# Euler characteristic. Orientatability

Sasha Patotski

Cornell University

ap744@cornell.edu

November 30, 2014

Suppose  $\Sigma$  is a surface, and G is an embedded graph. Then the Euler characteristic  $\chi(\Sigma) := V - E + F$  is correctly defined.

Sketch of a proof:

Suppose  $\Sigma$  is a surface, and G is an embedded graph. Then the Euler characteristic  $\chi(\Sigma) := V - E + F$  is correctly defined.

#### Sketch of a proof:

Any polygon can be triangulated.

Suppose  $\Sigma$  is a surface, and G is an embedded graph. Then the Euler characteristic  $\chi(\Sigma) := V - E + F$  is correctly defined.

## Sketch of a proof:

Any polygon can be triangulated.

Euler characteristic stays the same.

Suppose  $\Sigma$  is a surface, and G is an embedded graph. Then the Euler characteristic  $\chi(\Sigma) := V - E + F$  is correctly defined.

## Sketch of a proof:

Any polygon can be triangulated.

Euler characteristic stays the same.

Euler characteristic is invariant under barycentric subdivision (refinement).



Suppose  $\Sigma$  is a surface, and G is an embedded graph. Then the Euler characteristic  $\chi(\Sigma) := V - E + F$  is correctly defined.

## Sketch of a proof:

Any polygon can be triangulated.

Euler characteristic stays the same.

Euler characteristic is invariant under barycentric subdivision (refinement).



Euler characteristic is invariant under **coarsening**.

A **coarsening** of a triangulation T of  $\Sigma$  is 2-cell decomposition of  $\Sigma$  in which each 2-cell is a union of 2-cells from T.

A **coarsening** of a triangulation T of  $\Sigma$  is 2-cell decomposition of  $\Sigma$  in which each 2-cell is a union of 2-cells from T.

Euler characteristic is invariant under coarsening.

A **coarsening** of a triangulation T of  $\Sigma$  is 2-cell decomposition of  $\Sigma$  in which each 2-cell is a union of 2-cells from T.

Euler characteristic is invariant under coarsening.

Idea: have two triangulations  $T_1$  and  $T_2$ . We want to find a 2-cell decomposition, which is coarsening of some refinement of  $T_1$  and is approximating  $T_2$ .

A **coarsening** of a triangulation T of  $\Sigma$  is 2-cell decomposition of  $\Sigma$  in which each 2-cell is a union of 2-cells from T.

Euler characteristic is invariant under coarsening.

Idea: have two triangulations  $T_1$  and  $T_2$ . We want to find a 2-cell decomposition, which is coarsening of some refinement of  $T_1$  and is approximating  $T_2$ .

This would finish the proof.

A **coarsening** of a triangulation T of  $\Sigma$  is 2-cell decomposition of  $\Sigma$  in which each 2-cell is a union of 2-cells from T.

Euler characteristic is invariant under coarsening.

Idea: have two triangulations  $T_1$  and  $T_2$ . We want to find a 2-cell decomposition, which is coarsening of some refinement of  $T_1$  and is approximating  $T_2$ .

This would finish the proof.

**Exercise:** compute Euler characteristic of  $\mathbb{R}P^2$ ,  $K^2$ ,  $T^2$ ,  $M^2$ .

# Attaching a Möbius strip

#### Attaching a handle:



# Attaching a Möbius strip

### Attaching a handle:



#### Attaching a Möbius band:



# **Question:** How does $\chi(\Sigma)$ change when attaching a handle? When attaching a Möbius strip?

**Question:** How does  $\chi(\Sigma)$  change when attaching a handle? When attaching a Möbius strip?

If  $\Sigma$  is  $\Sigma'$  with attached Möbius band, then

$$\chi(\Sigma) = \chi(\Sigma') + 1$$

**Question:** How does  $\chi(\Sigma)$  change when attaching a handle? When attaching a Möbius strip?

If  $\Sigma$  is  $\Sigma'$  with attached Möbius band, then

$$\chi(\Sigma) = \chi(\Sigma') + 1$$

If  $\Sigma$  is  $\Sigma''$  with attached handle, then

$$\chi(\Sigma) = \chi(\Sigma'') + 2$$

A **triangulation** of a surface  $\Sigma$  is an embedding of a graph G into  $\Sigma$  such that all faces are triangles.

# Definition

A triangulation is **orientable** if all faces can be oriented in a **coherent** way:



# Definition

Similarly for any 2-cell decomposition of  $\Sigma$ .

Sasha Patotski (Cornell University)

Euler characteristic. Orientatability

November 30, 2014 6 / 10

Surface  $\Sigma$  is called **orientable** if there exists orientable triangulation of  $\Sigma$ .

э

Surface  $\Sigma$  is called **orientable** if there exists orientable triangulation of  $\Sigma$ .

### Theorem

The following are equivalent:

- Σ is orientable;
- 2 any triangulation is orientable;
- **3** any 2-cell decomposition is orientable.

The following are equivalent:

- Σ is orientable;
- any triangulation is orientable;
- **3** any 2-cell decomposition is orientable.

"Proof:"

The following are equivalent:

- Σ is orientable;
- any triangulation is orientable;

**3** any 2-cell decomposition is orientable.

"Proof:"

```
Easy to see 2 \Leftrightarrow 3 and 2 \Rightarrow 1.
```

The following are equivalent:

- Σ is orientable;
- any triangulation is orientable;

**3** any 2-cell decomposition is orientable.

#### "Proof:"

```
Easy to see 2 \Leftrightarrow 3 and 2 \Rightarrow 1.
```

Orientability is invariant under barycentric subdivision.

The following are equivalent:

- Σ is orientable;
- any triangulation is orientable;

**3** any 2-cell decomposition is orientable.

#### "Proof:"

```
Easy to see 2 \Leftrightarrow 3 and 2 \Rightarrow 1.
```

Orientability is invariant under barycentric subdivision.

Orientability is invariant under coarsening.

# Which of the following surfaces are orientable?



#### Lemma

Sphere with one handle and one Möbius band is homeomorphic to a sphere with 3 Möbius bands.

# **Proof:**

