \ldots, s_{n-1}$ of $\tilde{W}_n$. In addition, we have the following quadratic relations.

$$t^2 = (Q - 1)t + Q \cdot 1 \quad \text{and} \quad g_i^2 = (q - 1)g_i + q \cdot 1 \text{ for all } i.$$ 

Let $w \in W_n$ and assume that we are given a reduced expression for $w$ as a product of generators $t, s_1, \ldots, s_{n-1}$. Then the corresponding element of $H_n$
in terms of the generators \( t, g_1, \ldots, g_{n-1} \) is independent of the chosen reduced expression for \( w \). We may therefore denote this element in \( H_n \) unambiguously by \( g_w \). It is known that the set of elements \( \{g_w \mid w \in W_n\} \) forms an \( A \)-basis of \( H_n \). (For all these facts see [1], Chap. IV, §2, Ex. 23.) We then also have the following relations.

\[
g_w g_{w'} = g_{ww'} \quad \text{if } l(ww') = l(w) + l(w').
\]

The embeddings \( W_0 \subset W_1 \subset W_2 \subset \ldots \) of (2.1) induce corresponding embeddings of algebras \( H_0 \subset H_1 \subset H_2 \subset \ldots \) and we shall denote

\[
H := \bigcup_{n \geq 0} H_n.
\]

3.2. The fact that \( q \) is invertible in \( A \) implies that the generators \( g_i \) are also invertible in \( H \). In fact, we have that

\[
g_i^{-1} = q^{-1} g_i + (q^{-1} - 1) \cdot 1 \in H_n.
\]

Thus, the images of the elements \( t'_i, t'_{i,j} \in \tilde{W}_n \) under the map \( A\tilde{W}_n \rightarrow H_n \) are well-defined elements in \( H_n \), and we shall denote them by the same symbols. We also write

\[
\mathcal{D}'_n = \{1, g_{n-1}, t'_{n-1}\}
\]

and, similarly, for \( \mathcal{R}'_n, \mathcal{D}'_{n,i} \) and \( \mathcal{R}'_{n,i} \) (cf. (2.2)). With these conventions, all results about commutation and conjugation of the various special elements considered in the previous section carry over without change to \( H_n \).

Let \( w \in W_n \) and write \( w = r_1 \cdots r_n \) with \( r_i \in \mathcal{R}_i \) for all \( i \). Since this expression is reduced we also have \( g_w = g_{r_1} \cdots g_{r_n} \). For each \( r_i \) let \( r'_i \in \mathcal{R}'_i \) be the corresponding element in \( H_n \) (where the \( s_j \) are replaced by \( g_j \), and \( t_j \) by \( t'_j \)). Let \( n_w \geq 0 \) be the total number of inverses in the terms \( r'_1, \ldots, r'_n \). Using the above inversion formula it then follows that

\[
g_w = q^{n_w} r'_1 \cdots r'_n + A\text{-linear combination of elements } g_v \text{ with } l(v) < l(w).
\]

One consequence of this is the fact that the elements \( \{r'_1 \cdots r'_n \mid r'_i \in \mathcal{R}'_i\} \) form an \( A \)-basis of \( H_n \), and if we order the elements of \( W_n \) by increasing length then the matrix performing the base change to the old basis \( \{g_{r_1 \cdots r_n} \mid r_i \in \mathcal{R}_i\} \) is triangular with powers of \( q \) along the diagonal.

3.3. Let \( \{C\} \) be the set of conjugacy classes of \( W_n \) and let \( w_C \) be an element of minimal length in \( C \) which admits a decomposition as a product of negative blocks (ordered by increasing length) followed by various positive blocks (see (2.4)). We can even fix a unique choice of \( w_C \) if we also require that the positive
blocks having increasing length. We then define an element $g_C \in H_n$ by taking an expression $w_C = d_1 \cdots d_n$ (with $d_i \in D_i$) and replacing each $s_i$ by $g_i$ and each $t_i$ by $t'_i$. As in (3.2) we have (with $n_C := n_{w_C}$) that

$$g_{w_C} = q^{n_C}g_C + A\text{-linear combination of elements } g_w \text{ with } l(w) < l(w_C).$$

A trace function on $H_n$ is an $A$-linear map $\varphi : H_n \to A$ such that $\varphi(hh') = \varphi(h'h)$ for all $h, h' \in H_n$. By [3], each trace function on $H_n$ is uniquely determined by its values on the elements $g_{w_C}$, for all $C$. Conversely, given a set of elements $a_C \in A$, one for each conjugacy class $C$, there exists a unique trace function $\varphi$ on $H_n$ such that $\varphi(g_{w_C}) = a_C$ for all $C$. Using the above relations, we deduce that these results on the determination of trace functions remain valid when we replace each $g_{w_C}$ by $g_C$, for all $C$.

The following result will show how to reduce the computation of the value of a trace function on any element to the values on elements in signed block form.

**Proposition 3.4** For each $h \in H_n$ there exists a finite (non-empty) subset $I(h) \subseteq A \times D_{1,0} \times \ldots \times D'_{n,0}$ such that

$$\varphi(h) = \sum_{(r,d_1^*,\ldots,d_n^*) \in I(h)} r\varphi(d_1^* \cdots d_n^*),$$

for all trace functions $\varphi$ on $H_n$.

**Proof.** The result clearly holds if $n = 1$. Now let $1 < j \leq n$ and assume that we have already found a finite (non-empty) subset $I_j \subseteq H_j \times D'_{j+1,j-1} \times \ldots \times D'_{n,j-1}$ such that

$$\varphi(h) = \sum_{(h_j,d^*_j+1,\ldots,d^*_n) \in I_j} \varphi(h_jd^*_j+1 \cdots d^*_n),$$

for all trace functions $\varphi$ on $H_n$. We will proceed by downward induction on $j$. For $j = n$ there is nothing to prove. We now show how to obtain an analogous statement with $j$ replaced by $j - 1$. This is done as follows.

