

Knot Embeddings in Improper Foldings

Joseph Slote & Thomas Bertschinger

September 6, 2018

7OSME
Oxford, UK

Idea: Extend the definition of origami folding to allow for self-intersection.

Idea: Extend the definition of origami folding to allow for self-intersection.

We get...

- **Proper foldings**, which are physically realizable and never admit knots, and

Idea: Extend the definition of origami folding to allow for self-intersection.

We get...

- **Proper foldings**, which are physically realizable and never admit knots, and
- **Improper foldings**, which require self-intersection of the paper, but which can map simple loops in the paper to arbitrary knots in the image.

Idea: Extend the definition of origami folding to allow for self-intersection.

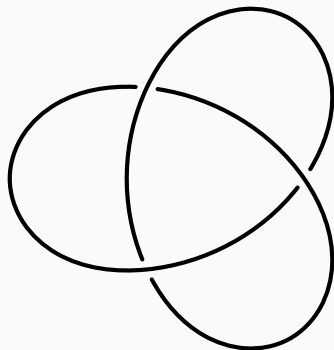
We get...

- **Proper foldings**, which are physically realizable and never admit knots, and
- **Improper foldings**, which require self-intersection of the paper, but which can map simple loops in the paper to arbitrary knots in the image.
- Improper foldings allow us to measure the complexity of knots using crease patterns, as captured by the **fold number**.

A quick refresher...

Definition

A **knot** is an embedding of the circle in \mathbb{R}^3 .

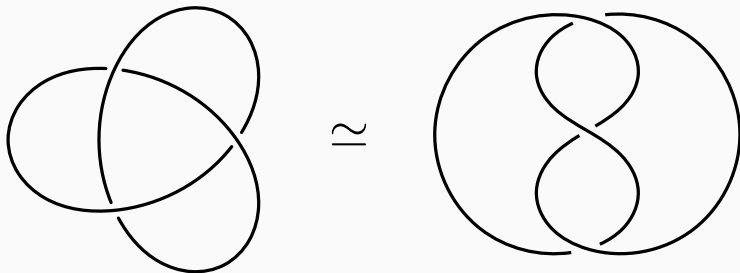


A quick refresher...

Definition

A **knot** is an embedding of the circle in \mathbb{R}^3 .

Two knots are **equivalent** if one can become the other through a continuous deformation (ambient isotopy).

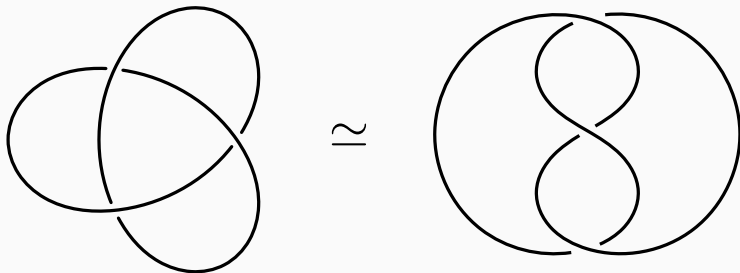


A quick refresher...

Definition

A **knot** is an embedding of the circle in \mathbb{R}^3 .

Two knots are **equivalent** if one can become the other through a continuous deformation (ambient isotopy).



If a knot is equivalent to a planar circle, we call it a trivial knot, or an **unknot**.

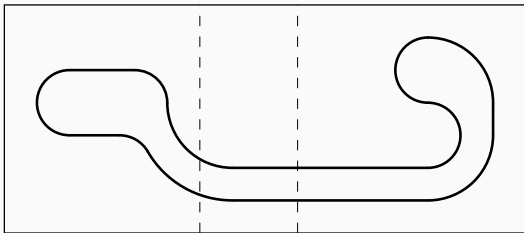
Motivation

Jacques Justin conjectured¹:

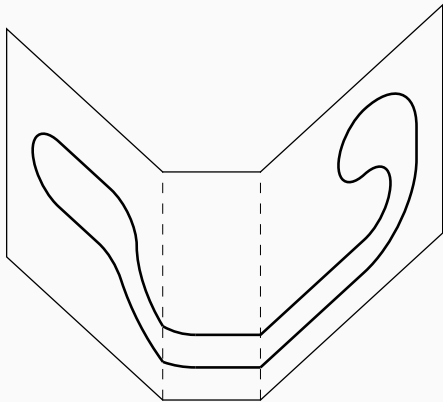
“The set of the Jordan curves which are the boundary of F constitutes a link or knot equivalent to a trivial one.”

