



## Ideals for irreducible components<sup>2</sup> of $X_{par}$

 $I_1^u = \langle u+1 \rangle$ 

\* 1 irreducible components of  $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} = 0$ , with total 1 representations.

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ The image of knot diagram is generated by the software "**Draw programme**" developed by Andrew Bartholomew(http://www.layer8.co.uk/maths/draw/index.htm#Running-draw), where we modified some parts for our purpose(https://github.com/CATsTAILs/LinksPainter). <sup>2</sup>All coefficients of polynomials are rational numbers. But the coefficients are sometimes approximated

in decimal forms when there is not enough margin.

I. 
$$I_1^u = \langle u+1 \rangle$$

(i) Arc colorings (1)

$$a_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1\\0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0\\-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1\\-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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(ii) Obstruction class = -1

(iii) Cusp Shapes = -6

### (iv) u-Polynomials at the component

Crossings		u-Polynomials at each crossing
$c_1, c_2, c_3$	u+1	

# $(\mathbf{v})$ Riley Polynomials at the component

Crossings	Riley Pol	ynomials at each crossing
$c_1, c_2, c_3$	y-1	

# (vi) Complex Volumes and Cusp Shapes

Solutions to $I_1^u$	$\sqrt{-1}(\mathrm{vol} + \sqrt{-1}CS)$	Cusp shape
u = -1.00000	-1.64493	-6.00000

## II. u-Polynomials

Crossings	u-Polynomials at each crossing	
$c_1, c_2, c_3$	u + 1	

## III. Riley Polynomials

Crossings		Riley Polynomials at each crossing	
$c_1, c_2, c_3$	y-1		