

AN ENUMERATION OF THETA-CURVES WITH UP TO SEVEN CROSSINGS

HIROMASA MORIUCHI

1. INTRODUCTION

In 1989, R. Litherland [4] has made a table of prime θ -curves with up to seven crossings. But the completeness of his table has not proven. We enumerate prime θ -curves with up to seven crossings by using Conway's method to confirm his table.

First we explain Conway's method. In 1969, J. H. Conway [1] has made an enumeration of prime knots and links by introducing the concept of a *tangle* and a *basic polyhedron*, defined as follows:

Definition 1.1. Let t_1 and t_2 be arcs embedded in 3-ball B^3 . A pair $(B^3, t_1 \cup t_2)$ is called a *tangle* if t_1 and t_2 satisfy the following conditions (see Fig. 1):

- (1) $\partial t_i = t_i \cap \partial B^3$ ($i = 1, 2$)
- (2) $t_1 \cap t_2 = \emptyset$

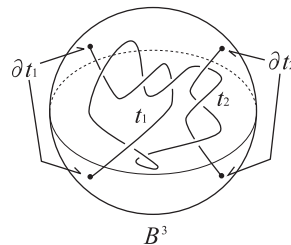


FIG. 1. Example of a tangle.

Definition 1.2. Let P be a connected 4-regular planar graph. P is called a *basic polyhedron* if it contains no bigon.

We can obtain a knot diagram from a basic polyhedron by substituting tangles for their vertices.

In Section 2, we give some definitions of a θ -curve. In Section 3, we construct prime basic polyhedra for a θ -curve. In Section 4, we give a conclusion.

2. θ -CURVE

Definition 2.1. Let Θ be a spatial graph in S^3 . Θ is called a θ -curve if it consists of two vertices (v_1, v_2) and three edges (e_1, e_2, e_3) , where each edge joins two vertices.

Definition 2.2. Let Θ be a θ -curve. A *constituent knot* Θ_{ij} , $1 \leq i < j \leq 3$, is a subgraph of Θ that consists of two vertices (v_1, v_2) and two edges (e_i, e_j) .

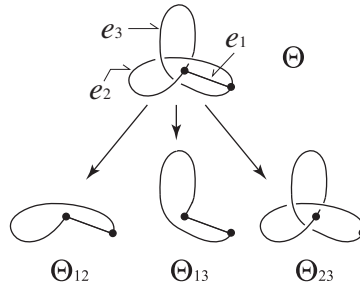


FIG. 2. Example of a θ -curve and its constituent knots.

Definition 2.3. A θ -curve is said to be *trivial* if it can be embedded in S^2 .

Definition 2.4 ([4]). A θ -curve is said to be *prime* if it satisfies the following conditions:

- (1) it is non-trivial;
- (2) it is not the order-2 vertex connected sum of non-trivial knot and (possibly trivial) θ -curve;
- (3) it is not the order-3 vertex connected sum of two non-trivial θ -curves.

Here an *order- n vertex connected sum* of spatial graphs is defined as in Fig. 3 (see [6]). A non-trivial knot K , such as in Fig. 3(a), is called a *local knot* of a θ -curve.

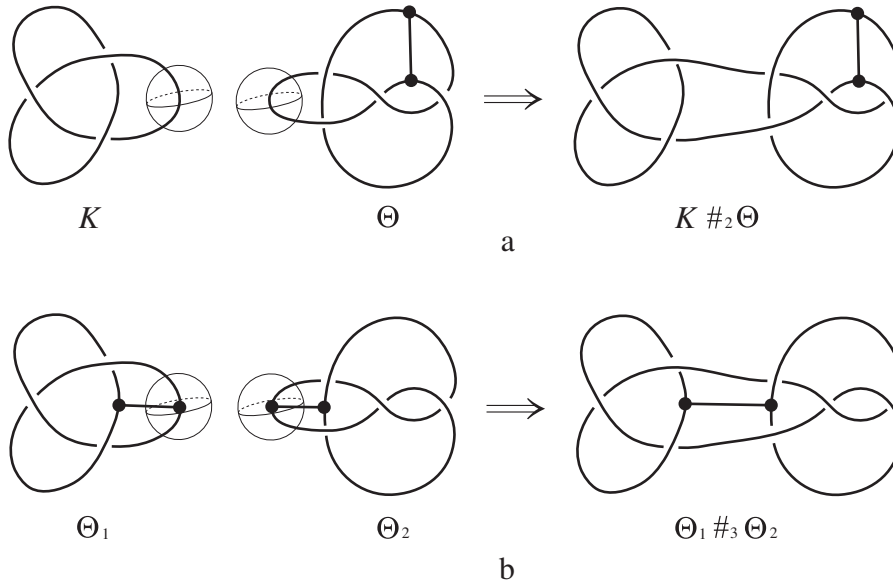


FIG. 3. (a) An order-2 vertex connected sum of spatial graphs,
 (b) An order-3 vertex connected sum of spatial graphs.

3. PRIME BASIC POLYHEDRA FOR A θ -CURVE

In this section, we construct prime basic polyhedra for a θ -curve.