¹“Towards a Mathematical Theory of Origami” (1997)

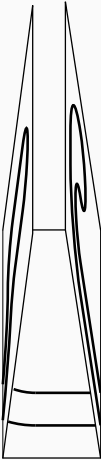
Motivation



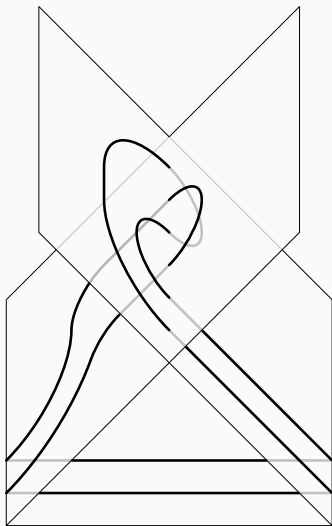
Motivation

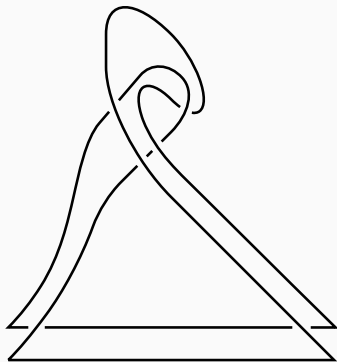


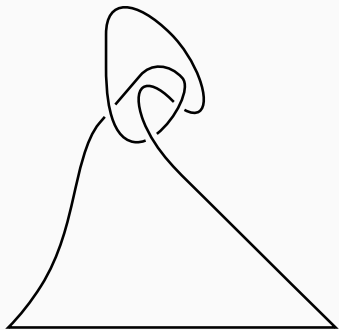
Motivation

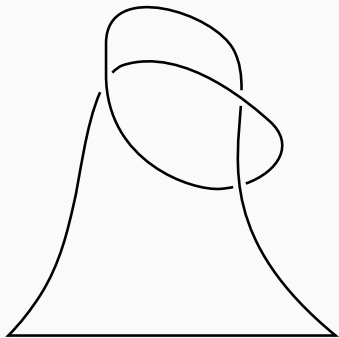


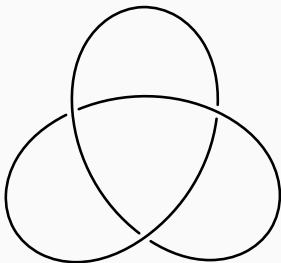
Motivation



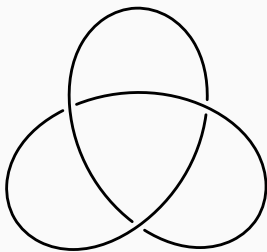
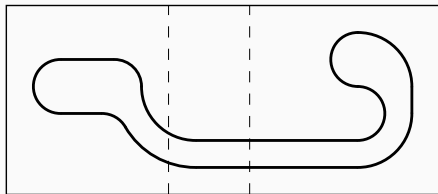








Motivation



Formalization

Definition

An **origami folding** F is a piecewise-linear arcwise isometry $[0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$.

Definition

An **arcwise isometry** F is a map that preserves the length of curves.

Formalization

Definition

An **origami folding** F is a piecewise-linear arcwise isometry $[0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$.

Definition

An **arcwise isometry** F is a map that preserves the length of curves.

Definition

A **crease pattern** is a graph embedding $G \subset [0, 1]^2$ such that F is non-differentiable precisely on G .

