

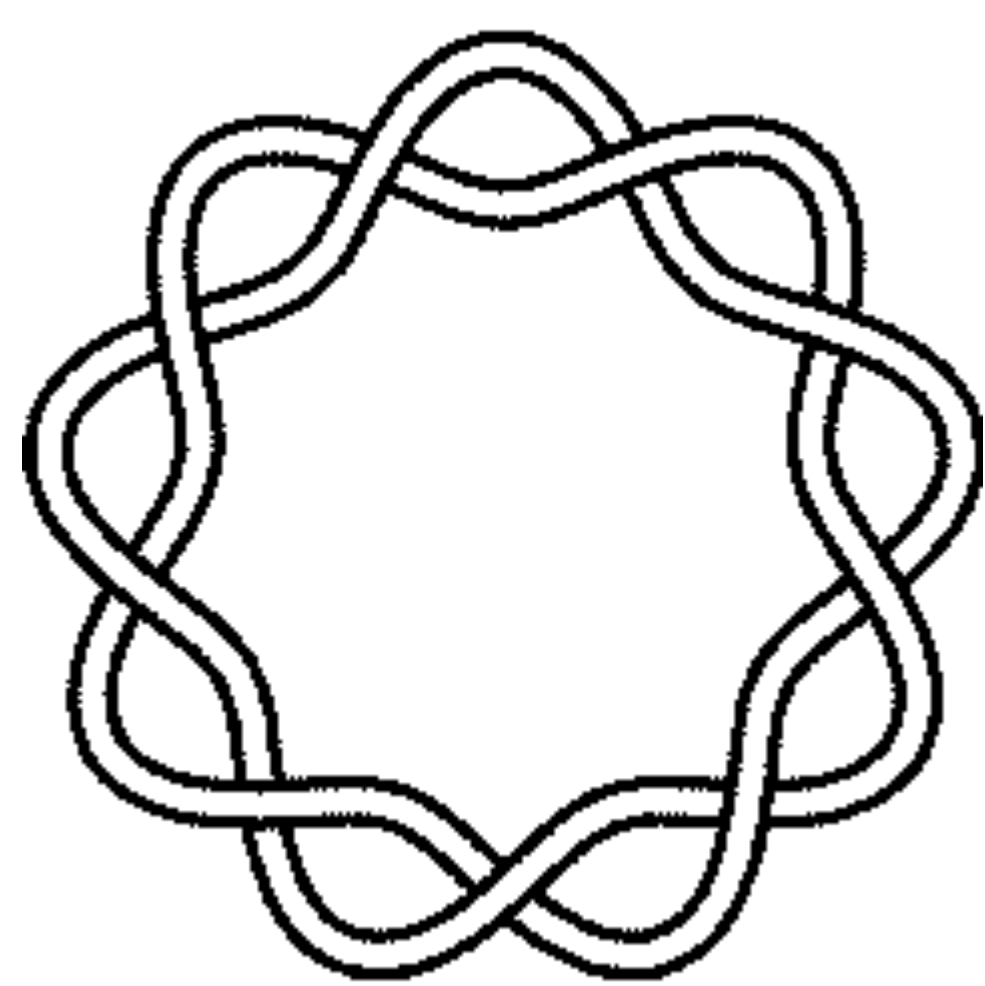
# Some NP-Complete Knots

**B. Manoim, S. Saraph, M. Sharac, A. Stoica  
and G. Smilyanov**  
Adviser: Robert W. McGrail  
Laboratory for Algebraic and Symbolic Computation  
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## Abstract

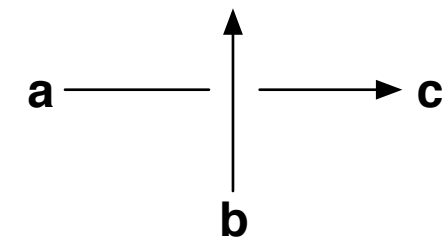
This work demonstrates the computational classification of over one hundred knots using a single quandle. The notions of NP-complete quandles and knots will be introduced along with quandle colorings of each classified knot. The knots in question include those of Rolfsen's Knot table along with many torus knots.