3.1. Definition of a polyhedron for a θ -curve.

Definition 3.1. Let P_Θ be a connected planar graph. P_Θ is called a *polyhedron for a θ -curve* if its two vertices are 3-valent and the other vertices are 4-valent.

We can obtain a θ -curve diagram from a polyhedron for a θ -curve by substituting algebraic tangles for their 4-valent vertices. From now on, 4-valent vertices will be denoted by \textcircled{T} in the figures.

Definition 3.2. A polyhedron for a θ -curve P_Θ is said to be *basic* if it contains no loop and no bigon.

Remark 3.3. If P_Θ contains a loop, then we obtain a θ -curve diagram with a local knot or nugatory crossings from P_Θ (see Fig. 4).

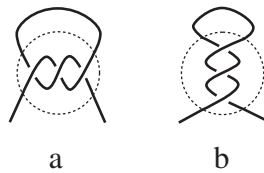


FIG. 4. (a) A local knot, (b) nugatory crossings.

Remark 3.4. If P_Θ contains a bigon, then we obtain a θ -curve diagram obtained from P_Θ is also obtained from another polyhedron P'_Θ with fewer 4-valent vertices than P_Θ . In fact, adding two algebraic tangles, we obtain an algebraic tangle (see Fig. 5).

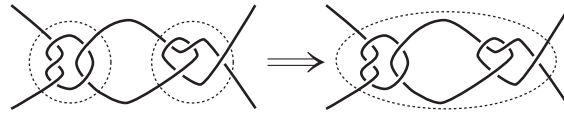


FIG. 5. The sum of algebraic tangles.

Definition 3.5. A polyhedron for a θ -curve P_Θ is said to be *prime* if it is neither order-2 nor order-3 vertex connected sum of polyhedra with fewer 4-valent vertices. Here an order- n vertex connected sum of polyhedra is defined as in Fig. 6.

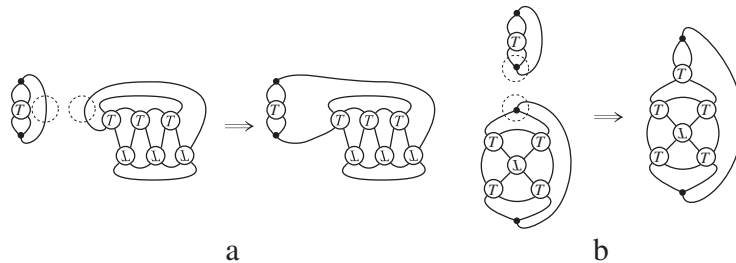


FIG. 6. (a) An order-2 vertex connected sum of polyhedra.
(b) An order-3 vertex connected sum of polyhedra.

Remark 3.6. An order-2 or order-3 vertex connected sum of polyhedra may produce a non-prime θ -curve.

3.2. Prime basic 4-regular disk graphs. In 2001, H. Yamano [8] has classified tangles of seven crossings or less in his master's thesis, where he used the concept of *prime basic 4-regular disk graphs*.

Definition 3.7. Let Q be a connected 4-regular planar graph, and v be a vertex of Q . We denote the neighborhood of v by $N(v)$, and the interior of $N(v)$ by $\overset{\circ}{N}(v)$. A pair (B^2, P) is called a *4-regular disk graph* if $(B^2, P) \cong (S^2 \setminus \overset{\circ}{N}(v), Q \setminus \overset{\circ}{N}(v))$ (see Fig. 7).

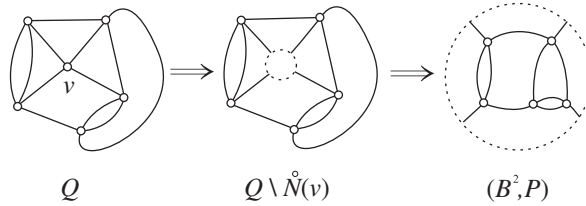


FIG. 7. The making of a 4-regular disk graph.

Definition 3.8. A 4-regular disk graph (B^2, P) is said to be *basic* if P contains no loop and no bigon.

Definition 3.9. A 4-regular disk graph (B^2, P) is said to be *prime* if for any disk D in B^2 , such that ∂D meets P transversely in two points, D contains no vertex.

Yamano has obtained the following lemma:

Lemma 3.10. There exist six prime basic 4-regular disk graphs with up to seven vertices as in Fig. 8.

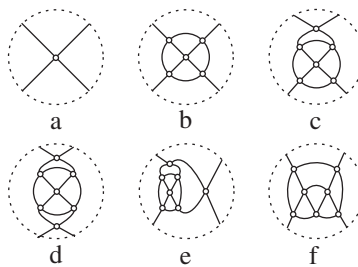


FIG. 8. (a) P_1 (b) P_5 (c) P_6
 (d) P_{7-1} (e) P_{7-2} (f) P_{7-3}

3.3. **Type- \times prime basic polyhedra for a θ -curve.** By using Yamano's result, we construct a prime basic polyhedron for a θ -curve whose 3-valent vertices are adjacent. We call it a *type- \times prime basic polyhedron for a θ -curve*. First, we construct the numerator and the denominator of a prime basic 4-regular disk graph. Second, we add a vertex on each of the new edges. Finally we join these two vertices by an edge (see Fig. 9).

