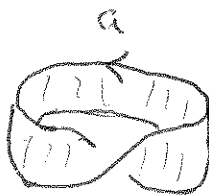
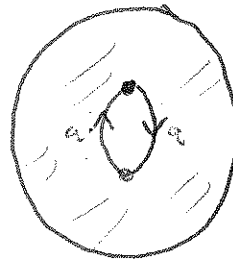
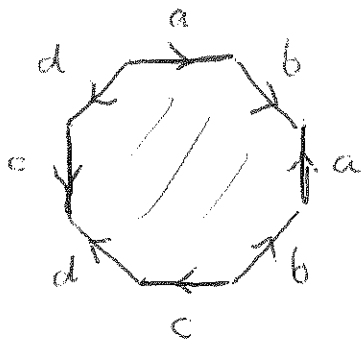
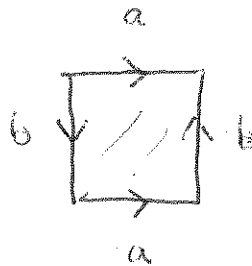
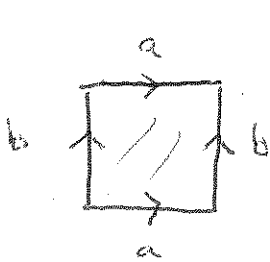


# Exercises For Surface Classification

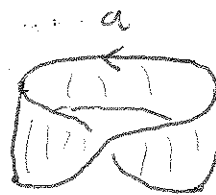
Michael A. Hall

October 21, 2012

**Exercise 1** Describe the surface that is the result of each identification below.



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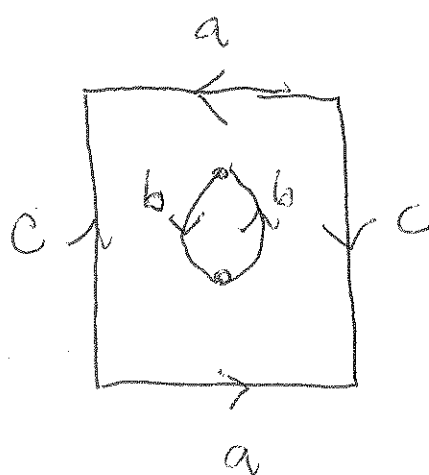
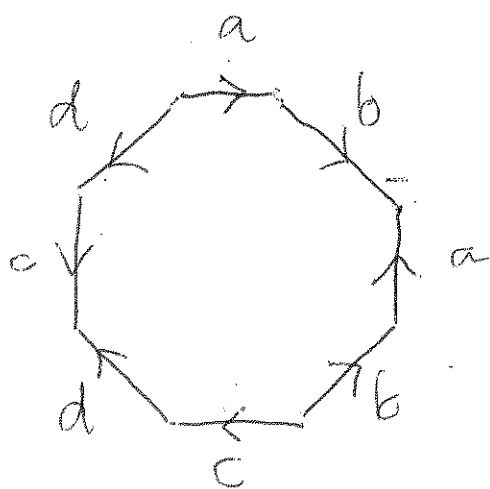
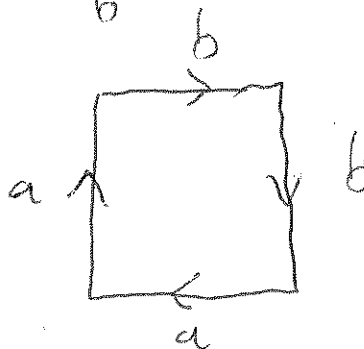
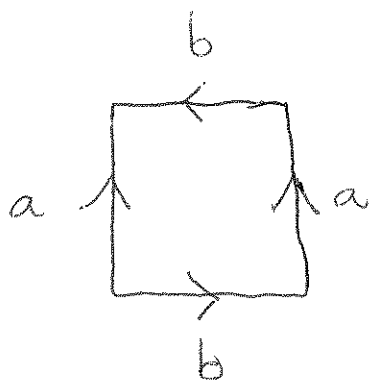
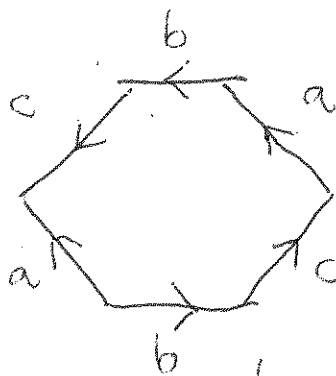