## $9_1$ Knot

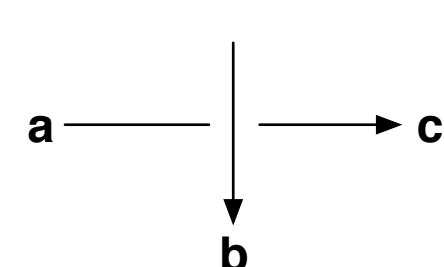


## Knot Coloring

**Definition 1.** A coloring of a knot  $\mathcal{K}$  by a quandle  $Q$  is a labeling of the arcs of a knot  $\mathcal{K}$  by the elements of  $Q$  that uses at least two elements of  $Q$  and satisfies the following conditions at each crossing.



$$a \triangleright b = c$$



$$a = c \triangleright b$$

## Wood6

```

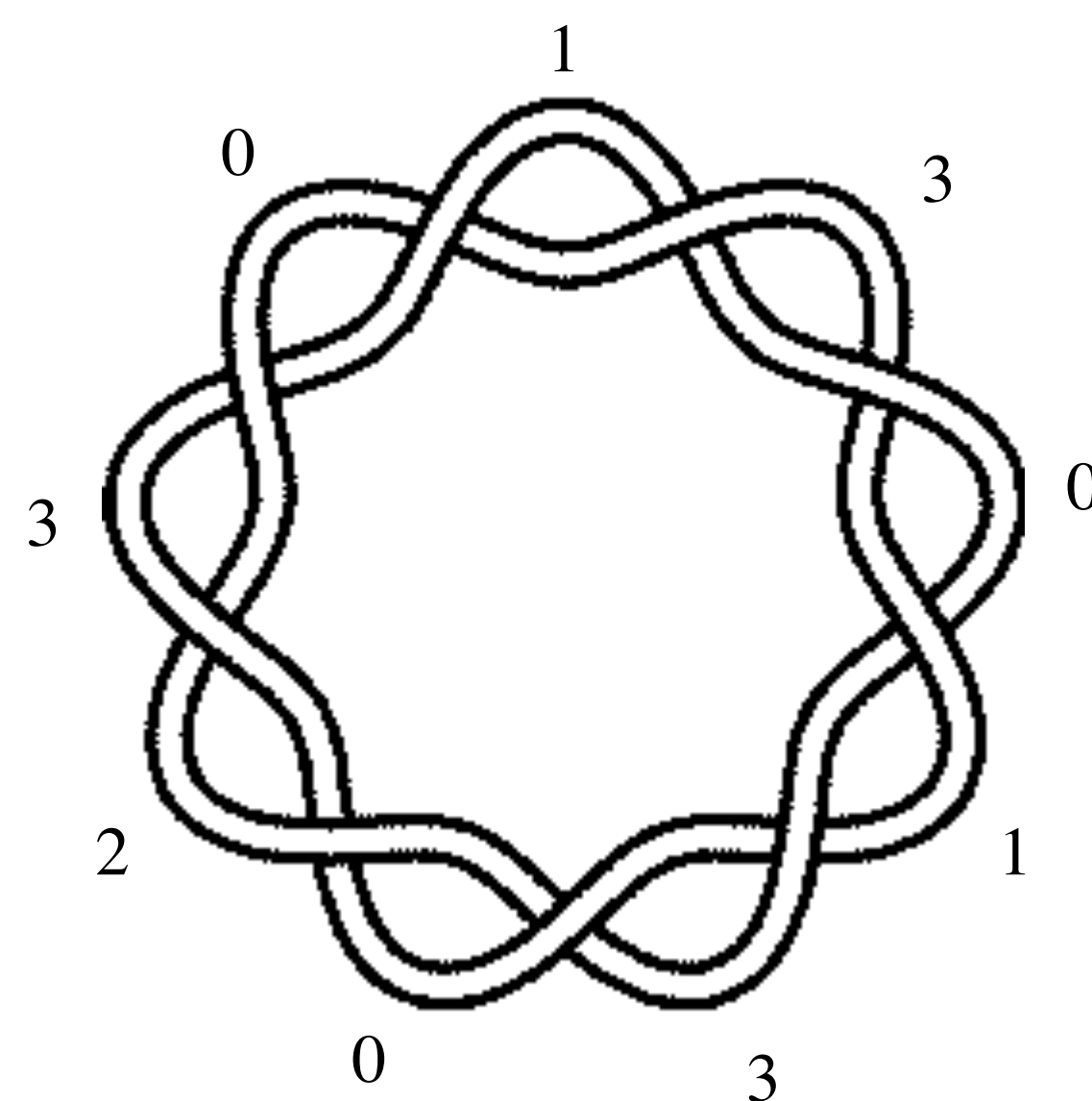
>| 0 1 2 3 4 5
0 0 3 1 4 2 0
1 2 1 5 0 1 3
2 4 0 2 2 5 1
3 1 5 3 3 0 4
4 3 4 0 5 4 2
5 5 2 4 1 3 5