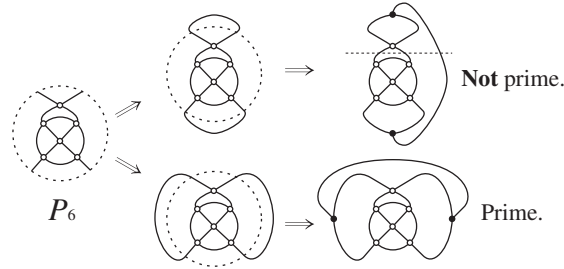


FIG. 9. The making of a polyhedron for a θ -curve.

From Lemma 3.10, we obtain the following theorem:

Theorem 3.11. There exist seven type- \times prime basic polyhedra for a θ -curve with up to seven 4-valent vertices as in Fig. 10.

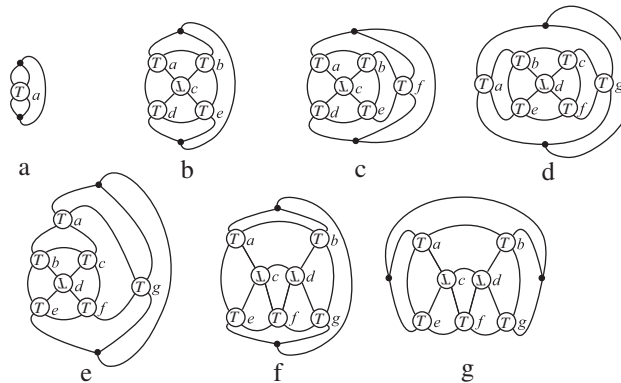


FIG. 10.

- (a) $1^1_{\times} a$
- (b) $5^1_{\times} a.b.c.d.e$
- (c) $6^1_{\times} a.b.c.d.e.f$
- (d) $7^1_{\times} a.b.c.d.e.f.g$
- (e) $7^2_{\times} a.b.c.d.e.f.g$
- (f) $7^3_{\times} a.b.c.d.e.f.g$
- (g) $7^4_{\times} a.b.c.d.e.f.g$

3.4. **Type-*** prime basic polyhedra for a θ -curve. In this subsection, we construct prime basic polyhedra for a θ -curve whose 3-valent vertices are **not** adjacent. We call it a *type-** prime basic polyhedron for a θ -curve. Since the proof of the following theorem is too long to give in this report, we omit it.

Theorem 3.12. There exist seventeen type-* prime basic polyhedra for a θ -curve with up to seven 4-valent vertices as in Fig. 11.

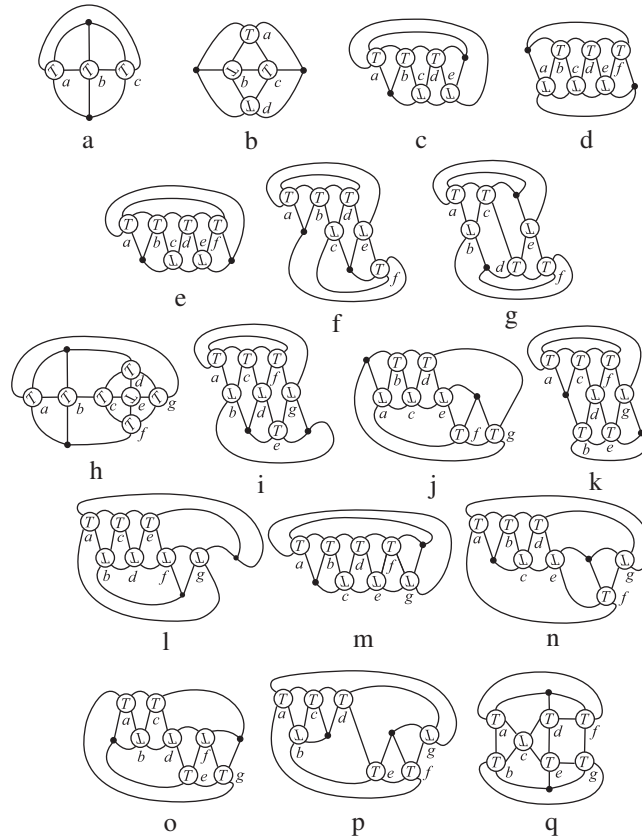


FIG. 11.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) $3_*^1 a.b.c$ | (b) $4_*^1 a.b.c.d$ | (c) $5_*^1 a.b.c.d.e$ | (d) $6_*^1 a.b.c.d.e.f$ |
| (e) $6_*^2 a.b.c.d.e.f$ | (f) $6_*^3 a.b.c.d.e.f$ | (g) $6_*^4 a.b.c.d.e.f$ | |
| (h) $7_*^1 a.b.c.d.e.f.g$ | (i) $7_*^2 a.b.c.d.e.f.g$ | (j) $7_*^3 a.b.c.d.e.f.g$ | (k) $7_*^4 a.b.c.d.e.f.g$ |
| (l) $7_*^5 a.b.c.d.e.f.g$ | (m) $7_*^6 a.b.c.d.e.f.g$ | (n) $7_*^7 a.b.c.d.e.f.g$ | |
| (o) $7_*^8 a.b.c.d.e.f.g$ | (p) $7_*^9 a.b.c.d.e.f.g$ | (q) $7_*^{10} a.b.c.d.e.f.g$ | |

4. CONCLUSION

From Theorems 3.11 and 3.12, we can obtain all the prime θ -curves with up to seven crossings, which are the exactly same ones as in Litherland's. Litherland has shown that these θ -curves are mutually distinct by investigating the *Alexander polynomial* [3] and constituent knots.