Consider one element $(h_j,d^*_j+1,\ldots,d^*_n) \in I_j$. The element $h_j$ is an $A$-linear combination of basis elements $g_w$ with $w \in W_j$. By (3.2), this can be rewritten as an $A$-linear combination of products $r_1' \cdots r_j'$ with $r_i' \in \mathcal{R}'_i$. Collecting terms with a fixed value of $r_j'$, we obtain a finite (non-empty) subset $R(h_j) \subseteq H_{j-1} \times \mathcal{R}'_j$ such that

$$h_j = \sum_{(h_{j-1},r_j') \in R(h_j)} h_{j-1}r_j'.$$

We can write $r_j' = d_j'r_{j-1}'$ with $d_j' \in D'_j$ and $r_{j-1}' \in \mathcal{R}'_{j-1}$ (cf. (2.1)). Now the element $r_{j-1}'$ either is a product of various generators $g_1, \ldots, g_{j-2}$ or is like the
element considered in Lemma 2.3(c). In any case, it commutes with $d_{j+1}^\prime$ up to (possibly) changing some inverses at indices bigger than $j - 2$, and similarly for $d_{j+2}^\prime, \ldots, d_n^\prime$. Thus, we conclude that

$$h_j d_{j+1}^\prime \cdots d_n^\prime = \sum_{(h_{j-1}, r_{j-1}') \in R(h_j)} h_{j-1} d_{j+1}^\prime \cdots d_n^\prime r_{j-1},$$

where $d_{j+1}^\prime \in D_{j+1,j-2}^\prime, \ldots, d_n^\prime \in D_{n,j-2}^\prime$. So we have that

$$\varphi(h) = \sum_{(h_j,d_{j+1}^\prime,\ldots,d_n^\prime) \in I_j} \sum_{(h_{j-1}, r_{j-1}') \in R(h_j)} \varphi(r_{j-1}' h_{j-1} d_{j+1}^\prime \cdots d_n^\prime).$$

We can combine the index sets to a new set $I_{j-1} \subseteq H_{j-1} \times D_{j-2,j-2}^\prime \times \cdots \times D_{n,j-2}^\prime$ and arrive at a new expression as above with $j$ replaced $j - 1$. We repeat this process until we arrive at $j = 1$. Then $H_1 = \langle 1, t \rangle = \langle D_1^\prime \rangle$, and we are done.

In fact, the above proof also yields the following extension.

**Corollary 3.5** Let $h \in H_n$ and $d_{n+1}^\prime \in D_{n+1,j-2}^\prime, \ldots, d_{n+m}^\prime \in D_{n+m,j-2}^\prime$ (for some $m \geq 0$). Then, for all trace functions $\varphi$ on $H_n$, we have that

$$\varphi(h d_{n+1}^\prime \cdots d_{n+m}^\prime) = \sum_{(r,d_{n+1}^\prime,\ldots,d_n^\prime) \in I(h)} r \varphi(d_{n+1}^\prime \cdots d_n^\prime d_{n+1}^\prime \cdots d_{n+m}^\prime),$$

for some elements $d_{n+1}^\prime \in D_{n+1,0}^\prime, \ldots, d_{n+m}^\prime \in D_{n+m,0}^\prime$ (depending on the various elements in $I(h)$).

## 4 Markov traces for Iwahori-Hecke algebras of type $B$

Jones writes in [5], p.346, that there should be analogues of Ocneanu’s trace for Iwahori-Hecke algebras other than those of type $A$. The trace given in [7] was the first such analogue for $B$-type Iwahori-Hecke algebras. The aim of this section is to classify all such ‘Markov’ traces on Iwahori-Hecke algebras of type $B$, based on the results in the previous sections.

**Definition 4.1** Let $z \in A$ and $\tau : H \to A$ be an $A$-linear map. Then $\tau$ is called a Markov trace (with parameter $z$) if the following conditions are satisfied.

1. $\tau$ is a trace function on $H$.
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(2) \( \tau(1) = 1 \) (normalization).

(3) \( \tau(hg_n) = z\tau(h) \) for all \( n \geq 1 \) and \( h \in H_n \).

We note that all generators \( g_i \) (for \( i = 1, 2, \ldots \)) are conjugate in \( H \). In particular, any trace function on \( H \) must have the same value on these elements. This explains why the parameter \( z \) is independent of \( n \) in rule (3) of this definition.

Let us consider the subalgebra \( H' \) of \( H \) generated by \( g_1, g_2, \ldots \). Then \( H' \) is the algebra considered by Jones in [5], §5 (infinite union over all Iwahori-Hecke algebras of type \( A_n \) with parameter \( q \)). Moreover, the restriction of any Markov trace \( \tau \) on \( H \) to \( H' \) yields Ocneanu’s original trace as in [5], Theorem 5.1, which is uniquely determined by the parameter \( z \).

The next result describes a set of elements in \( H \) which is sufficient to determine a Markov trace \( \tau \). We shall see that this set is in fact as small as possible.

**Lemma 4.2** Let \( \tau : H \to A \) be a Markov trace (with parameter \( z \in A \)).

(a) If \( n \geq 1, m \geq 0 \) and \( h \in H_n \), then

\[
\tau(hg_{n+1}' \cdots t'_{n+m}) = z\tau(ht'_{n+1} \cdots t'_{n+m-1}) \quad \text{and} \quad \tau(ht'_{n+1} \cdots t'_{n+m}) = \tau(ht'_{n} \cdots t'_{n+m-1})
\]

(b) If \( h = d_1 \cdots d_n \in H \) where \( d_i \in D'_i \) for all \( i \) then

\[
\tau(h) = z^{a(h)} \tau(t'_{0} t'_{1} \cdots t'_{b(h)-1})
\]

where \( a(h) \) is the number of \( d_i \) which are in the set \( \{g_1, \ldots, g_{n-1}\} \) and \( b(h) \) is the number of \( d_i \) which are conjugate to \( t \).

(c) \( \tau \) is uniquely determined by its values on the elements in the set

\[
\{t'_{0} t'_{1} \cdots t'_{k-1} \mid k = 1, 2, \ldots \}.
\]

**Proof.** To prove the first relation in (a) we will proceed by induction on \( m \). If \( m = 0 \) then we can apply directly rule (3) in Definition 4.1. Now let us assume that \( m > 0 \). We have to evaluate the expression

\[
\tau(hg_{n+1}' \cdots t'_{n+m}).
\]

We write \( t'_{n+1} = g_{n+1}' t'_{n} g_{n+1}^{-1} \) and observe that \( g_{n+1}^{-1} \) commutes with \( t'_{n+2}, \ldots, t'_{n+m} \) by Lemma 2.3(a). Since \( \tau \) is a trace our expression is equal to

\[
\tau(g_{n+1}^{-1} h g_{n+1} t'_{n} t'_{n+2} \cdots t'_{n+m}).
\]
Now \( h \) lies in \( H_n \), that is, \( h \) only involves the generators \( t, g_1, \ldots, g_{n-1} \). It follows that \( h \) commutes with \( g_{n+1}^{-1} \). Using moreover the braid relation \( g_{n+1}^{-1}g_n g_{n+1} = g_n g_{n+1} g_n^{-1} \), the above expression can be rewritten as

\[
\tau(h g_n g_{n+1}^{-1} t_{n+2} t_{n+3} \cdot \cdot \cdot t_{n+m}).
\]