Definition

A knot K is an **origami knot** if there exists a piecewise-linear loop $\ell : S^1 \hookrightarrow [0, 1]^2$ on the origami paper and an origami folding F such that $F(\ell) = K$. When this property is satisfied, we say F **admits** K .

Universality & Invariants

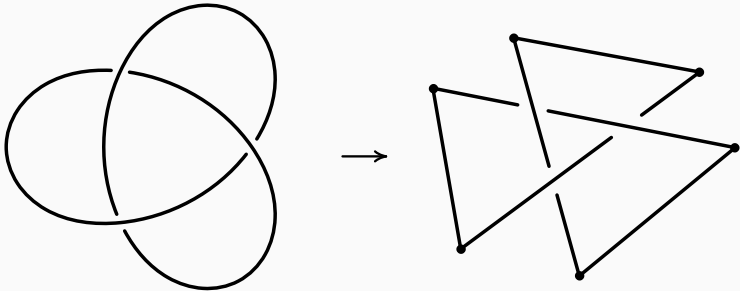
Theorem (Universality)

Every knot type includes an origami knot.

Universality

Theorem

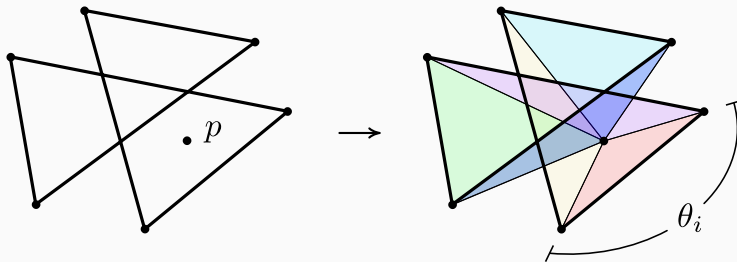
Every knot type includes an origami knot.



Universality

Theorem

Every knot type includes an origami knot.

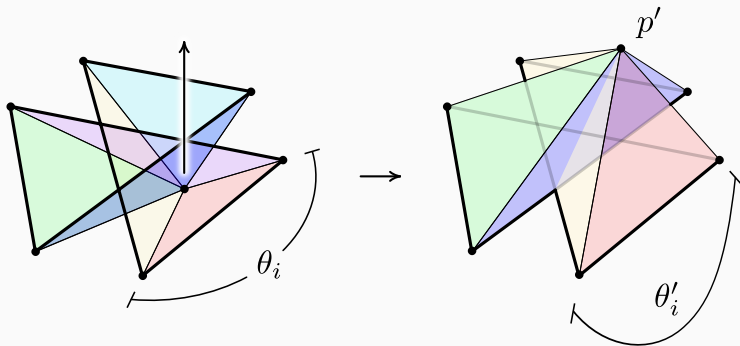


Pick point p in an enclosed region. Note $\sum \theta_i \geq 2\pi$.

Universality

Theorem

Every knot type includes an origami knot.



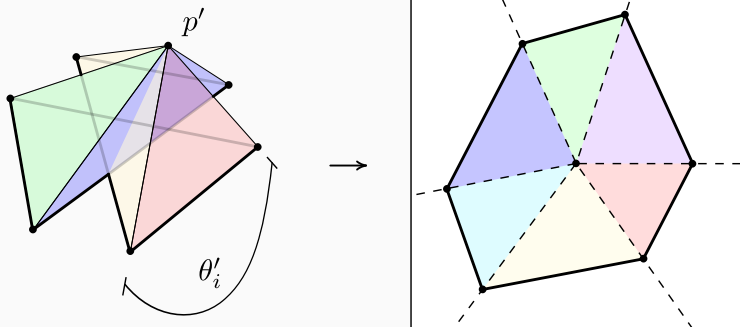
Translate p to p' s.t. $\sum \theta'_i = 2\pi$.

(Intermediate value theorem guarantees the existence of p')

Universality

Theorem

Every knot type includes an origami knot.