We have shown this using the *Yamada polynomial* [7]. Furthermore, we have shown the primeness of these θ -curves by using the following proposition [4] originally due to Thurston. In fact, each θ -curve in the table has a trivial constituent knot.

Proposition 4.1. Suppose a θ -curve Θ contains a trivial constituent knot. Take the 2-fold branched cover over this trivial knot; the two lifts of the remaining edge give a knot $K^{(2)}$ in S^3 . Then Θ is prime if and only if $K^{(2)}$ is prime.

APPENDIX

We give an enumeration of θ -curve with up to seven crossings by using our notation. Knots in the second column correspond to Rolfsen's knot table [5], and θ -curves in the last column correspond to Litherland's table [4]. \bar{K} and $\bar{\Theta}$ denote mirror images of K and Θ , respectively.

Example 4.2. The θ -curve diagram as in Fig. 12 is denoted by $4_*^1 2 1 0.1.1. - 2 0$. Its constituent knots are $5_2, 3_1, 0_1$. Then this θ -curve and 7_{22} are ambient isotopic.

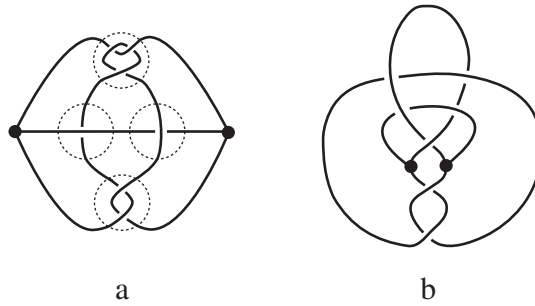


FIG. 12. (a) $4_*^1 2 1 0.1.1. - 2 0$, (b) 7_{22} .

notation	constituent knot	θ -curve
$1_{\times}^1 3$	$3_1, 0_1, 0_1$	3_1
$1_{\times}^1 2 2$	$4_1, 0_1, 0_1$	4_1
$1_{\times}^1 5$	$5_1, 0_1, 0_1$	5_3
$1_{\times}^1 3 2$	$5_2, 0_1, 0_1$	5_6
$1_{\times}^1 2 3$	$5_2, 0_1, 0_1$	5_5
$1_{\times}^1 3, 2$	$\bar{5}_1, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{5}_4$
$1_{\times}^1 2 1, 2$	$5_2, 3_1, 0_1$	5_7
$3_*^1 2.2. - 1$	$3_1, 0_1, 0_1$	5_2
$4_*^1 2.1.1.1$	$\bar{3}_1, 0_1, 0_1$	5_2
$4_*^1 2 0.1.1.1$	$0_1, 0_1, 0_1$	5_1
$1_{\times}^1 4 2$	$6_1, 0_1, 0_1$	6_5
$1_{\times}^1 2 4$	$\bar{6}_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_6$
$1_{\times}^1 3 1 2$	$6_2, 0_1, 0_1$	6_9
$1_{\times}^1 2 1 3$	$6_2, 0_1, 0_1$	6_{10}
$1_{\times}^1 2 1 1 2$	$6_3, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_{14}$
$1_{\times}^1 2 2, 2$	$6_1, 4_1, 0_1$	6_8
$1_{\times}^1 2 1 1, 2$	$\bar{6}_2, 4_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_{13}$
$1_{\times}^1 3, 2 1$	$\bar{6}_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_7$
$1_{\times}^1 3, 2+$	$\bar{6}_2, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_{12}$
$1_{\times}^1 2 1, 2+$	$6_3, 3_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_{16}$
$3_*^1 3.2. - 1$	$4_1, 3_1, 0_1$	6_4
$3_*^1 2.2.2$	$0_1, 0_1, 0_1$	5_1
$3_*^1 2.2. - 2$	$0_1, 0_1, 0_1$	6_1
$4_*^1 2 1.1.1.1$	$0_1, 0_1, 0_1$	6_1
$4_*^1 2 1 0.1.1.1$	$\bar{3}_1, 0_1, 0_1$	6_2
$4_*^1 - 2 - 1 0.1.1.1$	$4_1, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_4$
$4_*^1 2.2 0.1.1$	$4_1, 3_1, 0_1$	6_4
$4_*^1 2.1.1.2 0$	$4_1, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_3$
$4_*^1 2.1.1. - 2 0$	$4_1, 3_1, 0_1$	6_4
$4_*^1 2 0.2 0.1.1$	$3_1, 0_1, 0_1$	6_2
$4_*^1 - 2 0.2 0.1.1$	$0_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_1$
$5_{\times}^1 2.1.1.1.1$	$6_3, 0_1, 0_1$	6_{15}
$5_{\times}^1 2 0.1.1.1.1$	$\bar{6}_2, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_{11}$
$5_*^1 2 0.1.1.1.1$	$0_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_1$
$5_*^1 1.1.1.1.2 0$	$\bar{5}_2, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{5}_7$
$6_*^2 1.1.1.1.1.1$	$0_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_1$
$6_*^4 1.1.1.1.1.1$	$0_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{5}_1$