```

- Wood6 is NP-Complete.
- Any coloring by Wood6 is a full coloring.

## $9_1$ Colored

[0,3,1,0,3,1,0,3,1]



- $9_1$  is the torus knot  $T(2,9)$ .
- $T(2,q)$  is Wood6 colorable for  $q$  divisible by 3 but not by 2.

## Wood6, Prolog-Style

Here is the definition of  $q/3$  corresponding to Wood6.

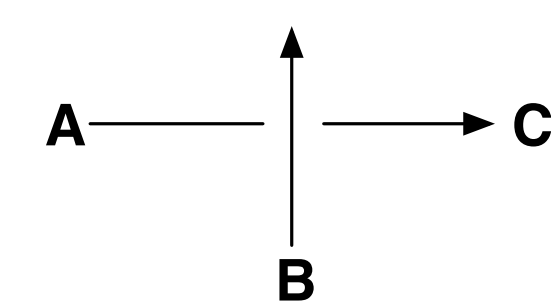
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q(0,1,3). q(0,2,1). q(0,3,4). q(0,4,2). q(0,5,0).
q(1,0,2). q(1,2,5). q(1,3,0). q(1,4,1). q(1,5,3).
q(2,0,4). q(2,1,0). q(2,3,2). q(2,4,5). q(2,5,1).
q(3,0,1). q(3,1,5). q(3,2,3). q(3,4,0). q(3,5,4).
q(4,0,3). q(4,1,4). q(4,2,0). q(4,3,5). q(4,5,2).
q(5,0,5). q(5,1,2). q(5,2,4). q(5,3,1). q(5,4,3).

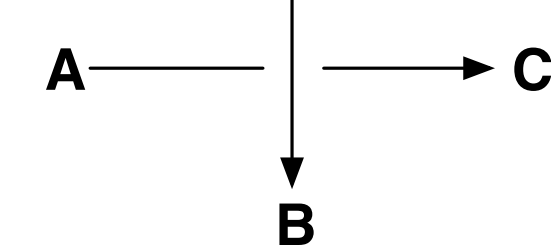
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$q(X,X,X)$ .

## Crossings in Prolog



$$q(A, B, C)$$



$$q(C, B, A)$$

## Coloring in Prolog

This is a Prolog predicate that finds all colorings of  $7_7$  by the quandle defined by  $q/3$ .