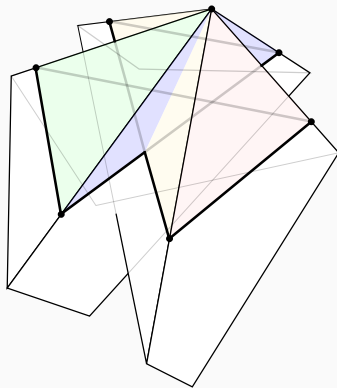
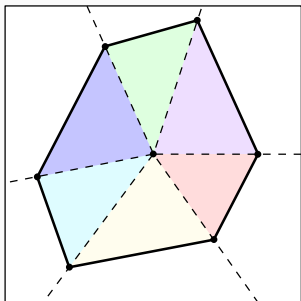
Lay out triangles on the plane.

(Always possible because they sweep out 2π . Choose mountain or valley depending on left- or right-turn.)

Universality

Theorem

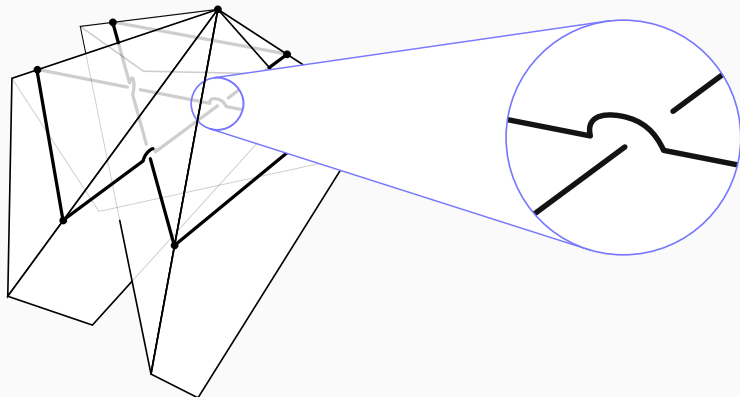
Every knot type includes an origami knot.



Universality

Theorem

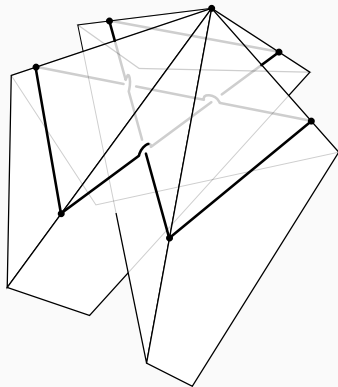
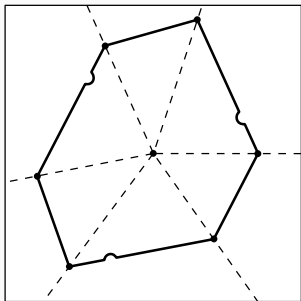
Every knot type includes an origami knot.



Universality

Theorem

Every knot type includes an origami knot.



Fold Number

Definition

The **fold number** of a knot K is

$$f(K) = \min\{ \# \text{ edges in } CP(F) : F \text{ admits } K', K' \simeq K \}$$

Fold Number

Definition

The **fold number** of a knot K is

$$f(K) = \min\{ \# \text{ edges in } CP(F) : F \text{ admits } K', K' \simeq K \}$$

Corollary

The fold number is bounded above by the stick diagram number.

Fold Number

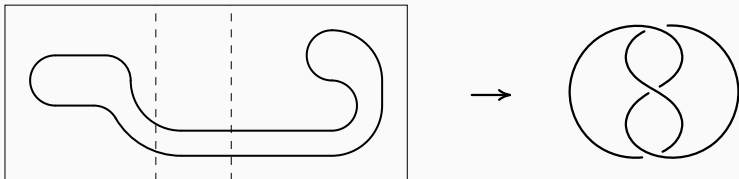
Definition

The **fold number** of a knot K is

$$f(K) = \min \{ \# \text{ edges in } CP(F) : F \text{ admits } K', K' \simeq K \}$$

