

A Sufficient Condition for Intrinsic Linking¹

Ryan Ottman

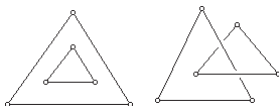
University of California, Santa Barbara

August 19, 2010

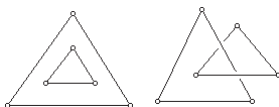
¹Joint work with Jesse Campbell, Thomas Mattman, Joel Pyzer, Matt Rodrigues, and Sam Williams

- 1 Preliminaries
- 2 Edge Theorems
- 3 Deficient graphs

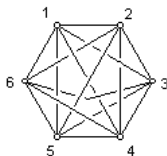
An embedding of a graph is **linked** if it contains a non-trivial link



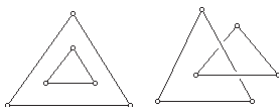
An embedding of a graph is **linked** if it contains a non-trivial link



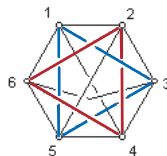
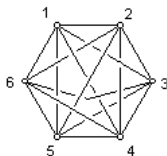
A graph is **intrinsically linked** if every embedding of the graph is linked



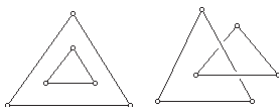
An embedding of a graph is **linked** if it contains a non-trivial link



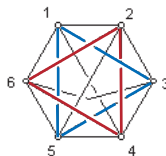
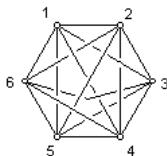
A graph is **intrinsically linked** if every embedding of the graph is linked



An embedding of a graph is **linked** if it contains a non-trivial link

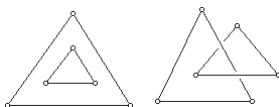


A graph is **intrinsically linked** if every embedding of the graph is linked



A graph is **intrinsically knotted** if every embedding contains some non-trivial knot

An embedding of a graph is **linked** if it contains a non-trivial link



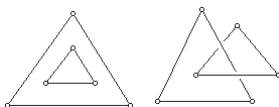
A graph is **intrinsically linked** if every embedding of the graph is linked



A graph is **intrinsically knotted** if every embedding contains some non-trivial knot

A graph is **minor minimal** if it has a property but no minors do

An embedding of a graph is **linked** if it contains a non-trivial link



A graph is **intrinsically linked** if every embedding of the graph is linked



A graph is **intrinsically knotted** if every embedding contains some non-trivial knot

A graph is **minor minimal** if it has a property but no minors do
Intrinsic linking and knotting are measures of complexity

Theorem

A graph on n vertices (where $n \geq 7$) with at least $5n - 14$ edges is intrinsically knotted

Theorem

A graph on n vertices (where $n \geq 7$) with at least $5n - 14$ edges is intrinsically knotted

Theorem

A graph on n vertices (where $n \geq 6$) with at least $4n - 9$ edges is intrinsically linked

Theorem

A graph on n vertices (where $n \geq 7$) with at least $5n - 14$ edges is intrinsically knotted

Theorem

A graph on n vertices (where $n \geq 6$) with at least $4n - 9$ edges is intrinsically linked

Conjectured by Sachs in 1984

Theorem

A graph on n vertices (where $n \geq 7$) with at least $5n - 14$ edges is intrinsically knotted

Theorem

A graph on n vertices (where $n \geq 6$) with at least $4n - 9$ edges is intrinsically linked

Conjectured by Sachs in 1984

Theorem

A graph on n vertices (where $n \geq 7$) with at least $5n - 14$ edges has K_7 as a minor

Theorem

A graph on n vertices (where $n \geq 7$) with at least $5n - 14$ edges is intrinsically knotted

Theorem

A graph on n vertices (where $n \geq 6$) with at least $4n - 9$ edges is intrinsically linked

Conjectured by Sachs in 1984

Theorem

A graph on n vertices (where $n \geq 7$) with at least $5n - 14$ edges has K_7 as a minor

Theorem

A graph on n vertices (where $n \geq 6$) with at least $4n - 9$ edges has K_6 as a minor

Theorem

A graph on n vertices (where $n \geq 7$) with at least $5n - 14$ edges is intrinsically knotted