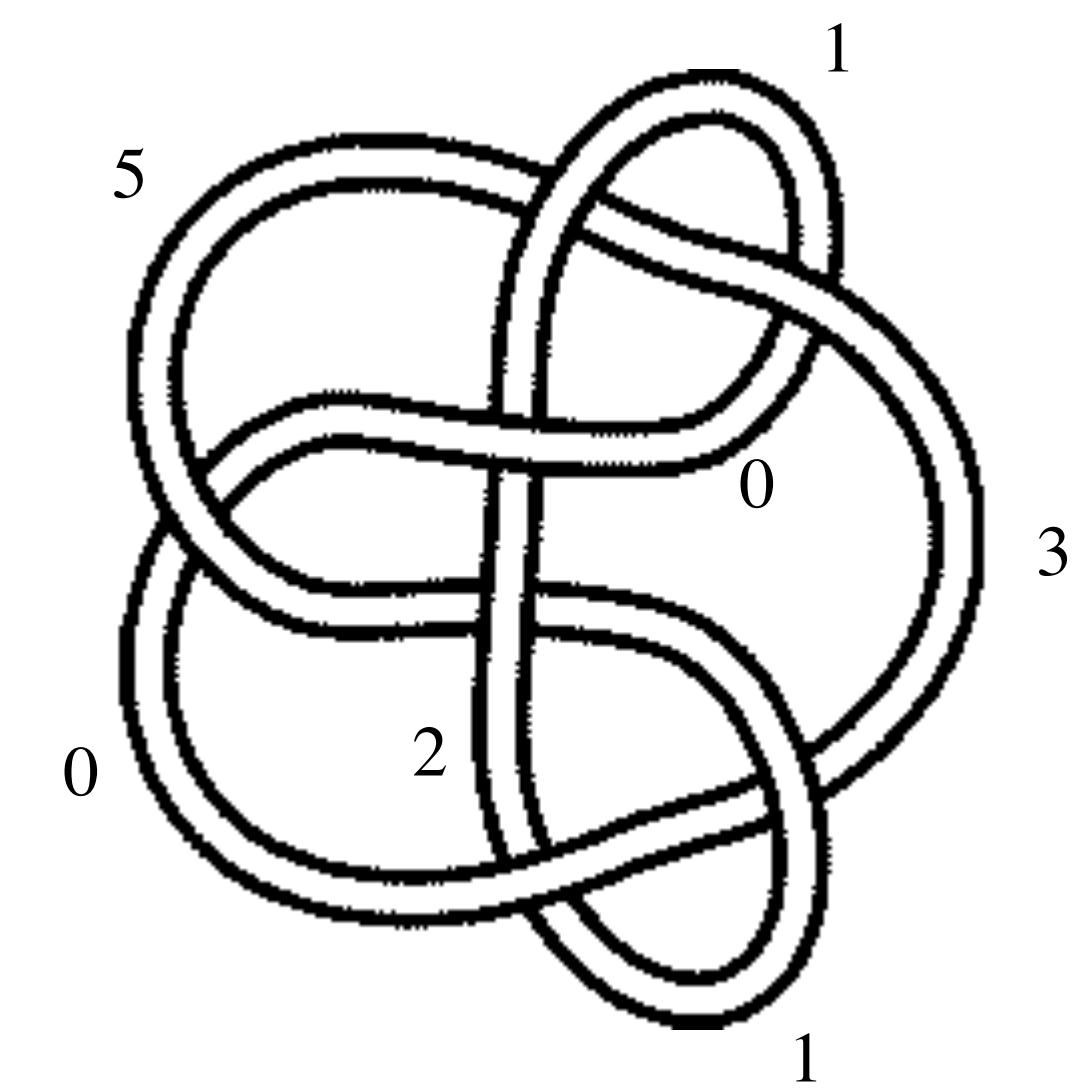
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color7_7([X1,X2,X3,X4,X5,X6,X7]) :-
  q(X7,X5,X1),
  q(X2,X6,X1),
  q(X2,X1,X3),
  q(X4,X7,X3),
  q(X4,X3,X5),
  q(X6,X2,X5),
  q(X7,X4,X6).

```

## $7_7$

[0,0,1,2,1,5,3]



## Full Colorings

- A full coloring uses a generating set for  $Q$ .
- If  $Q$  is NP-Complete then a full coloring shows  $\mathcal{K}$  is NP-Complete.

## Some NP-Complete Knots

Crossings	Rank
3	1
6	1
7	4, 7
8	5, 10, 11, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21
9	1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 23, 24, 28, 29, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 46, 47, 48
10	5, 9, 10, 14, 19, 21, 29, 31, 32, 36, 40, 42, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 82, 84, 85, 87, 89, 96, 97, 98, 99, 103, 106, 107, 108, 112, 113, 114, 120, 122, 136, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 158, 159, 160, 163, 164, 165

## Future Work

- Torus Knots
- Two-Bridge Knots
- More NP-Complete connected quandles
- Tractable Knots?