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# Orientability

Informally, we say that a surface is *orientable* if whenever you draw an  $\mathcal{R}$  on it and then move the  $\mathcal{R}$  around, returning to its original position, it always looks like an  $\mathcal{R}$  (and not like a  $\overline{\mathcal{R}}$ ). The surface is said to be *nonorientable* if it is possible to move an  $\mathcal{R}$  around to get a  $\overline{\mathcal{R}}$ .

**Exercise** Which of the surfaces below are orientable, and which are non-orientable?

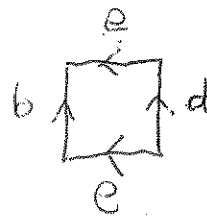
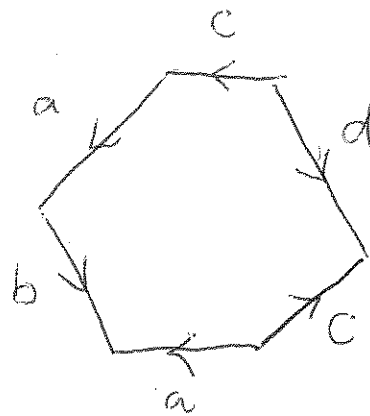
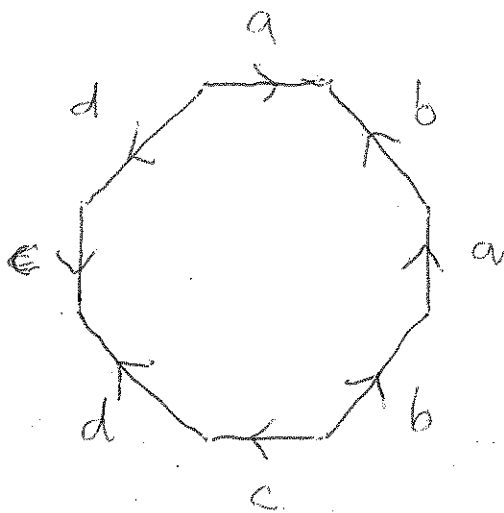
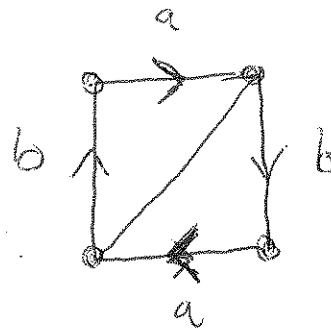
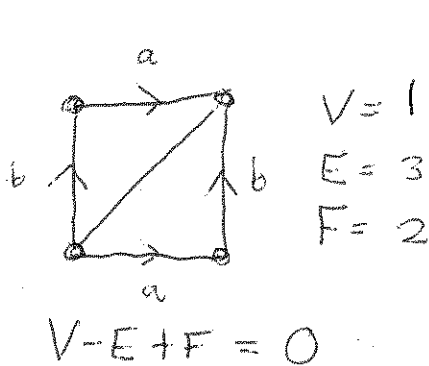


## Euler Number

The Euler number of a graph  $G$ , which we denote  $\chi(G)$ , is defined to be the number of vertices ( $V$ ) minus the number of edges ( $E$ ) plus the number of faces ( $F$ ):

$$\chi(G) = V - E + F.$$

**Exercise** For each graph (which lives on a surface), compute the Euler number  $V - E + F$ :



**Exercise** What is the effect on the Euler characteristic of zipping in a perforation, handle, crosshandle, or crosscap? (See the other handout.)

