

Gaussian Random Knots

Eric Babson, UC - Davis

A model for random knots is obtained by fixing an initial curve in some n -dimensional Euclidean space and projecting the curve on to random 3 dimensional subspaces. By varying the curve we obtain different models of random knots, and we will study how the second moment of the average crossing number change as a function of the initial curve.

This is based on work of Christopher Westenberger.