If we write \( t'_n = g_n t'_{n-1} g_n^{-1} \), the left hand term \( g_n \) will cancel and then \( g_{n+1} \) commutes with \( t'_{n-1} \). Now our expression reads

\[
\tau(h g_n t'_{n-1} g_n^{-1} t_{n+2} t_{n+3} \cdot \cdot \cdot t_{n+m}).
\]

The element \( g_n^{-1} \) commutes with all terms to the right of it. Hence our expression is equal to

\[
\tau(g_n^{-1} h g_n t'_{n-1} g_n^{-1} t_{n+2} t_{n+3} \cdot \cdot \cdot t_{n+m}).
\]

We write \( h' := g_n^{-1} h g_n t'_{n-1} \) and observe that this element lies in \( H_{n+1} \). So we can apply the induction and obtain that

\[
\tau(h g_n t'_{n+1} \cdot \cdot \cdot t'_{n+m}) = \tau(h' t'_{n+1} \cdot \cdot \cdot t'_{n+m}) = z \tau(h' t'_{n+1} \cdot \cdot \cdot t'_{n+m-1}).
\]

We insert the expression for \( h' \) again, note that \( g_n^{-1} \) commutes with \( t'_{n+1} \cdot \cdot \cdot t'_{n+m-1} \), and conclude that

\[
\tau(h t'_{n+1} \cdot \cdot \cdot t'_{n+m}) = \tau(h g_n t'_{n-1} g_n^{-1} t'_{n+1} \cdot \cdot \cdot t'_{n+m-1}) = \tau(h t'_{n+1} \cdot \cdot \cdot t'_{n+m-1}).
\]

Putting things together we see that this completes the proof of the first relation. The proof of the second is achieved by an analogous computation (with \( g_n \) replaced by 1). In order to prove (b) we consider an element

\[
h = d_1 \cdot \cdot \cdot d_n \in H_n \quad \text{where } d_i \in \mathcal{D}_i \text{ for all } i.
\]

Using (a) and induction on \( n \) we deduce that

\[
\tau(h) = z^{a(h)} \tau(t'_{0} t'_{1} \cdot \cdot \cdot t'_{b(h)-1})
\]

where \( a(h), b(h) \) are defined as above. Using (3.3) we conclude that these equations determine \( \tau \) uniquely, proving (c).

\[ \Box \]

**Theorem 4.3** Let \( z, y_1, y_2, \ldots \in A \). Then there exists a unique Markov trace \( \tau \) on \( H \) with parameter \( z \) such that

\[
\tau(t'_{0} t'_{1} t'_{2} \cdot \cdot \cdot t'_{k-1}) = y_k \quad \text{for all } k \geq 1.
\]
Proof. Uniqueness was already proved in Lemma 4.2. Using the facts summarized in (3.3) we can define a trace function \( \tau \) on \( H \) satisfying \( \tau(1) = 1 \) and

\[
\tau(g_C) = z^a y_b
\]

where \( g_C = d_1 \cdots d_n \) with \( d_i \in D'_i \) and the elements \( a = a(g_C), b = b(g_C) \) are defined as in Lemma 4.2. Thus, the existence of a trace function \( \tau \) on \( H \) satisfying conditions (1), (2) in Definition 4.1 is already established. The problem is to show that (3) holds.

This will be done by an induction, as follows. For \( N > 0 \) let \( H(\leq N) \) be the \( A \)-subspace of \( H \) generated by all elements \( g_w \) with \( w \in W \) and \( l(w) \leq N \). We shall prove the following claim, for all \( N \geq 0 \).

\((*)\) Let \( h \in H_n \) and \( d^*_n+i \in D'_{n+i,0} \) (for some \( n, m \geq 1 \) and \( i = 1, \ldots, m \)) such that \( hd^*_n+1 \cdots d^*_n+m \in H(\leq N) \). Then

\[
\tau(hd^*_n+1 \cdots d^*_n+m) = \tau(hd^*_n+1 \cdots d^*_n+m) \quad \text{and} \quad \tau(hg_n d^*_n+2 d^*_n+3 \cdots d^*_n+m) = z \tau(hd^*_n+1 \cdots d^*_n+m).
\]

(Here, we used the following convention. For each \( i \), we denote by \( d_i \) the analogous element as \( d^*_i \) with the inverses (if any) on the right hand side of \( t \).) If this is proved for all \( N \) then \( \tau \) will satisfy condition (3) in Definition 4.1 as a special case. Clearly, \((*)\) is true for \( N = 0 \). Now let \( N > 0 \). We proceed in a number of steps.

Step 1. At first we show that \( \tau(hd^*_n+1 \cdots d^*_n+m) = \tau(hd^*_n+1 \cdots d^*_n+m) \). By induction on \( m \) we may assume that \( d^*_n+2 = d^*_n+2, \ldots, d^*_n+m = d^*_n+m \). We can also assume that

\[
d^*_n+1 = T_{n+1,i} := g_n \cdots g_{i+1} g_i^\mp 1 t'_{i-1,0} g_i^\mp 1 1 g_{i+1}^\pm 1 \cdots g_n^\pm 1
\]

for some \( i \leq n \). (That is, the inverses are already fixed at indices bigger than \( i \).) Then \( T_{n+1,i-1} \) is the analogous element where the inverse at index \( i \) is also correct. Now assume that the sign in \( g_i^\mp 1 \) is \(-1\). We will show that \( \tau(hT_{n+1,i}d^*_n+2 \cdots d^*_n+m) = \tau(hT_{n+1,i-1}d^*_n+2 \cdots d^*_n+m) \). This is done as follows. In \( T_{n+1,i} \) and \( T_{n+1,i-1} \) we replace \( g_i^\mp 1 \) by \((q^{-1} - 1)g_i^\mp 1 + q^{-1} \cdot 1 \). Then \( hT_{n+1,i}d^*_n+2 \cdots d^*_n+m = (q^{-1} - 1)S_1 + q^{-1}S_2 \) and \( hT_{n+1,i-1}d^*_n+2 \cdots d^*_n+m = (q^{-1} - 1)S_1 + q^{-1}S_3 \) where