notation	constituent knot	θ -curve
$1^1_{\times} 7$	$7_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{25}$
$1^1_{\times} 5\ 2$	$7_2, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{29}$
$1^1_{\times} 4\ 3$	$7_3, 0_1, 0_1$	7_{33}
$1^1_{\times} 3\ 4$	$\bar{7}_3, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{34}$
$1^1_{\times} 2\ 5$	$\bar{7}_2, 0_1, 0_1$	7_{28}
$1^1_{\times} 3\ 2\ 2$	$7_5, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{43}$
$1^1_{\times} 3\ 1\ 3$	$7_4, 0_1, 0_1$	7_{38}
$1^1_{\times} 2\ 2\ 3$	$7_5, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{44}$
$1^1_{\times} 2\ 2\ 1\ 2$	$7_6, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{53}$
$1^1_{\times} 2\ 1\ 2\ 2$	$\bar{7}_6, 0_1, 0_1$	7_{50}
$1^1_{\times} 2\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 2$	$7_7, 0_1, 0_1$	7_{59}
$1^1_{\times} 5, 2$	$\bar{7}_1, \bar{5}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{27}$
$1^1_{\times} 4\ 1, 2$	$\bar{7}_3, \bar{5}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{36}$
$1^1_{\times} 3\ 2, 2$	$7_3, \bar{5}_2, 0_1$	7_{37}
$1^1_{\times} 2\ 3, 2$	$7_2, \bar{5}_2, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{32}$
$1^1_{\times} 3\ 1\ 1, 2$	$\bar{7}_4, \bar{5}_2, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{42}$
$1^1_{\times} 2\ 2\ 1, 2$	$\bar{7}_5, \bar{5}_2, 0_1$	7_{49}
$1^1_{\times} (3, 2), 2$	$7_5, \bar{5}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{48}$
$1^1_{\times} (3, 2), -2$	$5_1, \bar{5}_2, 0_1$	7_{18}
$1^1_{\times} (3, -2), 2$	$6_2, 0_1, 0_1$	6_{11}
$1^1_{\times} (3, -2), -2$	$6_3, 0_1, 0_1$	6_{15}
$1^1_{\times} (2\ 1, 2), 2$	$\bar{7}_6, \bar{5}_2, 0_1$	7_{58}
$1^1_{\times} (2\ 1, 2), -2$	$\bar{5}_1, \bar{5}_2, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{18}$
$1^1_{\times} (2\ 1, -2), 2$	$6_3, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_{15}$
$1^1_{\times} (2\ 1, -2), -2$	$\bar{6}_2, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_{11}$
$1^1_{\times} 4, 3$	$\bar{7}_1, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{26}$
$1^1_{\times} 3\ 1, 3$	$7_3, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	7_{35}
$1^1_{\times} 2\ 2, 3$	$7_2, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{30}$
$1^1_{\times} 4, 2\ 1$	$7_2, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{31}$
$1^1_{\times} 3\ 1, 2\ 1$	$7_5, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{45}$
$1^1_{\times} 2\ 1\ 1, 2\ 1$	$\bar{7}_6, 0_1, 0_1$	7_{54}
$1^1_{\times} 2\ 2, 2+$	$\bar{7}_6, 4_1, 0_1$	7_{57}
$1^1_{\times} 2\ 2, -2-$	$6_2, 4_1, 0_1$	6_{13}
$1^1_{\times} 2\ 1\ 1, 2+$	$\bar{7}_7, 4_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{65}$
$1^1_{\times} 2\ 1\ 1, -2-$	$\bar{6}_1, 4_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_8$
$1^1_{\times} 3, 3+$	$\bar{7}_4, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{39}$
$1^1_{\times} 3, -3-$	$\bar{6}_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_7$

