

### Question 10

A closed surface with Euler characteristic  $\chi$  is to be given a regular subdivision with  $F$  faces,  $V$  vertices and  $E$  edges. Each face of the subdivision is to be a  $j$ -gon, with 5 faces meeting at each vertex.

- (i) Write down a formula connecting  $F$ ,  $j$  and  $V$ . [1]
- (ii) Write down a formula connecting  $F$ ,  $j$  and  $E$ . [1]
- (iii) Write down a formula connecting  $F$ ,  $j$  and  $\chi$ . [1]
- (iv) Hence find all possible values for  $F$ ,  $V$  and  $E$  in regular subdivisions of this type when
  - (a)  $\chi = 2$ ;
  - (b)  $\chi = 1$ ;
  - (c)  $\chi = 0$ ;
  - (d)  $\chi = -1$ . [8]

### Question 11

- (i) Reduce the edge equation  $abcab^{-1} = 1$  to canonical form. Hence or otherwise classify the surface it defines as one of the following:

$$D^2, 2D^2, \mathbb{RP}^2, \mathbb{RP}^2 \# D^2, 2\mathbb{RP}^2, 2\mathbb{RP}^2 \# D^2. [4]$$

- (ii) Reduce the edge equation  $ab^{-1}cd^{-1}a^{-1}bc^{-1}d = 1$  to canonical form. Hence or otherwise write the surface it defines as one of the following:

$$T^2, \mathbb{RP}^2, 2T^2, \mathbb{RP}^2 \# D^2, 2\mathbb{RP}^2, 3\mathbb{RP}^2, 4\mathbb{RP}^2. [3]$$

- (iii) Reduce the simultaneous edge equations

$$abac = 1, \quad cded = 1, \quad efgf^{-1} = 1$$

to canonical form. Hence or otherwise write the surface it defines as one of the following:

$$\mathbb{RP}^2, \mathbb{RP}^2 \# D^2, \mathbb{RP}^2 \# 2D^2, 2\mathbb{RP}^2 \# D^2, 2\mathbb{RP}^2 \# 2D^2. [4]$$

### Question 12

We shall say that two surfaces  $M$  and  $N$  are equivalent (and write  $M \sim N$ ) if and only if there exists an integer  $p$  such that  $M \# p\mathbb{RP}^2 = N \# p\mathbb{RP}^2$ . You may assume without proof that  $\sim$  is an equivalence relation.

- (i) Show that  $T^2 \sim 2\mathbb{RP}^2$ . [3]
- (ii) Show that if  $m$  and  $d$  are integers with  $m \geq 1$ , then
 
$$mT^2 \# dD^2 \sim 2m\mathbb{RP}^2 \# dD^2. [3]$$
- (iii) Show that the only surface equivalent to the sphere  $S^2$  is  $S^2$  itself.  
 [Hint: assume  $X \sim S^2$ , where  $X = aT^2 \# b\mathbb{RP}^2 \# dD^2$ .] [3]
- (iv) Show that the only surface equivalent to  $\mathbb{RP}^2$  is  $\mathbb{RP}^2$  itself. [2]