\[
S_1 = h(g_n \cdots g_{i+1} g_i^\mp 1 t'_{i-1,0} g_i^\mp 1 d^*_n+2 \cdots d^*_n+m),
S_2 = h(g_n \cdots g_{i+1} g_i^\mp 1 t'_{i-1,0} g_i^\mp 1 d^*_n+2 \cdots d^*_n+m),
S_3 = h(g_n \cdots g_{i+1} g_i^\mp 1 t'_{i-1,0} g_i^\mp 1 d^*_n+2 \cdots d^*_n+m).
\]
Note that $S_2, S_3 \in H(\leq N - 1)$ so that we can use our inductive hypotheses in the evaluation of $\tau$ on these elements. Let us first consider $S_2$. At first, we note that $g_n \cdots g_{i+1}$ commutes with $t'_{i-1,0}$. So we obtain that

$$\tau(S_2) = \tau(ht'_{i-1,0}(g_n \cdots g_{i+1}g_i^{-1} \cdots g_1)g_{n+2} \cdots d_{n+m})$$

$$= \tau(ht'_{i-1,0}(g_i^{-1} \cdots g_{n-1}g_ng_{n-1} \cdots g_i)g_{n+2} \cdots d_{n+m}).$$

Now $g_n \cdots g_i$ commutes with all terms to the right of it, by Lemma 2.3(a). Hence we conclude that

$$\tau(S_2) = \tau((g_n \cdots g_i)ht'_{i-1,0}(g_i^{-1} \cdots g_{n-1})g_{n+2} \cdots d_{n+m}).$$

We write the argument of $\tau$ as $h'g_{n+2} \cdots d_{n+m}$ with $h' \in H_n$. Since this element lies in $H(\leq N - 1)$ we can use induction to deduce that

$$\tau(S_2) = \tau(h'g_{n+2} \cdots d_{n+m}) = z\tau(h'_{n+2} \cdots d_{n+m}).$$

Now we observe that $h'$ is a conjugate of $ht'_{i-1,0}$ and the conjugating element $g_n \cdots g_i$ commutes with $d_{n+2} \cdots d_{n+m}$, again using Lemma 2.3(a). Thus, we finally compute that

$$\tau(S_2) = z\tau(ht'_{i-1,0}d_{n+2} \cdots d_{n+m}).$$

Now we follow the same procedure with $S_3$ and find that

$$\tau(S_3) = \tau(h(g_n \cdots g_{i+1}g_i^{-1} \cdots g_1)t'_{i-1,0}d_{n+2} \cdots d_{n+m})$$

$$= \tau(h(g_i^{-1} \cdots g_{n-1}g_ng_{n-1} \cdots g_i)t'_{i-1,0}d_{n+2} \cdots d_{n+m}).$$

Now we would like to interchange $t'_{i-1,0}$ and $d_{n+2} \cdots d_{n+m}$ but this is not necessarily possible on the algebra level. However, it still works modulo the kernel of $\tau$, as the following argument shows. We write $t'_{i-1,0} = x^{-1}tx$ where $x = g_1^{\pm 1} \cdots g_i^{\pm 1}$. By Lemma 2.3(a), the element $x$ will commute with $d_{n+2} \cdots d_{n+m}$. The next factor, $t$, only commutes with $d_{n+2} \cdots d_{n+m}$ up to (possibly) changing some inverses. Thus, the term on the right hand side of the above equality is equal to

$$\tau(txh(g_i^{-1} \cdots g_{n-1}g_ng_{n-1} \cdots g_i)x^{-1}d_{n+2} \cdots d'_{n+m}),$$

for some $d'_{n+2} \in D'_{n+2,0}, \cdots, d'_{n+m} \in D'_{n+m,0}$. Now we can apply our inductive hypothesis to conclude that this equals

$$\tau(txh(g_i^{-1} \cdots g_{n-1}g_ng_{n-1} \cdots g_i)x^{-1}d_{n+2} \cdots d_{n+m}).$$
Now, again by Lemma 2.3(a), the element $x^{-1}$ will commute with the terms to the right of it. So, finally, we obtain that

$$\tau(S_3) = \tau(t'_{i-1,0}h(g_i^{-1} \cdots g_{n-1}^{-1}g_n g_{n-1} \cdots g_i)d_{n+2} \cdots d_{n+m}).$$

Once more, we use Lemma 2.3(a) to conclude that $g_{n-1} \cdots g_i$ commutes with all terms to the right of it. So we arrive at the equality

$$\tau(S_3) = \tau((g_{n-1} \cdots g_i)t'_{i-1,0}h(g_i^{-1} \cdots g_{n-1}^{-1})g_n d_{n+2} \cdots d_{n+m}).$$

In this situation, we can argue similarly as in the evaluation of $\tau(S_2)$. This evaluation will result in an analogous expression as before, but with the terms $h$ and $t'_{i-1,0}$ interchanged. Thus, we conclude that

$$\tau(S_3) = z\tau(t'_{i-1,0}hd_{n+2} \cdots d_{n+m}).$$

Arguing as above, we see that $t'_{i-1,0}$ and $d_{n+2} \cdots d_{n+m}$ can be interchanged modulo the kernel of $\tau$. So, eventually, we find that $\tau(S_2) = \tau(S_3)$ and, hence, that $\tau(hT_{n+1,i}d_{n+2} \cdots d_{n+m}) = \tau(hT_{n+1,i-1}d_{n+2} \cdots d_{n+m})$, as required. The proof of the assertion of Step 1 is now completed by repeating the whole process with $T_{n+1,i-1}$ and so on, until all inverses are fixed.