Theorem

A graph on n vertices (where $n \geq 6$) with at least $4n - 9$ edges is intrinsically linked

Conjectured by Sachs in 1984

Theorem

A graph on n vertices (where $n \geq 7$) with at least $5n - 14$ edges has K_7 as a minor

Theorem

A graph on n vertices (where $n \geq 6$) with at least $4n - 9$ edges has K_6 as a minor

Both shown by Mader in 1968

Theorem

A graph on n vertices (where $n \geq 6$) with at least $4n - 9$ edges has K_6 as a minor

Theorem

A graph on n vertices (where $n \geq 6$) with at least $4n - 9$ edges has K_6 as a minor

$n = 6 : 4n - 9 = 4(6) - 9 = 15$. So $G = K_6$

Theorem

A graph on n vertices (where $n \geq 6$) with at least $4n - 9$ edges has K_6 as a minor

$n = 6 : 4n - 9 = 4(6) - 9 = 15$. So $G = K_6$

Suppose G has n vertices and $4n - 9$ edges.

Theorem

A graph on n vertices (where $n \geq 6$) with at least $4n - 9$ edges has K_6 as a minor

$n = 6 : 4n - 9 = 4(6) - 9 = 15$. So $G = K_6$

Suppose G has n vertices and $4n - 9$ edges.

If there is a pair of adjacent vertices which share less than 4 common neighbors then we are done

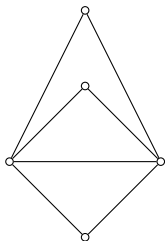
Theorem

A graph on n vertices (where $n \geq 6$) with at least $4n - 9$ edges has K_6 as a minor

$n = 6 : 4n - 9 = 4(6) - 9 = 15$. So $G = K_6$

Suppose G has n vertices and $4n - 9$ edges.

If there is a pair of adjacent vertices which share less than 4 common neighbors then we are done



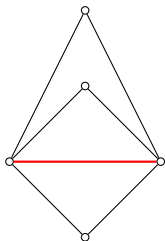
Theorem

A graph on n vertices (where $n \geq 6$) with at least $4n - 9$ edges has K_6 as a minor

$n = 6 : 4n - 9 = 4(6) - 9 = 15$. So $G = K_6$

Suppose G has n vertices and $4n - 9$ edges.

If there is a pair of adjacent vertices which share less than 4 common neighbors then we are done



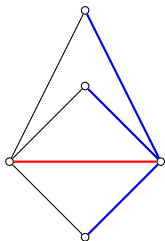
Theorem

A graph on n vertices (where $n \geq 6$) with at least $4n - 9$ edges has K_6 as a minor

$n = 6 : 4n - 9 = 4(6) - 9 = 15$. So $G = K_6$

Suppose G has n vertices and $4n - 9$ edges.

If there is a pair of adjacent vertices which share less than 4 common neighbors then we are done



Now suppose that every vertex has degree at least 8, then there are at least $4n$ edges, a contradiction.

Now suppose that every vertex has degree at least 8, then there are at least $4n$ edges, a contradiction.

Now focus on a vertex a of minimum degree, the possibilities are 5, 6, 7

Now suppose that every vertex has degree at least 8, then there are at least $4n$ edges, a contradiction.

Now focus on a vertex a of minimum degree, the possibilities are 5, 6, 7
If $\deg(a) = 5$, consider the subgraph consisting of a and its neighbors.

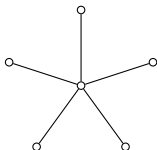
Now suppose that every vertex has degree at least 8, then there are at least $4n$ edges, a contradiction.

Now focus on a vertex a of minimum degree, the possibilities are 5, 6, 7
If $\deg(a) = 5$, consider the subgraph consisting of a and its neighbors.

o

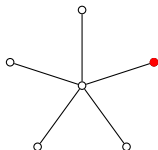
Now suppose that every vertex has degree at least 8, then there are at least $4n$ edges, a contradiction.

Now focus on a vertex a of minimum degree, the possibilities are 5, 6, 7
If $\deg(a) = 5$, consider the subgraph consisting of a and its neighbors.