Corollary

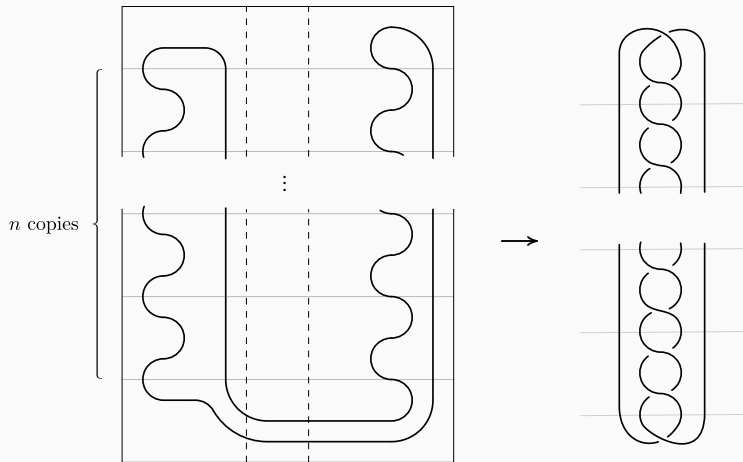
The fold number is bounded above by the stick diagram number.



Fold Number

Theorem

For $n \geq 0$, $(2, 2n + 3)$ -tori knots have fold number 2.



Proper Foldings

Question

Which foldings admit nontrivial knots?

Question

Which foldings admit nontrivial knots?

Intuition:

*“If I can fold it with real paper,
it cannot admit a nontrivial knot.”*

Modeling “real paper”

Pre-existing definition from Justin², refined by Demaine & O’Rourke³, but we’ll pursue a more topological formalization.

²“Towards a Mathematical Theory of Origami” (1997)

³*Geometric Folding Algorithms: Linkages, Origami, Polyhedra* (2007)

Modeling “real paper”

Pre-existing definition from Justin², refined by Demaine & O’Rourke³, but we’ll pursue a more topological formalization.

Certainly injective maps are physically realizable.

²“Towards a Mathematical Theory of Origami” (1997)

³*Geometric Folding Algorithms: Linkages, Origami, Polyhedra* (2007)

Modeling “real paper”

Pre-existing definition from Justin², refined by Demaine & O’Rourke³, but we’ll pursue a more topological formalization.

Certainly injective maps are physically realizable. However, not all origami is injective:

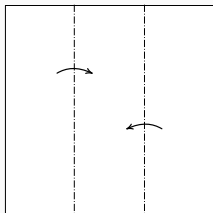
²“Towards a Mathematical Theory of Origami” (1997)

³*Geometric Folding Algorithms: Linkages, Origami, Polyhedra* (2007)

Modeling “real paper”

Pre-existing definition from Justin², refined by Demaine & O’Rourke³, but we’ll pursue a more topological formalization.

Certainly injective maps are physically realizable. However, not all origami is injective:



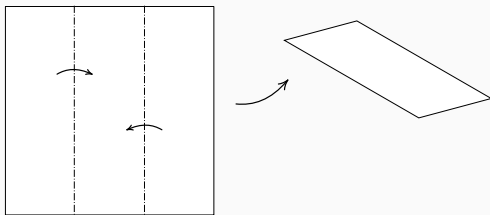
²“Towards a Mathematical Theory of Origami” (1997)

³*Geometric Folding Algorithms: Linkages, Origami, Polyhedra* (2007)

Modeling “real paper”

Pre-existing definition from Justin², refined by Demaine & O’Rourke³, but we’ll pursue a more topological formalization.

Certainly injective maps are physically realizable. However, not all origami is injective:



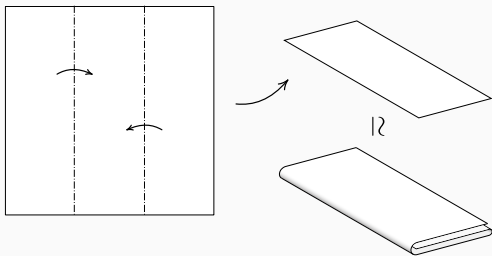
²“Towards a Mathematical Theory of Origami” (1997)

³*Geometric Folding Algorithms: Linkages, Origami, Polyhedra* (2007)

Modeling “real paper”

Pre-existing definition from Justin², refined by Demaine & O’Rourke³, but we’ll pursue a more topological formalization.

