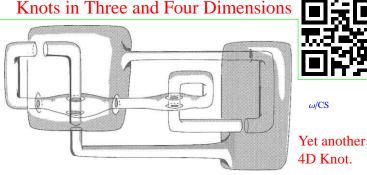
Dror Bar-Natan: Talks: Cornell-150925: ω :=http://www.math.toronto.edu/~drorbn/Talks/Cornell-150925

Abstract. Much as we can understand 3-dimensional objects by staring at their pictures and x-ray images and slices in 2dimensions, so can we understand 4-dimensional objects by staring at their pictures and x-ray images and slices in 3-dimensions, capitalizing on the fact that we understand 3-dimensions pretty well. So we will spend some time staring at and understanding various 2-dimensional views of a 3-dimensional elephant, and then even more simply, various 2-dimensional views of some 3dimensional knots. This achieved, we'll take the leap and visualize

some 4-dimensional knots by their various traces in 3-dimensional Some Movies space, and if we'll still have time, we'll prove that these knots are really knotted.

Flatlanders View an Elephant.

"The third dimension isn't t"



Ο \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc $\omega/X1$ 0) \cap \bigcirc ω/Bub

 ω/F

Some Unknots

such 3-colourings that K has.





Haken's unknot

Ø

bad

coords from ω /Jeff2207 ω/b ω/g ω/r Knots. Thistlethwaite's unknot Scharein's relaxation Reidemeister' Theorem. Two knot diagrams represent the same 3D knot iff they differ by a sequence of "Reidemester moves": **R**1 R3 Colour the arcs of a bro 3-Colemangs ken arc diag m with Ester Dalvit $\omega/M2$ crossing is either mono-chromatic br ω /Dal chromatic. Let $\lambda(K)$ be the number of

4D Knots.