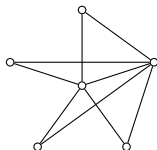
Now suppose that every vertex has degree at least 8, then there are at least $4n$ edges, a contradiction.

Now focus on a vertex a of minimum degree, the possibilities are 5, 6, 7
If $\deg(a) = 5$, consider the subgraph consisting of a and its neighbors.



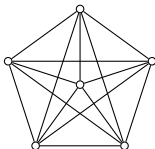
Now suppose that every vertex has degree at least 8, then there are at least $4n$ edges, a contradiction.

Now focus on a vertex a of minimum degree, the possibilities are 5, 6, 7
If $\deg(a) = 5$, consider the subgraph consisting of a and its neighbors.



Now suppose that every vertex has degree at least 8, then there are at least $4n$ edges, a contradiction.

Now focus on a vertex a of minimum degree, the possibilities are 5, 6, 7
If $\deg(a) = 5$, consider the subgraph consisting of a and its neighbors.



Now suppose $\deg(a) = 6$.

Now suppose $\deg(a) = 6$.

Consider the induced subgraph of the vertices adjacent to a

Now suppose $\deg(a) = 6$.

Consider the induced subgraph of the vertices adjacent to a

If there are at least 13 edges, a theorem by Bollobas tells us there is a K_5 minor

Now suppose $\deg(a) = 6$.

Consider the induced subgraph of the vertices adjacent to a

If there are at least 13 edges, a theorem by Bollobas tells us there is a K_5 minor

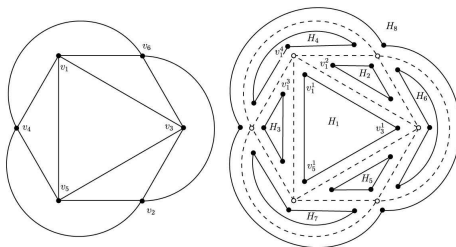
Each vertex here has at least degree 4, so there are at least 12 edges

Now suppose $\deg(a) = 6$.

Consider the induced subgraph of the vertices adjacent to a

If there are at least 13 edges, a theorem by Bollobas tells us there is a K_5 minor

Each vertex here has at least degree 4, so there are at least 12 edges

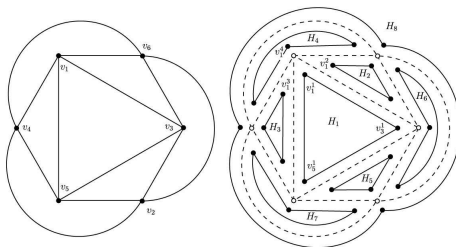


Now suppose $\deg(a) = 6$.

Consider the induced subgraph of the vertices adjacent to a

If there are at least 13 edges, a theorem by Bollobas tells us there is a K_5 minor

Each vertex here has at least degree 4, so there are at least 12 edges



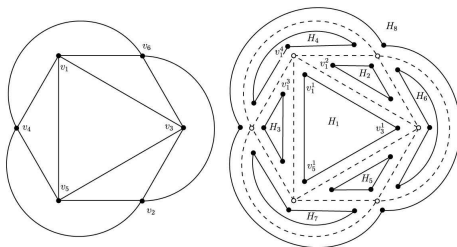
Assume there is no path in the rest of the graph connecting v_1 to v_2 , v_3 to v_4 , or v_5 to v_6

Now suppose $\deg(a) = 6$.

Consider the induced subgraph of the vertices adjacent to a

If there are at least 13 edges, a theorem by Bollobas tells us there is a K_5 minor

Each vertex here has at least degree 4, so there are at least 12 edges



Assume there is no path in the rest of the graph connecting v_1 to v_2 , v_3 to v_4 , or v_5 to v_6

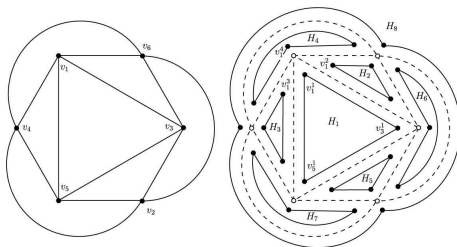
There are $n - 1 + 3(6) = n + 17$ vertices

Now suppose $\deg(a) = 6$.

