

8. E. Noether, *Invariante Variationsprobleme*, Nachr. Konig. Gesell. Wissen. Gottingen, Math.-Phys. Kl. (1918), 235–257 (see *Transport Theory and Stat. Phys.* 1 (1971), 186–207 for an English translation).

9. P. J. Olver, *Applications of Lie groups to differential equations*, Graduate Texts in Math., vol. 107, Springer-Verlag, New York, 1986.

10. L. V. Ovsiannikov, *Group analysis of differential equations*, Academic Press, New York, 1982.

11. F. Schwarz, *Automatically determining symmetries of partial differential equations*, *Computing* 34 (1985), 91–106.

PETER J. OLVER  
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

BULLETIN (New Series) OF THE  
AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY  
Volume 19, Number 2, October 1988  
©1988 American Mathematical Society  
0273-0979/88 \$1.00 + \$.25 per page

*Knots*, by Gerhard Burde and Heiner Zieschang. DeGruyter Studies in Mathematics, vol. 5, Walter DeGruyter, Berlin, New York, 1985, x+399 pp., \$49.95. ISBN 0-89925-014-9

*On knots*, by Louis H. Kauffman. *Annals of Mathematics Studies*, vol. 115, Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J., 1987, xv+480 pp., \$50.00 (\$18.95 paperback). ISBN 0-691-08434-3

The central problem in knot and link theory is to distinguish link types via computable invariants. Figure 1 shows an example. For 75 years the two knots in Figure 1 were thought to represent distinct knot types, until in 1974 it was discovered that a totally unmotivated but very simple change in the projection takes the left picture to the right [P]. If we cannot find such a change, how can we be sure that two knots are distinct?

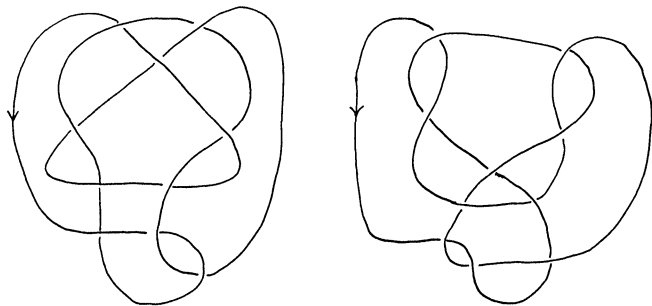


FIGURE 1

---

This review was written when the author was visiting the University of Paris VII. Partial support and the hospitality of the Mathematics Department during that visit are gratefully acknowledged.