$\mathbf{T}_{\text{EMPLE}} \; \mathbf{U}_{\text{NIVERSITY}} \; \mathbf{M}_{\text{ATHEMATICS}} \; \mathbf{C}_{\text{OLLOQUIUM}}$

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will speak on

In search of optimal knots

ABSTRACT: There are various notions of an optimal position for a knot K in the 3-sphere. For example, Schubert introduced the idea of bridge number for a knot, in which the knot is described as some number of trivial arcs (bridges) in two 3-balls glued together along their boundaries. In a refinement of this, one can place a knot to lie with minimal complexity relative to a family of parallel planes; this is the now-standard notion of thin position for a knot. I will explain some of the reasons why this has been a very useful idea in knot theory and 3-manifolds. In joint work with Hass and Rubinstein we explored replacing the family of parallel planes in thin position by an n-parameter family of surfaces. I'll discuss some of these results for n = 2, and some natural (so far unanswered) questions when n is 3 or higher.

Monday, November 16, 2015 Lecture at 4:00 pm Coffee, tea, and refreshments from 3:40 pm Room 617, Wachman Hall Department of Mathematics