Consider the induced subgraph of the vertices adjacent to a

If there are at least 13 edges, a theorem by Bollobas tells us there is a K_5 minor

Each vertex here has at least degree 4, so there are at least 12 edges



Assume there is no path in the rest of the graph connecting v_1 to v_2 , v_3 to v_4 , or v_5 to v_6

There are $n - 1 + 3(6) = n + 17$ vertices

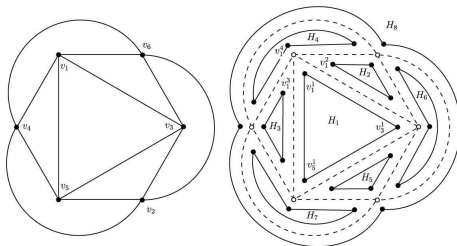
There are $4n - 9 - 6 + 12 = 4(n + 17) - 71$ edges

Now suppose $\deg(a) = 6$.

Consider the induced subgraph of the vertices adjacent to a

If there are at least 13 edges, a theorem by Bollobas tells us there is a K_5 minor

Each vertex here has at least degree 4, so there are at least 12 edges



Assume there is no path in the rest of the graph connecting v_1 to v_2 , v_3 to v_4 , or v_5 to v_6

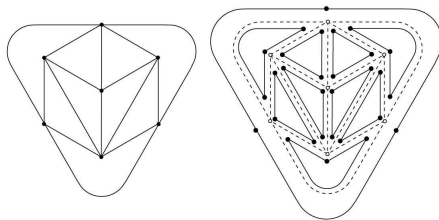
There are $n - 1 + 3(6) = n + 17$ vertices

There are $4n - 9 - 6 + 12 = 4(n + 17) - 71$ edges

one of the 8 subgraphs must have $4n_i - \lfloor \frac{71}{8} \rfloor = 4n_i - 8$ edges

If $\deg(a) = 7$ we are in a very similar situation to $\deg(a) = 6$

If $\deg(a) = 7$ we are in a very similar situation to $\deg(a) = 6$



In this paper we also have classification theorems for 0, 1, and 2 deficient graphs.

In this paper we also have classification theorems for 0, 1, and 2 deficient graphs.

A k -deficient graph is a complete graph or a complete partite graph with k edges removed.

In this paper we also have classification theorems for 0, 1, and 2 deficient graphs.

A k -deficient graph is a complete graph or a complete partite graph with k edges removed.

Lemma

$K_{n_1+n_2, n_3, \dots, n_p}$ is a minor of $K_{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_p}$.

In this paper we also have classification theorems for 0, 1, and 2 deficient graphs.

A k -deficient graph is a complete graph or a complete partite graph with k edges removed.

Lemma

$K_{n_1+n_2, n_3, \dots, n_p}$ is a minor of $K_{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_p}$.

$K_{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_p} - k$ has a minor of the form $K_{n_1+n_2, n_3, \dots, n_p} - k$.

In this paper we also have classification theorems for 0, 1, and 2 deficient graphs.

A k -deficient graph is a complete graph or a complete partite graph with k edges removed.

Lemma

$K_{n_1+n_2, n_3, \dots, n_p}$ is a minor of $K_{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_p}$.

$K_{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_p} - k$ has a minor of the form $K_{n_1+n_2, n_3, \dots, n_p} - k$.

k	1	2	3	4	5	≥ 6
linked	6	4,4	3,3,1 4,2,2	2,2,2,2 3,2,1,1	2,2,1,1,1 3,1,1,1,1	All
not linked	5	$n,3$	3,2,2 $n,2,1$	2,2,2,1 $n,1,1,1$	2,1,1,1,1	None

Table: Intrinsic linking of complete k -partite graphs.

In this paper we also have classification theorems for 0, 1, and 2 deficient graphs.

A k -deficient graph is a complete graph or a complete partite graph with k edges removed.

Lemma

$K_{n_1+n_2, n_3, \dots, n_p}$ is a minor of $K_{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_p}$.

