HOMOMORPHISMS OF KNOT GROUPS ON FINITE GROUPS

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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, nog, of "independent" generators.

(c) the total number of words in the presentation, nword, 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. $x3$, $x4$, ..., are the expressions for the dependent generators in terms of the preceding generators.

We store the word $x_a^{\alpha} x_b^{\beta} x_c^{\gamma} \ldots$ as $a\ \alpha\ b\ \beta\ c\ \gamma \ldots$ in I format.

Thus $x_1^{\circ} x_2 x_1^{-1}$ 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.