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**HOMOMORPHISMS OF KNOT GROUPS**

**ON FIBRE-GROUPS**

**ROBERT RILEY**

**TABLES II AND III**

Table 2. Presentations of the groups of the classical knots.

The top line for each knot means the following, in order:

- (a) the 2 digit name of the knot.
- (b) the number,  $n_{og}$ , of "independent" generators.
- (c) the total number of words in the presentation,  $n_{word}$ , counting the independent generators, the dependent generators, the relators, and the longitude.
- (d) the torsion numbers of the quadratic form of  $K$ .

The subsequent lines starting with  $x$ , e.g.  $x_3, x_4, \dots$ , are the expressions for the dependent generators in terms of the preceding generators.

We store the word  $x_a^a x_b^b x_c^c \dots$  as  $a \ a \ b \ b \ c \ c \ \dots$  in  $10$  format.

Thus  $x_1^2 x_2 x_3^{-1}$  is coded  $1 \ 1 \ 2 \ 1 \ 1 \ -1$ .

Each longitude runs parallel to the orientation we have taken for the knot and commutes with  $x_1$ .