

# Lattice Edge Number of Figure-8 knot

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# Stick knots and Lattice Knots

- Stick Knot

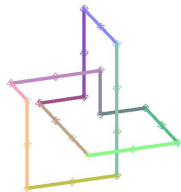
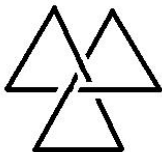
A simple closed curve in  $\mathbf{R}^3$  which consists of finite line segments.

- Cubic Lattice

$$\mathbf{Z}^3 = (\mathbf{R}^3 \times \mathbf{Z} \times \mathbf{Z}) \cup (\mathbf{Z} \times \mathbf{R}^3 \times \mathbf{Z}) \cup (\mathbf{Z} \times \mathbf{Z} \times \mathbf{R}^3)$$

- Lattice Knot

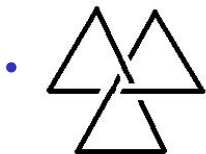
A stick knot in  $\mathbf{Z}^3$



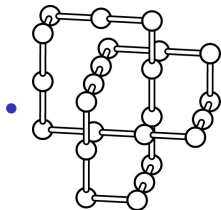
# Definitions

For a knot type  $K$ ,

- **Stick Number  $s(K)$**   
minimum number of sticks required to construct a stick knot representation of  $K$
- **Lattice Stick Number  $s_L(K)$**   
minimum number of sticks required to construct a lattice knot representation of  $K$
- **Lattice Edge Number  $e_L(K)$**   
minimum length of lattice knot representation of  $K$



number of sticks = 6



number of sticks = 6, length = 24

## Results

- [Huh-Oh 2005]

$$s_L(3_1) = 12, s_L(4_1) = 14$$

And  $s_L(K) > 14$  for any other nontrivial knot  $K$ .

- [Diao 1993, 1994]

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- Our Result

$$e_L(4_1) = 30$$

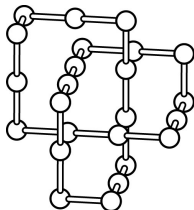
# Presentation of Lattice Knot

- **Vector Sequence**

For a given lattice knot, we can get a sequence of standard unit vectors  $\mathbf{i}$ ,  $\mathbf{j}$ ,  $\mathbf{k}$ .

- **Type of Lattice Knot**

A lattice knot is of the type  $l$ - $m$ - $n$  if the number of  $\mathbf{i}$  (resp.  $\mathbf{j}$ ,  $\mathbf{k}$ ) is  $l$  (resp.  $m$ ,  $n$ ) in the vector sequence of the given knot.



$\mathbf{i}$ ,  $\mathbf{i}$ ,  $\mathbf{i}$ ,  $\mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{k}$ ,  $-\mathbf{j}$ ,  $-\mathbf{i}$ ,  $-\mathbf{i}$ ,  $-\mathbf{k}$ ,  $-\mathbf{k}$ ,  $-\mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{j}$ ,  $\mathbf{j}$ ,  $\mathbf{i}$ ,  $\mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{k}$ ,  $-\mathbf{j}$ ,  $-\mathbf{j}$ ,  $-\mathbf{j}$ ,  $-\mathbf{i}$ ,  $-\mathbf{i}$ ,  $-\mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{j}$ ,  $\mathbf{j}$   
Multiple Vector Sequence:  $3\mathbf{i}$ ,  $2\mathbf{k}$ ,  $-\mathbf{j}$ ,  $-2\mathbf{i}$ ,  $-3\mathbf{k}$ ,  $2\mathbf{j}$ ,  $\mathbf{i}$ ,  $2\mathbf{k}$ ,  $-3\mathbf{j}$ ,  $-2\mathbf{i}$ ,  $-\mathbf{k}$ ,  $2\mathbf{j}$

4-4-4 type

# Properly Leveled Cyclic Multiple Vector Sequence

Without loss of generality, every lattice knot can be written as a vector sequence  $\{V_i\}_{i=1}^n$  such that  $V_1 = \mathbf{i}$  and  $V_n = \pm\mathbf{j}$  or  $\pm\mathbf{k}$ .

## Definition

Let  $\{V_i\}_{i=1}^n$  be a multiple vector sequence of a given lattice knot. Then  $\{V_i\}_{i=1}^n$  is **cyclic** if

- 1  $n = 3m$
- 2  $V_{3k+1} = a\mathbf{i}$ ,  $V_{3k+2} = b\mathbf{j}$ ,  $V_{3k+3} = c\mathbf{k}$ ,  $a, b, c \in \mathbf{Z}$



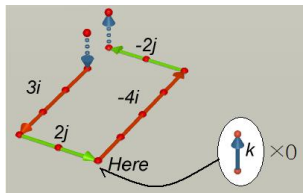
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## Properly Levelled

Let  $\{V_i\}_{i=1}^{3n}$  be a cyclic multiple vector sequence.