Certainly injective maps are physically realizable. However, not all origami is injective:



²“Towards a Mathematical Theory of Origami” (1997)

³*Geometric Folding Algorithms: Linkages, Origami, Polyhedra* (2007)

Modeling “real paper”

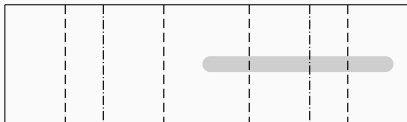
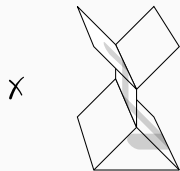
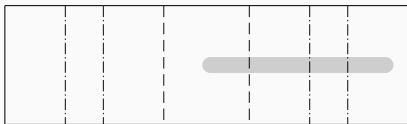
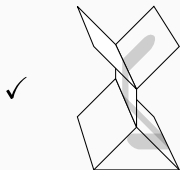
Definition (Proper Folding)

A folding F is **proper** if $\forall \epsilon > 0$, there exists an injective function $F' : [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ with $|F - F'| < \epsilon$ in supremum norm.

Modeling “real paper”

Definition (Proper Folding)

A folding F is **proper** if $\forall \epsilon > 0$, there exists an injective function $F' : [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ with $|F - F'| < \epsilon$ in supremum norm.



Proper Foldings

Theorem

All knots admitted by a proper folding are unknots.

Proper Foldings

Theorem

All knots admitted by a proper folding are unknots.

Proof. Let F be a proper folding.

Proper Foldings

Theorem

All knots admitted by a proper folding are unknots.

Proof. Let F be a proper folding.

Proper $\implies F$ is a limit point of $\{\text{injective maps } [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3\}$

Proper Foldings

Theorem

All knots admitted by a proper folding are unknots.

Proof. Let F be a proper folding.

Proper $\implies F$ is a limit point of { injective maps $[0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ }

$\implies F$ is a limit point of { injective PL maps $[0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ }

Proper Foldings

Theorem

All knots admitted by a proper folding are unknots.

Proof. Let F be a proper folding.

Proper $\implies F$ is a limit point of { injective maps $[0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ }

$\implies F$ is a limit point of { injective PL maps $[0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ }

Lemma 1

Injective PL maps $[0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ only admit the unknot.

Proper Foldings

Theorem

All knots admitted by a proper folding are unknots.

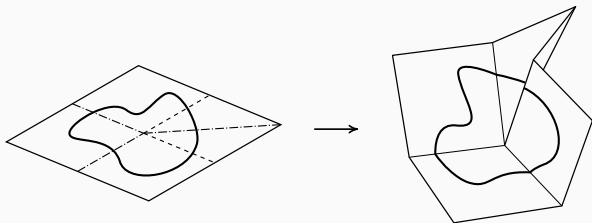
Proof. Let F be a proper folding.

Proper $\implies F$ is a limit point of { injective maps $[0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ }

$\implies F$ is a limit point of { injective PL maps $[0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ }

Lemma 1

Injective PL maps $[0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ only admit the unknot.



Proper Foldings

Theorem

All knots admitted by a proper folding are unknots.

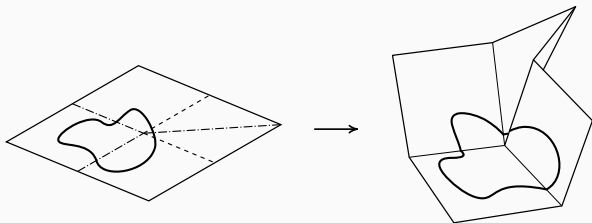
Proof. Let F be a proper folding.