notation	constituent knot	θ -curve
$1_{\times}^1 2 1, 2 1+$	$7_7, 0_1, 0_1$	7_{62}
$1_{\times}^1 2 1, 2 1-$	$3_1, 0_1, 0_1$	5_2
$1_{\times}^1 2 1, -2 - 1+$	$6_1, 0_1, 0_1$	6_7
$1_{\times}^1 2 1, -2 - 1-$	$\bar{6}_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_7$
$1_{\times}^1 3, 2 + +$	$7_5, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	7_{46}
$1_{\times}^1 3, -2 - -$	$6_3, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	6_{16}
$1_{\times}^1 2 1, 2 + +$	$7_6, 3_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{56}$
$1_{\times}^1 2 1, -2 - -$	$6_2, 3_1, 0_1$	6_{12}
$3_*^1 (3, 2).1. - 1$	$\bar{6}_2, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_{11}$
$3_*^1 (3, -2).1. - 1$	$\bar{5}_1, \bar{5}_2, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{18}$
$3_*^1 (2 1, 2).1. - 1$	$6_3, 0_1, 0_1$	6_{15}
$3_*^1 (2 1, -2).1. - 1$	$5_1, 5_2, 0_1$	7_{18}
$3_*^1 4.2. - 1$	$\bar{5}_2, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{20}$
$3_*^1 3 1.2. - 1$	$\bar{5}_1, 0_1, 0_1$	7_{15}
$3_*^1 2 1 1.2. - 1$	$5_2, 3_1, 0_1$	7_{22}
$3_*^1 2 1 1 0. - 2.1$	$\bar{6}_2, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_{12}$
$3_*^1 3.2 1. - 1$	$5_2, 4_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{24}$
$3_*^1 2 1.2 1. - 1$	$\bar{5}_1, 0_1, 0_1$	7_{17}
$3_*^1 3.2.2$	$\bar{3}_1, 0_1, 0_1$	6_2
$3_*^1 3.2. - 2$	$4_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{13}$
$3_*^1 3. - 2.2$	$4_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{13}$
$3_*^1 3. - 2. - 2$	$3_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_6$
$3_*^1 3 0. - 2.2$	$4_1, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_4$
$3_*^1 3 0. - 2. - 2$	$3_1, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	7_8
$3_*^1 2 1. - 2 0.2 0$	$\bar{3}_1, 0_1, 0_1$	6_2
$3_*^1 2 1. - 2 0. - 2 0$	$\bar{3}_1, 0_1, 0_1$	7_7
$4_*^1 4.1.1.1$	$3_1, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_8$
$4_*^1 4 0.1.1.1$	$\bar{3}_1, 0_1, 0_1$	7_5
$4_*^1 - 4 0.1.1.1$	$5_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{15}$
$4_*^1 3 1.1.1.1$	$\bar{3}_1, 0_1, 0_1$	7_6
$4_*^1 3 1 0.1.1.1$	$0_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_1$
$4_*^1 - 3 - 1 0.1.1.1$	$5_2, 0_1, 0_1$	7_{20}
$4_*^1 2 2.1.1.1$	$\bar{3}_1, 0_1, 0_1$	7_7
$4_*^1 2 2 0.1.1.1$	$3_1, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	7_{10}
$4_*^1 - 2 - 2 0.1.1.1$	$\bar{5}_2, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{23}$
$4_*^1 2 1.2 0.1.1$	$4_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{13}$
$4_*^1 2 1 0.2 0.1.1$	$4_1, 4_1, 0_1$	7_{14}
$4_*^1 - 2 - 1 0.2 0.1.1$	$4_1, 0_1, 0_1$	7_{13}

notation	constituent knot	θ -curve
$4_*^1 3.1.1.2$	$\bar{5}_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{16}$
$4_*^1 3 0.1.1.2$	$\bar{5}_2, 4_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{23}$
$4_*^1 - 3 0.1.1.2$	$\bar{5}_2, 4_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{24}$
$4_*^1 2 1.1.1.2$	$\bar{5}_2, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{21}$
$4_*^1 3.1.1.2 0$	$4_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{11}$
$4_*^1 3.1.1. - 2 0$	$\bar{5}_2, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{20}$
$4_*^1 3 0.1.1.2 0$	$0_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_2$
$4_*^1 3 0.1.1. - 2 0$	$\bar{5}_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{15}$
$4_*^1 - 3 0.1.1.2 0$	$\bar{5}_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{17}$
$4_*^1 2 1 0.1.1.2 0$	$4_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{12}$
$4_*^1 2 1 0.1.1. - 2 0$	$\bar{5}_2, 3_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{22}$
$4_*^1 - 2 - 1 0.1.1.2 0$	$\bar{5}_2, 4_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{24}$
$4_*^1 2.3.1.1$	$\bar{5}_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{15}$
$4_*^1 2.3 0.1.1$	$\bar{5}_2, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{20}$
$4_*^1 2.2 1.1.1$	$\bar{5}_2, 3_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{22}$
$4_*^1 2 0.3.1.1$	$\bar{3}_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_5$
$4_*^1 - 2 0.3.1.1$	$3_1, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_8$
$4_*^1 2 0.3 0.1.1$	$0_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_1$
$4_*^1 - 2 0.3 0.1.1$	$3_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_6$
$4_*^1 2 0.2 1.1.1$	$3_1, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{10}$
$4_*^1 - 2 0.2 1.1.1$	$3_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_7$
$4_*^1 2.2.2.1$	$\bar{5}_2, 4_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{24}$
$4_*^1 2.2.2 0.1$	$\bar{5}_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{17}$
$4_*^1 - 2.2.2 0.1$	$\bar{5}_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{17}$
$4_*^1 2.2.1.2$	$\bar{5}_1, \bar{5}_2, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{18}$
$4_*^1 2.2.1.2 0$	$\bar{5}_2, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{19}$
$4_*^1 2.2.1. - 2 0$	$4_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{13}$
$4_*^1 2 0.2 0.2.1$	$4_1, 4_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{14}$
$4_*^1 - 2 0.2 0.2.1$	$\bar{3}_1, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_9$