Define  $x_k$ ,  $y_k$ , and  $z_k$  by

- $x_k = \left( \sum_{l=0}^{3k+1} V_l \right) \cdot \mathbf{i}$ ,  $y_k = \left( \sum_{l=0}^{3k+2} V_l \right) \cdot \mathbf{j}$ ,  $z_k = \left( \sum_{l=0}^{3k+3} V_l \right) \cdot \mathbf{k}$

### Definition

A cyclic multiple vector sequence  $\{V_i\}_{i=1}^{3n}$  is **properly levelled** if  
 $x_k \neq x_l$ ,  $y_k \neq y_l$ ,  $z_k \neq z_l$ , whenever  $k \neq l$

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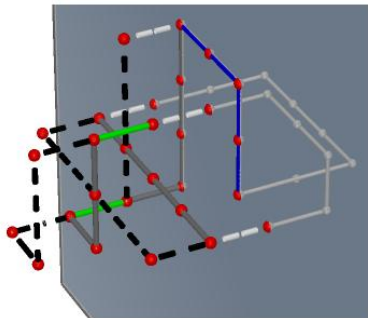
Define  $x_k$ ,  $y_k$ , and  $z_k$  by

$$\bullet x_k = \left( \sum_{l=0}^{3k+1} V_l \right) \cdot \mathbf{i}, y_k = \left( \sum_{l=0}^{3k+2} V_l \right) \cdot \mathbf{j}, z_k = \left( \sum_{l=0}^{3k+3} V_l \right) \cdot \mathbf{k}$$

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A cyclic multiple vector sequence  $\{V_i\}_{i=1}^{3n}$  is **properly levelled** if

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## Lemma

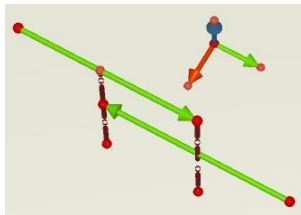
*Let  $\{V_i\}_{i=1}^n$  be a multiple vector sequence of a lattice knot  $K$ . If  $\{V_i\}_{i=1}^n$  is cyclic and properly leveled, then the projection of  $K$  onto  $xy$ -plane is regular.*

## Lemma

Let  $\{V_i\}_{i=1}^n$  be a multiple vector sequence of a lattice knot  $K$ . If  $\{V_i\}_{i=1}^n$  is cyclic and properly leveled, then the projection of  $K$  onto  $xy$ -plane is regular.

## Proof.

Suppose that  $(3k + 2)$ -th stick and  $(3l + 2)$ -th stick are overlap in  $xy$ -plane. Then  $x_k = x_l$ . It is impossible because  $\{V_i\}_{i=1}^n$  is properly leveled. □



# Tabulating of Lattice Knots

For each  $n = 24, 26, 28, 30$ , we had the following steps for the tabulation of lattice knot with length  $n$ .

- 1 Generate all vector sequence with length  $n$  as follows:
  - 1 Start with  $\mathbf{i}$  and end with  $\pm\mathbf{j}$  or  $\pm\mathbf{k}$ .
  - 2 ( $\#$  of  $\mathbf{i}$ ) = ( $\#$  of  $-\mathbf{i}$ ), and so on.
  - 3 Discard if there is a self intersection.
  - 4 Discard if the first appearance of  $y$ -axis direction vector is  $-\mathbf{j}$ , and so on.
  - 5 Discard if the length can be reduced.

- 2 Rewrite vector sequence as multiple vector sequence.
- 3 Add virtual edge( $0\mathbf{i}$ ,  $0\mathbf{j}$ ,  $0\mathbf{k}$ ) to make cyclic.
- 4 Add new edges to make properly leveled.
- 5 Make Dowker-Thistlethwait notation from properly leveled cyclic multiple vector sequence.
- 6 Discard repeated Dowker-Thistlethwait notations
- 7 Identify knot using knotstape

# Results

- $n = 24$

type	trivial knot	trefoil	total
4-4-4	5	1	6
5-4-3	1	0	1

- $n = 26$

type	trivial knot	trefoil	total
5-4-4	11	22	33
5-5-3	7	1	8
6-4-3	38	23	61

- $n = 28$

type	trivial knot	trefoil	total
5-5-4	118	92	210
6-4-4	126	132	258
6-5-3	101	79	180
7-4-3	33	22	55



## Lattice knot with length 30

- type 8-4-3, 8-5-2, 7-4-4, 7-5-3, 7-6-2, 6-6-3, 6-5-4 are all trivial knots or trefoil knots
- type 6-5-4

vector sequence	DT-notation	
111133522444663352551166322244	6 -10 -8 2 -4	$4_1$
111133224255116664455323322644	-10 14 -12 4 -16 -6 -8 2	$4_1$
111133222466115554426633322445	4 6 8 2	$4_1$

$1=\mathbf{i}$ ,  $2=-\mathbf{i}$ ,  $3=\mathbf{j}$ ,  $4=-\mathbf{j}$ ,  $5=\mathbf{k}$ ,  $6=-\mathbf{k}$

Lattice Edge  
Number of  
Figure-8 knot

H. Kim, etc

Lattice Knot

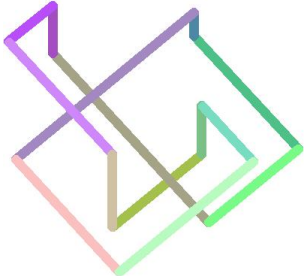
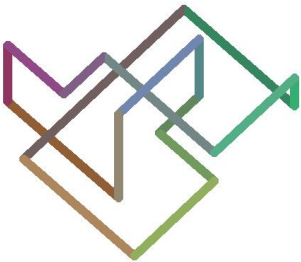
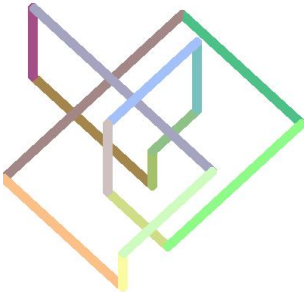
Definitions

Known Results

Presentation

Tabulating

Results



# Thank You!