1108-57-487 **Kate Petersen*** (petersen@math.fsu.edu). *Knots and their A-polynomials.* Preliminary report. The A-polynomial is a 2-variable polynomial which encodes how the length of the meridian and longitude change in deformations of the knot complement. It defines a complex curve, and geometric data about this complex curve can be read from the associated Newton polygon. For example, Baker famously proved that the genus of the curve is at most the number of integral points in the interior of the Newton polygon. I'll discuss the association between the geometry of the knot complement and the A-polynomial curve, focusing on what data we can see from the Newton polygon and on the specific case of 2-bridge knots. (Received January 19, 2015)