notation	constituent knot	θ -curve
$5^1_{\times} 2 1.1.1.1.1$	$\bar{7}_7, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{63}$
$5^1_{\times} - 2 - 1.1.1.1.1$	$\bar{6}_1, 4_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_8$
$5^1_{\times} 2 1 0.1.1.1.1$	$\bar{7}_6, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{51}$
$5^1_{\times} 2.1.1.2.1$	$7_7, 0_1, 0_1$	7_{60}
$5^1_{\times} 2.1.1. - 2.1$	$6_2, 0_1, 0_1$	6_{11}
$5^1_{\times} - 2.1.1. - 2.1$	$5_1, 0_1, 0_1$	7_{16}
$5^1_{\times} 2.1.1.1.2$	$7_7, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	7_{64}
$5^1_{\times} 2.1.1.1. - 2$	$6_2, 4_1, 0_1$	6_{13}
$5^1_{\times} 2.2 0.1.1.1$	$\bar{7}_6, 0_1, 0_1$	7_{52}
$5^1_{\times} 2. - 2 0.1.1.1$	$\bar{5}_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{16}$
$5^1_{\times} - 2.2 0.1.1.1$	$6_3, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_{15}$
$5^1_{\times} - 2. - 2 0.1.1.1$	$\bar{6}_2, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_{11}$
$5^1_{\times} 2.1.2 0.1.1$	$7_6, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{55}$
$5^1_{\times} 2 0.1.2 0.1.1$	$\bar{7}_5, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	7_{47}
$5^1_{\times} 2 0.1.1.2 0.1$	$\bar{7}_4, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{41}$
$5^1_{\times} 2 0.1.1.1.2 0$	$\bar{7}_4, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{40}$
$5^1_{*} - 1. - 3.1.1.1$	$\bar{5}_1, \bar{5}_2, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{18}$
$5^1_{*} 1.1.1.1. - 3$	$5_1, \bar{5}_2, 0_1$	7_{18}
$5^1_{*} 3 0.1.1.1.1$	$4_1, 0_1, 0_1$	7_{13}
$5^1_{*} - 3 0.1.1.1.1$	$4_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{13}$
$5^1_{*} - 1.3 0.1.1.1$	$6_1, 4_1, 0_1$	6_8
$5^1_{*} 1.1.1.1.3 0$	$\bar{6}_1, 4_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_8$
$5^1_{*} - 1.2 1.1.1.1$	$6_3, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_{15}$
$5^1_{*} 1.1.1.1. - 2 - 1$	$\bar{5}_1, \bar{5}_2, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{18}$
$5^1_{*} - 2. - 2.1.1.1$	$\bar{5}_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{16}$
$5^1_{*} - 2. - 1. - 1. - 1.2$	$\bar{5}_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{16}$
$5^1_{*} - 1. - 2.1.2.1$	$5_1, 0_1, 0_1$	7_{16}
$5^1_{*} - 1. - 2.1.1.2$	$\bar{5}_1, \bar{5}_2, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{18}$
$5^1_{*} - 1. - 2. - 1. - 1.2$	$\bar{5}_1, \bar{5}_2, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{18}$
$5^1_{*} - 1. - 1. - 2. - 1.2$	$5_1, 0_1, 0_1$	7_{16}
$5^1_{*} - 2.2 0.1.1.1$	$4_1, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	6_3
$5^1_{*} 2.1.1.1.2 0$	$4_1, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_3$
$5^1_{*} - 1. - 2.1.2 0.1$	$\bar{5}_2, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{21}$
$5^1_{*} - 1. - 2.1. - 2 0.1$	$4_1, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	6_3
$5^1_{*} 1.2.1.1.2 0$	$6_2, 4_1, 0_1$	6_{13}
$5^1_{*} - 1. - 2.1.1.2 0$	$5_1, \bar{5}_2, 0_1$	7_{18}
$5^1_{*} 1.1.1.2.2 0$	$\bar{6}_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_7$