**Step 2.** Now we consider the case where $h = d_i^1 \cdots d_i^n$, for some $d_i^s \in D_{i,0}$. As before, let $d_i$ be the element of $D_{i}^*$ corresponding to $d_i^s$ where all inverses (if any) are in the right position. Using Step 1, we first see that $\tau(d_i^1 \cdots d_i^n) = \tau(d_i^1 \cdots d_i^n)$. Now, we will prove that

$$\tau(d_1^* \cdots d_{n+m}^*) = z^a y_b,$$

where $a = a(d_1 \cdots d_{n+m})$ and $b = b(d_1 \cdots d_{n+m})$. (Note that, in the definition of $a, b$ in Lemma 4.2(b), it does not matter whether we take $d_i^s$ or $d_i$.) As explained in (2.4), (3.3), the element $d_1 \cdots d_{n+m}$ can be regarded as a product of positive and negative blocks. If this element is equal to $g_C$ for some conjugacy class $C$ then we are done by the defining equation for $\tau$. If this is not the case, then some positive block is followed by a negative block or some negative block is followed by a strictly shorter negative block. We can then use Lemma 2.5 to conjugate our element to $d_1^* \cdots d_{n+m}^* \in H_n(\leq N - 1)$ with $d_i^s \in D_{i,0}$ and with the same signed block structure as before, that is, the values of $a$ and $b$ haven’t changed after this conjugation. Thus, we conclude that

$$\tau(d_1^* \cdots d_{n+m}^*) = \tau(d_1 \cdots d_{n+m}) = \tau(d_1^* \cdots d_{n+m}^*) = z^a y_b,$$

where the last equality is by induction on $N$. Our claim is proved.
Step 3. Finally, let $h \in H_n$ and $d_{n+i}^* \in D_{n+i,0}'$ for $2 \leq i \leq m$. Now, we show that

$$
\tau(hgnd_{n+2}^*d_{n+3}^* \cdots d_{n+m}^*) = z\tau(hd_{n+2}^* \cdots d_{n+m}^*).
$$

Using Step 1, we have that $\tau(hgnd_{n+2}^* \cdots d_{n+m}^*) = \tau(hgnd_{n+2}^* \cdots d_{n+m}^*)$ where $d_{n+i} \in D_{n+i}'$ corresponds to $d_{n+i}^*$ as above. Using Corollary 3.5, the latter trace is equal to

$$
\sum_{(r,d_1', \ldots, d_n') \in I(h)} r\tau(d_1' \cdots d_{n+2}^*gnd_{n+2}^* \cdots d_{n+m}^*),
$$

for some $d_{n+2}^* \in D_{n+2,0}'$, $\ldots$, $d_{n+m}^* \in D_{n+m,0}'$ (depending on the various elements in $I(h)$). Let us consider one term in this sum, corresponding to $(r,d_1', \ldots, d_n') \in I(h)$. We shall write $d_1' \cdots d_{n+2}^*gnd_{n+2}^* \cdots d_{n+m}^*$ in the form $h_1g_nh_2$. Let $a = a(h_1g_nh_2)$, $b = b(h_1g_nh_2)$ and $a' = a(h_1h_2)$, $b' = b(h_1h_2)$. Then, clearly, $a' = a - 1$ and $b = b'$. Using this and Step 2, the value of $\tau$ on our element is given by

$$
rz^{a'}y_b = rz^ay_{b'z}.
$$

Thus, for each term in the above sum, we obtain a factor $z$ as the expense of cancelling the factor $g_n$ in that term. We conclude that

$$
\tau(hgnd_{n+2}^* \cdots d_{n+m}^*) = z\tau(hd_{n+2}^* \cdots d_{n+m}^*).
$$

The proof is complete. $\square$

4.4. In the course of the above proof, we have shown the following remarkable property of a Markov trace $\tau$.

Let $h \in H_n$ and $d_{n+1}^* \in D_{n+1,0}'$, $\ldots$, $d_{n+m}^* \in D_{n+m,0}'$ for some $m \geq 1$. Then

$$
\tau(hd_{n+1}^* \cdots d_{n+m}^*) = \tau(hd_{n+1} \cdots d_{n+m}),
$$

where, as before, $d_i$ is the element in $D_i'$ corresponding to $d_i^*$.

For $h \in H_n$ let $I(h)$ be the corresponding set given by Proposition 3.4. For each $i = (r,d_1', \ldots, d_n') \in I(h)$ we write $r(i) = r$, $a(i) = a(d_1 \cdots d_n)$ and $b(i) = b(d_1 \cdots d_n)$. Then the above property in combination with Proposition 3.4 and Lemma 4.2 yields the following rule for computing $\tau(h)$.

$$
\tau(h) = \sum_{i \in I(h)} r(i)z^{a(i)}y_{b(i)}.
$$

Note that an algorithm for computing $I(h)$ is given by the inductive proof of Proposition 3.4.
Proposition 4.5 Let $z, y \in A$ and $\tau : H \to A$ be a Markov trace with parameter $z$ and such that $\tau(t'_0 t'_1 \cdots t'_{k-1}) = y^k$ for all $k \geq 1$. Then

$$\tau(h t'_n, 0) = y \tau(h) \text{ for all } n \geq 0 \text{ and } h \in H_n.$$ 

Proof. Following the steps in the proof of Theorem 4.3 we see that it is sufficient to consider the case where $h = d_1^* \cdots d_n^*$ with $d_i^* \in D_{i,0}$ for all $i$. The result in this case follows from Lemma 4.2. \qed

Remarks 4.6 (a) Given elements $z, y \in A$, the existence of a Markov trace $\tau = \tau_{z,y}$ as in the previous Proposition can also be proved along the lines of the approach followed by Jones [5], §5, in the proof of Ocneanu’s Theorem for Iwahori-Hecke algebras of type $A_n$. Such a proof is sketched in [7] (see also [6], §3.3). It is based on the observation that, for all $n \geq 0$, the map

$$C_n : H_n \oplus H_n \otimes H_{n-1} \to H_{n+1}, \quad a + b \otimes c \mapsto a + b t'_n + c g_n d$$

defines an isomorphism of $(H_n, H_n)$-bimodules. Analogously to the proof of [5], (5.1), we can now define an $A$-linear map $\tau$ inductively on $H = \bigcup_n H_n$ by the rules: $\tau(1) = 1$, $\tau(b t'_n) = y \tau(b)$ and $\tau(c g_n d) = z \tau(cd)$ where $b, c, d \in H_n$ and $n \geq 0$. It follows easily that this map satisfies conditions (2) and (3) of Definition 4.1, and the problem then is to show that (1) holds, that is, to show that $\tau$ is a trace function. This verification is a lengthy and tedious calculation that we do not want to reproduce here. We do not see, however, how this method could be modified so as to give an alternative proof of our more general Theorem 4.3, too. Yet another construction of the trace in [7] was given by T. tom Dieck in [9] using Turaev’s $R$–matrix approach (see [11]). It would be interesting to find such an $R$–matrix interpretation of our more general traces in Theorem 4.3, too.