Proper $\implies F$ is a limit point of { injective maps $[0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ }

$\implies F$ is a limit point of { injective PL maps $[0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ }

Lemma 1

Injective PL maps $[0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ only admit the unknot.



Proper Foldings

Theorem

All knots admitted by a proper folding are unknots.

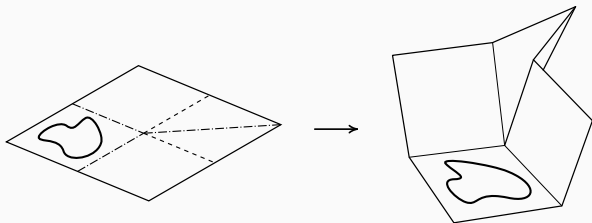
Proof. Let F be a proper folding.

Proper $\implies F$ is a limit point of { injective maps $[0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ }

$\implies F$ is a limit point of { injective PL maps $[0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ }

Lemma 1

Injective PL maps $[0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ only admit the unknot.



Proper Foldings

Theorem

All knots admitted by a proper folding are unknots.

Proof. Let F be a proper folding.

Proper $\implies F$ is a limit point of $\{\text{injective maps } [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3\}$

$\implies F$ is a limit point of $\{\text{injective PL maps } [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3\}$

Proper Foldings

Theorem

All knots admitted by a proper folding are unknots.

Proof. Let F be a proper folding.

Proper $\implies F$ is a limit point of { injective maps $[0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ }

$\implies F$ is a limit point of { injective PL maps $[0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ }

$\implies F$ is a limit point of

{ PL maps $[0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ which only admit trivial knots }

Proper Foldings

Lemma 2

The set

$$T = \{ \text{PL maps } [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ which only admit trivial knots} \}$$

is closed.

Proper Foldings

Lemma 2

The set

$$T = \{ \text{PL maps } [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ which only admit trivial knots} \}$$

is closed.

Claim: The complement T^c is open.

Lemma 2

The set

$$T = \{ \text{PL maps } [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ which only admit trivial knots} \}$$

is closed.

Claim: The complement T^c is open.

Consider $G \in T^c$ and a loop ℓ such that $G(\ell)$ is a nontrivial knot K .

Lemma 2

The set

$$T = \{ \text{PL maps } [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ which only admit trivial knots} \}$$

is closed.

Claim: The complement T^c is open.

Consider $G \in T^c$ and a loop ℓ such that $G(\ell)$ is a nontrivial knot K . Let $\epsilon > 0$ be such that the ϵ -neighborhood of K is a tubular region.

Lemma 2

The set

$$T = \{ \text{PL maps } [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ which only admit trivial knots} \}$$

is closed.

Claim: The complement T^c is open.

Consider $G \in T^c$ and a loop ℓ such that $G(\ell)$ is a nontrivial knot K . Let $\epsilon > 0$ be such that the ϵ -neighborhood of K is a tubular region.

Claim: All PL maps G' with $|G - G'| < \epsilon$ admit a nontrivial knot.

Lemma 2

The set

$$T = \{ \text{PL maps } [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ which only admit trivial knots} \}$$

is closed.

Claim: The complement T^c is open.

Consider $G \in T^c$ and a loop ℓ such that $G(\ell)$ is a nontrivial knot K . Let $\epsilon > 0$ be such that the ϵ -neighborhood of K is a tubular region.

Claim: All PL maps G' with $|G - G'| < \epsilon$ admit a nontrivial knot.

Consider $G'(\ell)$.

Lemma 2

The set

$$T = \{ \text{PL maps } [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ which only admit trivial knots} \}$$

is closed.

Claim: The complement T^c is open.

Consider $G \in T^c$ and a loop ℓ such that $G(\ell)$ is a nontrivial knot K . Let $\epsilon > 0$ be such that the ϵ -neighborhood of K is a tubular region.

Claim: All PL maps G' with $|G - G'| < \epsilon$ admit a nontrivial knot.