$K_{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_p} - k$ has a minor of the form $K_{n_1+n_2, n_3, \dots, n_p} - k$.

k	1	2	3	4	5	≥ 6
linked	6	4,4	3,3,1 4,2,2	2,2,2,2 3,2,1,1	2,2,1,1,1 3,1,1,1,1	All
not linked	5	$n,3$	3,2,2 $n,2,1$	2,2,2,1 $n,1,1,1$	2,1,1,1,1	None

Table: Intrinsic linking of complete k -partite graphs.

In this paper we also have classification theorems for 0, 1, and 2 deficient graphs.

A k -deficient graph is a complete graph or a complete partite graph with k edges removed.

Lemma

$K_{n_1+n_2, n_3, \dots, n_p}$ is a minor of $K_{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_p}$.

$K_{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_p} - k$ has a minor of the form $K_{n_1+n_2, n_3, \dots, n_p} - k$.

k	1	2	3	4	5	≥ 6
linked	6	4, 4	3, 3, 1 4, 2, 2	2, 2, 2, 2 3, 2, 1, 1	2, 2, 1, 1, 1 3, 1, 1, 1, 1	All
not linked	5	$n, 3$	3, 2, 2 $n, 2, 1$	2, 2, 2, 1 $n, 1, 1, 1$	2, 1, 1, 1, 1	None

Table: Intrinsic linking of complete k -partite graphs.

In this paper we also have classification theorems for 0, 1, and 2 deficient graphs.

A k -deficient graph is a complete graph or a complete partite graph with k edges removed.

Lemma

$K_{n_1+n_2, n_3, \dots, n_p}$ is a minor of $K_{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_p}$.

$K_{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_p} - k$ has a minor of the form $K_{n_1+n_2, n_3, \dots, n_p} - k$.

k	1	2	3	4	5	≥ 6
linked	6	4,4	3,3,1 4,2,2	2,2,2,2 3,2,1,1	2,2,1,1,1 3,1,1,1,1	All
not linked	5	$n,3$	3,2,2 $n,2,1$	2,2,2,1 $n,1,1,1$	2,1,1,1,1	None

Table: Intrinsic linking of complete k -partite graphs.

In this paper we also have classification theorems for 0, 1, and 2 deficient graphs.

A k -deficient graph is a complete graph or a complete partite graph with k edges removed.

Lemma

$K_{n_1+n_2, n_3, \dots, n_p}$ is a minor of $K_{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_p}$.

$K_{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_p} - k$ has a minor of the form $K_{n_1+n_2, n_3, \dots, n_p} - k$.

k	1	2	3	4	5	≥ 6
linked	6	4,4	3,3,1 4,2,2	2,2,2,2 3,2,1,1	2,2,1,1,1 3,1,1,1,1	All
not linked	5	$n,3$	3,2,2 $n,2,1$	2,2,2,1 $n,1,1,1$	2,1,1,1,1	None

Table: Intrinsic linking of complete k -partite graphs.

In this paper we also have classification theorems for 0, 1, and 2 deficient graphs.

A k -deficient graph is a complete graph or a complete partite graph with k edges removed.

Lemma

$K_{n_1+n_2, n_3, \dots, n_p}$ is a minor of $K_{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_p}$.

$K_{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_p} - k$ has a minor of the form $K_{n_1+n_2, n_3, \dots, n_p} - k$.

k	1	2	3	4	5	≥ 6
linked	6	4,4	3,3,1 4,2,2	2,2,2,2 3,2,1,1	2,2,1,1,1 3,1,1,1,1	All
not linked	5	$n,3$	3,2,2 $n,2,1$	2,2,2,1 $n,1,1,1$	2,1,1,1,1	None

Table: Intrinsic linking of complete k -partite graphs.

In this paper we also have classification theorems for 0, 1, and 2 deficient graphs.

A k -deficient graph is a complete graph or a complete partite graph with k edges removed.

Lemma

$K_{n_1+n_2, n_3, \dots, n_p}$ is a minor of $K_{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_p}$.

$K_{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_p} - k$ has a minor of the form $K_{n_1+n_2, n_3, \dots, n_p} - k$.

k	1	2	3	4	5	≥ 6
linked	6	4,4	3,3,1 4,2,2	2,2,2,2 3,2,1,1	2,2,1,1,1 3,1,1,1,1	All
not linked	5	$n,3$	3,2,2 $n,2,1$	2,2,2,1 $n,1,1,1$	2,1,1,1,1	None

Table: Intrinsic linking of complete k -partite graphs.