(b) For the definition of Markov traces it doesn’t matter whether we use the elements $t_i$ or $t'_i$ in the signed block form of elements. From Theorem 4.3 we see that this only plays a role in the formulation of the initial conditions determining the trace, and it would not be clear how to do this in terms of the elements $t_i$. This gives an explanation for using $t'_i$ rather than $t_i$.

4.7. We can use the results of this section to obtain a classification of Markov traces for Iwahori-Hecke algebras of type $D$, in the following way. First note that if we define $u := t s_1 t$ then the elements $u, s_1, \ldots, s_{n-1}$ generate a subgroup $W'_n \subset W_n$ which is the finite Coxeter group of type $D_n$ with relations given by the following diagram.
We shall use the convention that \(W'_1 = \{1\}\).

The above embedding also works on the level of the Iwahori–Hecke algebras if we let \(Q = 1\). Indeed, denoting \(u := tg_{i_{1}} t \in H_n\) in this case, we compute that \(u^2 = (q - 1)u + q \cdot 1\). Thus, the elements \(u, g_1, \ldots, g_{n-1}\) generate a subalgebra \(H'_n \subset H_n\) which is the Iwahori–Hecke algebra of type \(D_n\). As in the \(B\)-type case, we have embeddings \(W'_1 \subset W'_2 \subset \ldots\) and \(H'_1 \subset H'_2 \subset \ldots\), and we denote \(H' := \bigcup_{n \geq 1} H'_n\). In analogy to Definition 4.1 we say that a trace function \(\tau : H' \to A\) is a Markov trace with parameter \(z \in A\) if \(\tau(1) = 1\) and \(\tau(hg_n) = z\tau(h)\) for all \(n \geq 1\) and \(h \in H'_n\). Now we can state (for the proof see [2], Section 6):

(a) Every Markov trace on \(H'\) is the restriction of a Markov trace on \(H\) (with the same parameter \(z \in A\)).

(b) A Markov trace \(\tau\) on \(H'\) (with parameter \(z \in A\)) is uniquely determined by its values on the elements in the set

\[
\{u'_1 \cdots u'_{2k-1} \mid k = 1, 2, \ldots\}
\]

where \(u'_i := g_i \cdots g_2 u g_1^{-1} g_2^{-1} \cdots g_i^{-1}\) for all \(i \geq 1\).

The elements \(u'_i\) play an analogous role as the elements \(t'_i\) in the \(B\)-type case. Note that under the above embedding \(H' \subset H\) we have \(u'_i = tt'_i\) for all \(i \geq 1\).

5 The knot invariants related to the Hecke algebras of \(B\)-type

5.1. Knots and links inside a solid torus \(T\) can be represented unambiguously by ‘mixed’ knots/links in \(S^3\) which contain one oriented, unknotted, pointwise fixed component (the core of the complementary unknotted solid torus in \(S^3\)). An example of a mixed link is illustrated below.
So, two links \( L_1, L_2 \) in \( T \) are isotopic if and only if their corresponding mixed links in \( S^3 \) are, through an isotopy that keeps the specified unknotted component pointwise fixed. By applying to an oriented mixed link an appropriate braiding we can then turn it into a 'mixed' braid (a braid that keeps the specified component pointwise fixed in the first position), so that the closure of this braid is isotopic to our mixed link. An example of a mixed braid is illustrated in the Introduction. The set of all mixed braids on \( n \) strands (where the numbering excludes the first fixed one) form the group \( B_{1,n} \), the geometric version of \( \widetilde{W}_n \). Moreover, similarly to braid equivalence in \( S^3 \) we also have Markov equivalence for mixed braids. (For details and proofs of the above the reader is referred to [6] or [7].) Namely we have the following.

**Theorem 5.2** (cf. [7], Theorem 3.)

Let \( L_1, L_2 \) be two oriented links in \( T \) and \( \beta_1, \beta_2 \) be mixed braids in \( \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_{1,n} \) corresponding to \( L_1, L_2 \). Then \( L_1 \) is isotopic to \( L_2 \) in \( T \) if and only if \( \beta_1 \) is equivalent to \( \beta_2 \) in \( \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_{1,n} \) under equivalence generated by the braid relations together with the following two moves:

(i) **Conjugation:** If \( \alpha, \beta \in B_{1,n} \) then \( \alpha \sim \beta^{-1}\alpha\beta \).

(ii) **Markov moves:** If \( \alpha \in B_{1,n} \) then \( \alpha \sim \alpha s_n^{\pm 1} \in B_{1,n+1} \).

As already noted in Section 1, there is a strong resemblance between the Markov moves and the special property of a Markov trace. Let now \( \pi \) denote the canonical quotient map \( A\widetilde{W}_n \rightarrow H_n \) given in (3.1), and denote the generators of \( H_n \) by \( t, g_1, \ldots, g_{n-1} \) as above. Let also \( \tau : H = \bigcup_{n \geq 0} H_n \rightarrow A \) be the Markov trace (with parameter \( z \in A \)) with initial conditions \( \tau(t_0 t_1 t_2 \cdots t_{k-1}) = y_k \) for all \( k \geq 1 \). Then a braid in \( B_{1,n} \) can be mapped through \( \tau \circ \pi \) to an expression in the variables \( q, Q, z, y_1, y_2, \ldots \) For an element \( \alpha \in B_{1,n} \) we shall denote by \( \hat{\alpha} \) its closure. Then, according to Theorem 5.2, in order to obtain an isotopy invariant \( X \) for oriented knots in \( T \) we only need to normalize \( \tau \) so that

\[
X(\hat{\alpha}) = X(\hat{\alpha s_n}) = X(\alpha s_n^{\pm 1}).
\]

This normalization has been done in [7], (5.1), where Jones’s normalization of Ocneanu’s trace (cf. [5]) was followed. For this purpose, we have to take some care in the choice of \( A \) and the parameter \( z \). We let \( A \) be the field of rational functions over \( \mathbb{Q} \) in indeterminates \( \sqrt{\lambda}, \sqrt{q}, \sqrt{Q}, y_1, y_2, \ldots \), and we let

\[
z := \frac{1 - q}{q\lambda - 1}.
\]
(The reason for having square roots of \(q\) and \(Q\) will become clear in the recursive formulae in (5.4) below; a square root of \(\lambda\) is already required in the normalization of \(\tau\).)