Consider $G'(\ell)$. If $G'(\ell)$ is not injective, perturb ℓ to an ℓ' such that $G'(\ell')$ is injective.

Lemma 2

The set

$$T = \{ \text{PL maps } [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ which only admit trivial knots} \}$$

is closed.

Claim: The complement T^c is open.

Consider $G \in T^c$ and a loop ℓ such that $G(\ell)$ is a nontrivial knot K . Let $\epsilon > 0$ be such that the ϵ -neighborhood of K is a tubular region.

Claim: All PL maps G' with $|G - G'| < \epsilon$ admit a nontrivial knot.

Consider $G'(\ell)$. If $G'(\ell)$ is not injective, perturb ℓ to an ℓ' such that $G'(\ell')$ is injective. Then $G'(\ell)$ (or $G(\ell')$) is a satellite knot with nontrivial companion K and so $G' \in T^c$. □

Proper Foldings

Theorem

All knots admitted by a proper folding are unknots.

Proof. Let F be a proper folding.

Proper $\implies F$ is a limit point of $\{ \text{injective maps } [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \}$

$\implies F$ is a limit point of $\{ \text{injective PL maps } [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \}$

$\implies F$ is a limit point of

$\{ \text{PL maps } [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ which only admit trivial knots} \}$

$\implies F$ only admits trivial knots. □

Future Directions

Future Directions

Questions about fold number:

Future Directions

Questions about fold number:

- **Bounds:** Lower bounds? Is the fold number always two?

Future Directions

Questions about fold number:

- **Bounds:** Lower bounds? Is the fold number always two?
- **Specific numbers:** What other knot classes' fold numbers can be determined?

Future Directions

Questions about fold number:

- **Bounds:** Lower bounds? Is the fold number always two?
- **Specific numbers:** What other knot classes' fold numbers can be determined?
- **Properties:** How does the fold number factor over the knot sum?

Future Directions

Questions about fold number:

- **Bounds:** Lower bounds? Is the fold number always two?
- **Specific numbers:** What other knot classes' fold numbers can be determined?
- **Properties:** How does the fold number factor over the knot sum?

Other Questions:

Future Directions

Questions about fold number:

- **Bounds:** Lower bounds? Is the fold number always two?
- **Specific numbers:** What other knot classes' fold numbers can be determined?
- **Properties:** How does the fold number factor over the knot sum?

Other Questions:

- **Links:** begin with multiple non-intersecting simple loops in the square and examine foldings which intertwine them.

Future Directions

Questions about fold number:

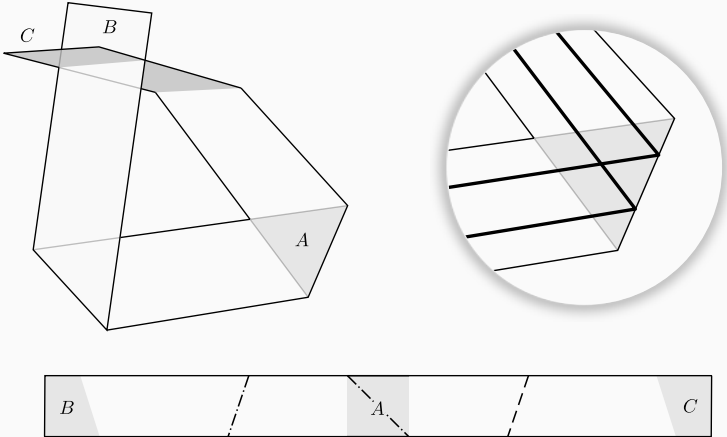
- **Bounds:** Lower bounds? Is the fold number always two?
- **Specific numbers:** What other knot classes' fold numbers can be determined?
- **Properties:** How does the fold number factor over the knot sum?

Other Questions:

- **Links:** begin with multiple non-intersecting simple loops in the square and examine foldings which intertwine them.
- **Other topologies:** Punctured disks? Higher dimensions?

Questions

Supplementary Figures



(Counterexample to the converse of Theorem 2)