In this paper we also have classification theorems for 0, 1, and 2 deficient graphs.

A k -deficient graph is a complete graph or a complete partite graph with k edges removed.

Lemma

$K_{n_1+n_2, n_3, \dots, n_p}$ is a minor of $K_{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_p}$.

$K_{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_p} - k$ has a minor of the form $K_{n_1+n_2, n_3, \dots, n_p} - k$.

k	1	2	3	4	5	≥ 6
linked	6	4,4	3,3,1 4,2,2	2,2,2,2 3,2,1,1	2,2,1,1,1 3,1,1,1,1	All
not linked	5	$n,3$	3,2,2 $n,2,1$	2,2,2,1 $n,1,1,1$	2,1,1,1,1	None

Table: Intrinsic linking of complete k -partite graphs.

Lemma (Sachs)

The graph $G + K_1$ is intrinsically linked if and only if G is non-planar

Lemma (Sachs)

The graph $G + K_1$ is intrinsically linked if and only if G is non-planar

Lemma (Blain et. al. and Ozawa et. al.)

The graph $G + K_2$ is intrinsically knotted if and only if G is non-planar

k	1	2	3	4	5	6	≥ 7
knotted	7	5,5	3,3,3 4,3,2 4,4,1	3,2,2,2 4,2,2,1 3,3,2,1 3,3,1,1	2,2,2,2,1 3,2,2,1,1 3,2,1,1,1	2,2,1,1,1,1 3,1,1,1,1,1	All
not knotted	6	4,4	3,3,2 $n,2,2$ $n,3,1$	2,2,2,2 4,2,1,1 3,2,2,1 $n,2,1,1$ $n,1,1,1$	2,2,2,1,1 2,2,1,1,1 $n,1,1,1,1$	2,1,1,1,1,1	None

Table: Intrinsic knotting of k -partite graphs. (Blain et. al.)

k	1	2	3	4	5	6	≥ 7
linked	7-e	4,4-e	4,3,1-e 3,3,2-e 4,2,2-e	2,2,2,2-e 3,2,1,1-(b,c) 4,2,1,1-e 3,3,1,1-e 3,2,2,1-e	2,2,1,1,1-(b,c) 3,1,1,1,1-(b,c) 4,1,1,1,1-e 3,2,1,1,1-e 2,2,2,1,1-e	2,1,1,1,1,1-e	All
not linked	6-e	n,3-e	3,2,2-e n,2,1-e 3,3,1-e	2,2,2,1-e n,1,1,1-e 3,2,1,1-(a,b) 3,2,1,1-(a,c) 3,2,1,1-(c,d)	2,2,1,1,1-(a,b) 2,2,1,1,1-(c,d) 3,1,1,1,1-(a,b) 2,1,1,1,1-e	1,1,1,1,1,1-e	None

Table: Intrinsic Linking of 1 Deficient Graphs.

k	1	2	3	4	5	6	≥ 7
linked	7-e	4,4-e	4,3,1-e 3,3,2-e 4,2,2-e	2,2,2,2-e 3,2,1,1-(b,c) 4,2,1,1-e 3,3,1,1-e 3,2,2,1-e	2,2,1,1,1-(b,c) 3,1,1,1,1-(b,c) 4,1,1,1,1-e 3,2,1,1,1-e 2,2,2,1,1-e	2,1,1,1,1,1-e	All
not linked	6-e	n,3-e	3,2,2-e n,2,1-e 3,3,1-e	2,2,2,1-e n,1,1,1-e 3,2,1,1-(a,b) 3,2,1,1-(a,c) 3,2,1,1-(c,d)	2,2,1,1,1-(a,b) 2,2,1,1,1-(c,d) 3,1,1,1,1-(a,b) 2,1,1,1,1-e	1,1,1,1,1,1-e	None

Table: Intrinsic Linking of 1 Deficient Graphs.