**Definition 5.3** (cf. [7], Definition 1.) For \(\alpha, \tau, \pi\) as above let

\[
X_{\tilde{\alpha}} = X_{\tilde{\alpha}}(q, Q, \sqrt{\lambda}, y_1, y_2, \ldots) = \left[ -\frac{1 - \lambda q}{\sqrt{\lambda}(1 - q)} \right]^{n-1} (\sqrt{\lambda})^e \tau(\pi(\alpha)),
\]

where \(e\) is the exponent sum of the \(s_i\)'s that appear in \(\alpha\). (As noted in [7], the \(t'_i\)'s can be ignored in the estimation of \(e\) as they do not affect it.) Then\(X_{\tilde{\alpha}}\) depends only on the isotopy class of \(\tilde{\alpha}\), as a mixed link representing an oriented link in \(T\).

If we look at \(y_1, y_2, \ldots\) as parameters then this Definition supplies a family of invariants and Theorem 4.3 implies that these are the only possible analogues of the 2-variable Jones polynomial for oriented knots inside a solid torus, which are related to the Iwahori-Hecke algebras of type \(B\). Note also that, if \(\alpha \in B_{1,n}\) is a product of the generators \(s_i\) or their inverses (i.e, \(\alpha\) does not involve the generator \(t\)) then \(X_{\tilde{\alpha}}\) is a rational function of \(\sqrt{\lambda}\) and \(q\) only, and it is exactly the same as the invariant in [5], Definition 6.1. Geometrically, this means that if an oriented knot in \(T\) can be enclosed in a 3-ball then the above invariant applied to this knot will yield the 2-variable Jones polynomial (homfly-pt) for the knot, seen as a knot in \(S^3\).

5.4. We shall now show how to interprete the above in terms of knot diagrams, and how to calculate alternatively the above solid torus knot invariants using initial conditions and applying skein relations on the mixed link diagrams.

Let \(L_+, L_-, L_0\) be oriented mixed link diagrams that are identical, except in one crossing, where they are as depicted below:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
L_+ & , & L_- & , & L_0 \\
\end{array}
\]

Let also \(M_+, M_-, M_0\) be oriented mixed link diagrams that are identical, except in the regions depicted below:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
M_+ & , & M_- & , & M_0 \\
\end{array}
\]
In [7], (5.2) it is shown that the knot invariant defined there (which is a special member of the family of invariants defined above), satisfies the two recursive linear formulae.

\[
\frac{1}{\sqrt{q}\sqrt{\lambda}} X_{L+} - \sqrt{q}\sqrt{\lambda} X_{L-} = (\sqrt{q} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{q}}) X_{L_0}
\]

\[
\frac{1}{\sqrt{Q}} X_{M+} - \sqrt{Q} X_{M-} = (\sqrt{Q} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{Q}}) X_{M_0}
\]

These are the two skein relations that derive from the defining quadratic relations of \( H \), and the first one of them is the well-known skein rule used for the evaluation of the homfly-pt polynomial. The same reasoning applies to any invariant of Definition 5.3 above.

Take now a braid \( \alpha \) in \( B_{1,n} \). Then \( \pi(\alpha) \) is an \( A \)-linear combination of elements in the basis of \( H_n \). (In terms of diagrams, we have used on \( X_{\hat{\alpha}} \) the skein relations above.) This fact and Proposition 3.4 imply now that, under conjugation and the skein relations, \( X_{\hat{\alpha}} \) can be further written as an \( A \)-linear combination of the values of \( X \) on diagrams of the form \( d_1^* \cdots d_n^* \), where \( d_i^* \) is either 1, \( s_i \) or \( t_{i,0}^* \) (with inverses mixed up). If now \( b \) is the number of \( t_{i,0}^* \)'s in \( d_1^* \cdots d_n^* \), then \( d_1^* \cdots d_n^* \) is a mixed link on \( b \) components, such that each component links once (in a positive sense) with the special fixed one, but they are otherwise unlinked with each other. Therefore \( d_1^* \cdots d_n^* \) is isotopic to the mixed link \( t_1^* t_2^* \cdots t_{b-1}^* \), pictured below.

![Diagram](image)

Now \( \tau(t_1^* t_2^* \cdots t_{k-1}^*) = y_k \) is one of the initial conditions from Theorem 4.3, and using Definition 5.3 we can calculate \( X_{\hat{t_1^* t_2^* \cdots t_{k-1}^*}} \). Hence, we proved that the two skein rules together with the following (infinitely many) initial conditions

\[
X_{\hat{1}} = 1 \quad (1 \in B_{1,1}), \quad X_{\hat{\alpha_k}} = \left[ -\frac{1 - \lambda q}{\sqrt{\lambda}(1 - q)} \right]^{k-1} y_k
\]

(with \( \alpha_k = t_1^* t_2^* \cdots t_{k-1}^* \in B_{1,k} \) for all \( k \geq 1 \)) determine uniquely the invariant \( X \).

**Remarks 5.5** Let \( \alpha \in B_{1,n} \). The above discussion shows geometrically that, firstly, \( \tau \circ \pi(\alpha) \) can be calculated as a linear combination of terms \( \tau(d_1^* \cdots d_n^*) \)
with \(d_i^* \in D'_{n,0}\) and, secondly, that \(\tau(d_1^* \cdots d_n^*) = z^ay_b\) where \(a\) is the number of \(s_i\)'s and \(b\) is the number of conjugates of \(t\) in this element. This is the exact counterpart of the purely algebraic argument given before in (4.4).

Also, notice that the set of mixed links of the form \(\hat{t}'_1 \cdots \hat{t}'_{k-1}\) form the basis of the submodule of the 3rd skein module of the solid torus (as calculated by Turaev in [10] and by Hoste and Kidwell in [4]), that is related to the Iwahori-Hecke algebras of type \(B\).

Finally, the defining equation in Definition 5.3 already shows that \(X_{\hat{\alpha}}\) is a polynomial in \(Q, y_1, y_2, \ldots\). If we also perform the change of variables \(x := \sqrt{q}/\lambda\) and \(r := \sqrt{q} - 1/\sqrt{q}\) then the first skein rule can be rewritten as

\[
\frac{1}{x} X_{L^+} - x X_{L^-} = r X_{L_0}.
\]

As in [5], Proposition 6.2, this allows us to deduce that \(X_{\hat{\alpha}}\) also is a Laurent polynomial in the variables \(x\) and \(r\).

**Examples 5.6** We shall now evaluate explicitly \(X_{\hat{\alpha}}\) for some special choices of \(\alpha\) as a Laurent polynomial in \(x, r, Q, y_1, y_2, \ldots\).

