One of the underlying goals in knot theory is to determine when two knots are equivalent. A knot is simply an embedded circle in space. Therefore, we can try to answer this question with hands-on examples. However, this simple task can become difficult and the need for mathematics becomes relevant. In this talk, we will discuss some basic knot invariants, such as crossing number, and the three Reidemeister moves. Time permitting, we will also discuss more sophisticated invariants such as the Jones Polynomial.

Friday, April 30th
3:30pm, Room 2205
All Welcome to Attend
Centennial Hall