notation	constituent knot	θ -curve
$5_*^1 2 0.2.1.1.1$	$\bar{3}_1, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_9$
$5_*^1 2 0. - 2.1.1.1$	$4_1, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_3$
$5_*^1 - 2 0.2.1.1.1$	$0_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_4$
$5_*^1 - 2 0. - 2.1.1.1$	$5_2, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{21}$
$5_*^1 2 0.1.2.1.1$	$4_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{13}$
$5_*^1 - 2 0.1.2.1.1$	$\bar{3}_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_6$
$5_*^1 2 0.1.1.2.1$	$3_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_6$
$5_*^1 - 2 0.1.1.2.1$	$4_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{13}$
$5_*^1 2 0.1.1.1.2$	$0_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_4$
$5_*^1 2 0.1.1.1. - 2$	$\bar{5}_2, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{21}$
$5_*^1 - 2 0.1.1.1.2$	$3_1, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_9$
$5_*^1 - 2 0.1.1.1. - 2$	$4_1, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_3$
$5_*^1 - 1.2 0.2.1.1$	$6_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_7$
$5_*^1 - 1.2 0.1.1.2$	$\bar{6}_2, 4_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_{13}$
$5_*^1 - 1. - 2 0. - 1. - 1.2$	$5_1, 5_2, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{18}$
$5_*^1 - 1. - 1.2 0. - 1.2$	$4_1, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_3$
$5_*^1 - 1. - 1. - 2 0. - 1.2$	$\bar{5}_2, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{21}$
$5_*^1 - 1.2 0.1.2 0.1$	$\bar{6}_2, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_{11}$
$5_*^1 - 1.2 0.1. - 2 0.1$	$\bar{5}_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{16}$
$5_*^1 - 1. - 1.2 0.2 0.1$	$0_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_1$
$5_*^1 - 1. - 1.2 0. - 2 0.1$	$3_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_2$
$5_*^1 - 1. - 1. - 2 0.2 0.1$	$\bar{5}_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{16}$
$5_*^1 - 1. - 1. - 2 0. - 2 0.1$	$0_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_1$
$5_*^1 1.1.2 0.1.2 0$	$6_2, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_{11}$
$5_*^1 1.1. - 2 0.1.2 0$	$5_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{16}$
$6_*^1 1.2.1.1.1.1$	$0_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_2$
$6_*^1 1.2 0.1.1.1.1$	$4_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{12}$
$6_*^1 1. - 2 0.1.1.1.1$	$4_1, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_3$
$6_*^2 1.1.1.2.1.1$	$3_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_6$
$6_*^2 2 0.1.1.1.1.1$	$0_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_3$
$6_*^2 - 2 0.1.1.1.1.1$	$0_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_4$
$6_*^2 1.2 0.1.1.1.1$	$4_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_{13}$
$6_*^2 1.1.2 0.1.1.1$	$\bar{3}_1, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{7}_9$
$6_*^2 1.1. - 2 0.1.1.1$	$4_1, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_3$

notation	constituent knot	θ -curve
$6_*^3 2.1. - 1.1.1.1$	$3_1, 3_1, 0_1$	$3_1 \#_3 \bar{3}_1$
$6_*^3 2.1.1.1. - 1. - 1$	$4_1, 3_1, 0_1$	6_4
$6_*^3 1.1.2.1.1.1$	$6_3, 0_1, 0_1$	6_{15}
$6_*^3 1.1. - 2.1.1.1$	$5_2, 0_1, 0_1$	7_{21}
$6_*^3 1.1.2.1. - 1. - 1$	$0_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_1$
$6_*^3 1.1. - 2.1. - 1. - 1$	$5_1, 0_1, 0_1$	7_{16}
$6_*^3 1.1.1.1.2. - 1$	$6_3, 0_1, 0_1$	6_{15}
$6_*^3 1.1.1.1. - 2. - 1$	$5_2, 0_1, 0_1$	7_{21}
$6_*^3 1.1. - 1.1.2.1$	$0_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_1$
$6_*^3 1.1. - 1.1. - 2.1$	$5_1, 0_1, 0_1$	7_{16}
$6_*^3 2 0.1.1.1. - 1. - 1$	$\bar{3}_1, 0_1, 0_1$	6_2
$6_*^3 2 0.1. - 1.1.1.1$	$3_1, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	$3_1 \#_3 \bar{3}_1$
$6_*^3 2. - 1.1. - 1. - 1. - 1$	$\bar{3}_1, 0_1, 0_1$	3_1
$6_*^3 2. - 1. - 1. - 1.1.1$	$0_1, 0_1, 0_1$	6_1
$6_*^3 1.2 0.1.1. - 1. - 1$	$3_1, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	$3_1 \#_3 \bar{3}_1$
$6_*^3 1.2 0. - 1.1.1.1$	$\bar{3}_1, 0_1, 0_1$	6_2
$6_*^3 1. - 2 0.1.1. - 1. - 1$	$3_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{3}_1$
$6_*^3 1. - 2 0. - 1.1.1.1$	$0_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_1$
$6_*^3 1.1.2 0.1. - 1. - 1$	$4_1, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_3$
$6_*^3 1.1. - 2 0.1.1.1$	$0_1, 0_1, 0_1$	6_1
$6_*^3 1.1.1.1. - 2 0. - 1$	$0_1, 0_1, 0_1$	6_1
$6_*^3 1.1. - 1.1. - 2 0.1$	$4_1, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_3$
$6_*^4 2 0.1.1.1.1.1$	$3_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_2$
$6_*^4 1.2 0.1.1.1.1$	$4_1, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_3$
$6_*^4 1.1.2 0.1.1.1$	$0_1, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_1$
$7_*^4 1.1.1.1.1.1.1$	$7_7, 0_1, 0_1$	7_{61}
$7_*^3 1.1.1.1.1.1.1$	$6_3, 0_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_{15}$
$7_*^4 1.1.1.1.1.1.1$	$0_1, 0_1, 0_1$	7_4
$7_*^4 1. - 1.1. - 1. - 1.1. - 1$	$4_1, \bar{3}_1, 0_1$	$\bar{6}_3$
$7_*^9 1.1.1.1.1.1.1$	$\bar{3}_1, 0_1, 0_1$	6_2

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