k	1	2	3	4	5	6	≥ 7
linked	7-e	4,4-e	4,3,1-e 3,3,2-e 4,2,2-e	2,2,2,2-e 3,2,1,1-(b,c) 4,2,1,1-e 3,3,1,1-e 3,2,2,1-e	2,2,1,1,1-(b,c) 3,1,1,1,1-(b,c) 4,1,1,1,1-e 3,2,1,1,1-e 2,2,2,1,1-e	2,1,1,1,1,1-e	All
not linked	6-e	n,3-e	3,2,2-e n,2,1-e 3,3,1-e	2,2,2,1-e n,1,1,1-e 3,2,1,1-(a,b) 3,2,1,1-(a,c) 3,2,1,1-(c,d)	2,2,1,1,1-(a,b) 2,2,1,1,1-(c,d) 3,1,1,1,1-(a,b) 2,1,1,1,1-e	1,1,1,1,1,1-e	None

Table: Intrinsic Linking of 1 Deficient Graphs.

k	1	2	3	4	5	6	≥ 7
linked	7-e	4,4-e	4,3,1-e 3,3,2-e 4,2,2-e	2,2,2,2-e 3,2,1,1-(b,c) 4,2,1,1-e 3,3,1,1-e 3,2,2,1-e	2,2,1,1,1-(b,c) 3,1,1,1,1-(b,c) 4,1,1,1,1-e 3,2,1,1,1-e 2,2,2,1,1-e	2,1,1,1,1,1-e	All
not linked	6-e	n,3-e	3,2,2-e n,2,1-e 3,3,1-e	2,2,2,1-e n,1,1,1-e 3,2,1,1-(a,b) 3,2,1,1-(a,c) 3,2,1,1-(c,d)	2,2,1,1,1-(a,b) 2,2,1,1,1-(c,d) 3,1,1,1,1-(a,b) 2,1,1,1,1-e	1,1,1,1,1,1-e	None

Table: Intrinsic Linking of 1 Deficient Graphs.

k	1	2	3	4	5	6	≥ 7
linked	7-e	4,4-e	4,3,1-e 3,3,2-e 4,2,2-e	2,2,2,2-e 3,2,1,1-(b,c) 4,2,1,1-e 3,3,1,1-e 3,2,2,1-e	2,2,1,1,1-(b,c) 3,1,1,1,1-(b,c) 4,1,1,1,1-e 3,2,1,1,1-e 2,2,2,1,1-e	2,1,1,1,1,1-e	All
not linked	6-e	n,3-e	3,2,2-e n,2,1-e 3,3,1-e	2,2,2,1-e n,1,1,1-e 3,2,1,1-(a,b) 3,2,1,1-(a,c) 3,2,1,1-(c,d)	2,2,1,1,1-(a,b) 2,2,1,1,1-(c,d) 3,1,1,1,1-(a,b) 2,1,1,1,1-e	1,1,1,1,1,1-e	None

Table: Intrinsic Linking of 1 Deficient Graphs.

k	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	≥ 8
knotted	8-e	5,5-e	3,3,3-e 4,3,2-e 4,4,1-e	3,2,2,2-e 4,2,2,1-e 3,3,2,1-e 4,3,1,1-e	2,2,2,2,1-e 3,2,1,1,1-(b,c) 4,2,1,1,1-e 3,3,1,1,1-e 3,2,2,1,1-e	2,2,1,1,1,1-(b,c) 3,1,1,1,1,1-(b,c) 3,2,1,1,1,1-e 2,2,2,1,1,1-e 4,1,1,1,1,1-e	2,1,1,1,1,1,1-e	All
not knotted	7-e	n,4-e	3,3,2-e n,2,2-e n,3,1-e	3,3,1,1-e 2,2,2,2-e 3,2,2,1-e n,2,1,1-e	3,2,1,1,1-(c,d) 3,2,1,1,1-(a,b) 3,2,1,1,1-(a,c) 2,2,2,1,1-e n,1,1,1,1-e	2,2,1,1,1,1-(a,b) 2,2,1,1,1,1-(c,d) 3,1,1,1,1,1-(a,b) 2,1,1,1,1,1-e	1,1,1,1,1,1,1-e	None

Table: Intrinsic knotting of 1 deficient graphs.

Thank You