

TABLE TITLE OF KNOTS HAVING AT MOST 4 CROSSINGS IN THICKENED KLEIN BOTTLE

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Thickened Klein bottle is oriented three-manifold. Thickened Klein bottle is $K^2 \tilde{\times} I$.

Two knots K_1, K_2 are equivalent, if there is a homeomorphism $h : (K^2 \tilde{\times} I, K_1) \rightarrow (K^2 \tilde{\times} I, K_2)$ such as K_1 convert into K_2 .

Knots in $K^2 \tilde{\times} I$, as well as classical knots, can be represented by projections and diagrams.

Diagram is obtained from the projection by specifying gaps in the crossings.

A diagram of a knot $K \subset K^2 \tilde{\times} I$ is called minimal if its complexity (the number of crossings) is not more than the complexity of every diagram of every knot equivalent to K .

A projection is minimal if at least of the corresponding knot diagrams is minimal. There exist exactly 33 minimal different prime knots in $K^2 \tilde{\times} I$ having diagrams with at most 3 crossings.

REFERENCES

- [1] J. Drobotukhina, "Classification of Links in RP^3 with at Most Six Crossings", *ADVANCES IN MATHEMATICS*, Vol. 18, 87-121 (1994).

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