(a) If \(\alpha\) is a product of generators \(s_i\) or their inverses (and does not involve \(t\)) then \(X_{\hat{\alpha}}\) equals the known 2-variable invariant for oriented knots inside \(S^3\) (see the remarks following Definition 5.3).

(b) Consider \(\alpha = s_1 s_2^{-1} s_1 t s_1^{-1} s_2\) and \(\alpha' = t s_2\) in \(B_{1,3}\) (see Remarks 2.6(b)). Using (4.4) we directly find that \(\tau \circ \pi(\alpha) = \tau \circ \pi(\alpha') = zy_1\). The exponent sum \(e\) of the factors \(s_i\) equals 1 in both cases. Therefore, we also have

\[
X_{\hat{\alpha}} = X_{\hat{\alpha}'} = \left(\frac{1 - \lambda q}{\sqrt{\lambda(1 - q)}}\right)^2 \sqrt{\lambda} y_1
= \frac{\lambda q - 1}{\sqrt{\lambda(1 - q)}} \sqrt{\lambda} y_1 \quad \text{(inserting } z\text{)}
= \frac{1 - x^2}{x r} y_1 \quad \text{(inserting } x\text{ and } r\text{)}.
\]

(c) For a general braid \(\alpha \in B_{1,n}\), we first have to consider its image in \(H_n\) and express it as a linear combination in the standard basis of \(H_n\):

\[
h := \pi(\alpha) = \sum_{w \in W} a_w g_w \quad \text{with } a_w \in A.
\]

Then we could compute the set \(I(h)\) defined in Proposition 3.4 and finally use the recipe given in (4.4) to evaluate the trace \(\tau(h)\). Now the computation of
the set $I(h)$ involves performing a base change from the standard basis of $H_n$

to the new basis consisting of the elements $r'_1 \cdots r'_n$, with $r'_i \in R'_i$ (see (3.2)
and the proof of Proposition 3.4). In practice, however, this will be quite

cumbersome. A more economic way is by using the class polynomials of [3].

Recall from [loc. cit.] that for each $w \in W_n$ there exist elements $f_{w,C} \in
\mathbb{Z}[q, Q]$ such that $\varphi(g_w) = \sum_C f_{w,C}\varphi(g_w)$ (sum over all conjugacy classes $C$
of $W_n$), for all trace functions $\varphi$ on $H_w$. In [loc. cit.], Section 1, there is also
given a recursive formula for computing $f_{w,C}$. Assume then that we know (for
our given braid $\alpha$) the coefficients $a_w \in A$ and the class polynomials $f_{w,C}$ for
all $w$ such that $a_w \neq 0$. Then we have

$$\tau \circ \pi(\alpha) = \sum_C \left( \sum_{w \in W_n} a_w f_{w,C} \right) \tau(g_w).$$

Thus, we are reduced to calculating, once and for all, the values of $\tau$ on basis
elements corresponding to representatives $w_C$ of minimal length in the conjugacy
classes $C$ of $W_n$. These classes are parametrized by pairs of partitions
$(\pi_1, \pi_2)$ such that the total sum of the parts of $\pi_1$ and $\pi_2$ equals $n$ and where
each part of $\pi_1$ (respectively $\pi_2$) corresponds to a negative (respectively positive)
block. The formulae become more complicated as the number of negative blocks involved in $w_C$ gets larger. Below we give the trace values for $n \leq 4$
and all $w_C$ which contain at most three negative blocks. (The only class $C$ for
which we don’t give the value is the one with representative $tt_1t_2t_3$; for each
$n \geq 2$, we consider only those $w_C$ which are not already contained in $B_{1,n-1}$.)

$B_{1,1}$ : $\tau(1) = 1, \quad \tau(t) = y_1.$

$B_{1,2}$ : $\tau(g_1) = z, \quad \tau(tg_1) = zy_1,$
$$\tau(tt_1) = ((q-1)(Q-1)y_1 + (q-1)Q)z + qy_2.$$

$B_{1,3}$ : $\tau(g_2) = zy_1, \quad \tau(g_1g_2) = z^2, \quad \tau(tg_1g_2) = z^2y_1,$
$$\tau(tt_1g_2) = z\tau(tt_1) \quad \text{(see $B_{1,2}$)},$$
$$\tau(tt_1t_2) = ((q-1)(Q^2 - Q + 1)y_1 + Q(q-1)(Q-1))(q^3 - 1)z^2$$
$$+ (Qy_1 + (Q-1)y_2)(q^3 - 1)qz + q^3y_3.$$

$B_{1,4}$ : $\tau(g_1g_3) = z^2, \quad \tau(g_1g_2g_3) = z^3,$
$$\tau(tg_1g_3) = z^2y_1, \quad \tau(tg_1g_2g_3) = z^3y_1,$$
$$\tau(tt_1g_3) = z\tau(tt_1), \quad \tau(tt_1g_2g_3) = z^2\tau(tt_1) \quad \text{(see $B_{1,2}$)},$$
$$\tau(tg_1t_2g_3) = ((Q-1)y_1 + Q)(q-1)(q^2 + 1)z^3 + q(q^2 - q + 1)y_2z^2,$$
$$\tau(tt_1t_2g_3) = z\tau(tt_1t_2) \quad \text{(see $B_{1,3}$)},$$
$$\tau(tt_1t_2t_3) \quad \text{(four negative blocks)}.
Let us now consider the example of the braid $\alpha \in B_{1,5}$ given in the Introduction. By first using the defining properties for $\tau$, we can eliminate the generators $g_4$ and $g_3$ and are reduced to computing

$$\tau(\alpha) = z^2 \tau(g_2^{-1}g_1^{-3}tg_1^{-1}g_1g_2^{-1}t^{-2}g_1^{-1}).$$

In principle, this can be done by following the above scheme (but the result will be quite cumbersome and we do not want to print it here). For a similar computation see [7], Example pp. 237. Based on the programs in [3] it is straightforward to implement the above algorithmic description in a computer program.

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M.G.: UFR de Mathématiques, Université Paris 7, 2 Place Jussieu, 75251 Paris, France, E-mail geck@mathp7.jussieu.fr
S.L.: Mathematisches Institut, Göttingen Universität, 3–5 Bunsenstrasse, 37073 Göttingen, Germany, E-mail sofia@cfgauss.uni-math.gwdg.de