

ARE THERE OTHER PLATONIC SOLIDS?
 i.e. ARE THERE OTHER CW-STRUCTURES
 ON S^2 IN WHICH EACH VERTEX x
 HAS q EDGES AND EACH FACE
 HAS p EDGES (SIDES) FOR SOME
 p AND q .

$V = C_0 = \#$ OF VERTICES OR 0-CELLS

$E = C_1 = \#$ OF EDGES OR 1-CELLS

$F = C_2 = \#$ " FACES " 2-CELLS

$2E = qV$ AND $2E = pF$

$\chi = V - E + F = E \left(\frac{2}{q} - 1 + \frac{2}{p} \right) = 2$

HENCE $\frac{2}{q} + \frac{2}{p} - 1 > 0$ WITH $p, q \geq 2$

THE ONLY (p, q) FOR WHICH THIS
 HOLDS ARE THE ONES WE KNOW
 ABOUT, NAMELY

$(p, q) = (3, 3)$ TETRAHEDRON

$(p, q) = (4, 3)$ CUBE

$(p, g) = (3, 4)$ ICHAHEDRON

$(p, g) = (3, 5)$ ICOSAHEDRON

$(p, g) = (5, 3)$ DODECAHEDRON

VARIATION: REPLACE S^2

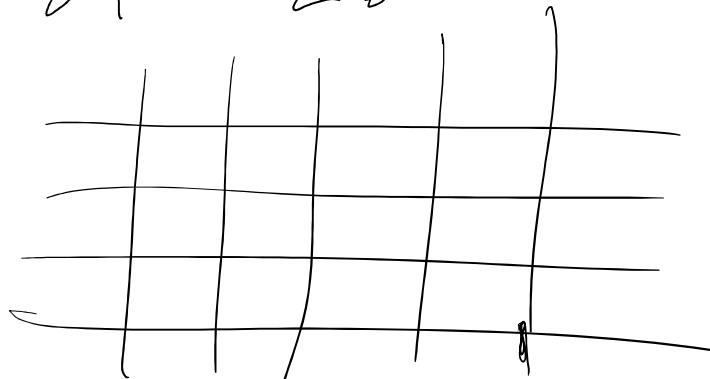
BY THE TORUS. THEN WE

FIND $\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{g} = 1$ FOR $p, g \geq 3$

$(p, g) = (4, 4), (6, 3)$ OR $(3, 6)$

IN EACH THERE ARE
INFINITELY MANY POSSIBLE
VALUES OF E_0

$(p, g) = (4, 4)$



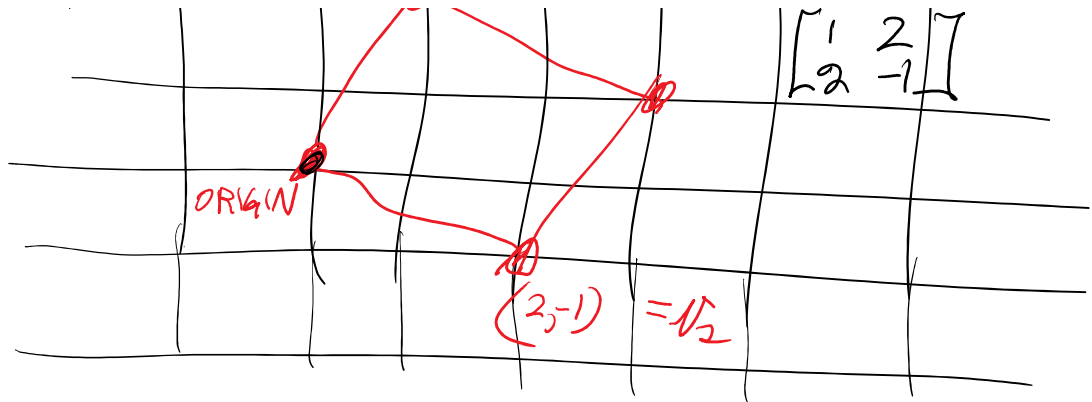
WE CAN COVER ALL OF \mathbb{R}^2
THIS WAY.

CHOOSE A SUBGRP $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$
THAT PRESERVES THIS
TESSELLATION

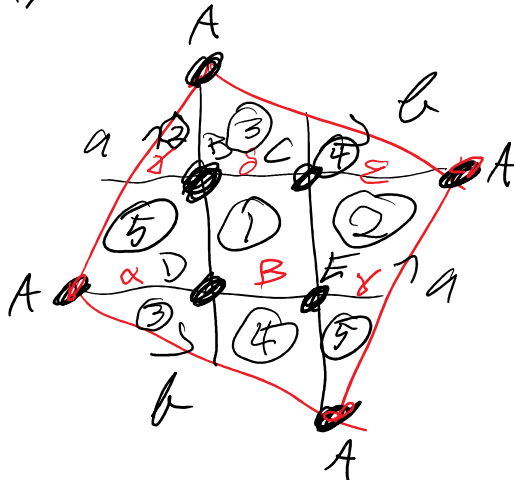
EXAMPLE



EXAMPLE



α, β GENERATE SUCH A SUBGROUP Γ
 OF \mathbb{R}^2 , Γ ACTS FREELY
 BY TRANSLATION AND
 \mathbb{R}^2/Γ IS A TORUS



WE GET CW-STR
 ON TORUS

5 VERTICES

10 EDGES

a, b, c, d, e

s, t, u, v, w

5 FACES

$1, 2, 3, 4, 5$

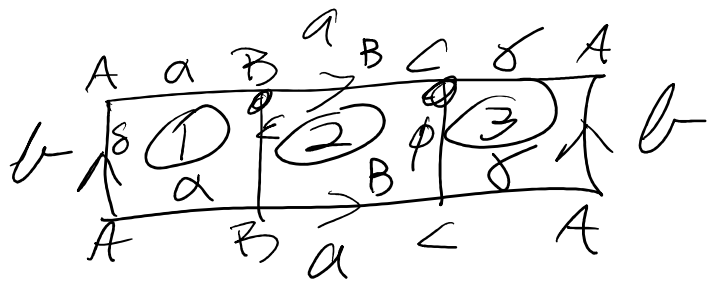
$$\chi = 5 - 10 + 5 = 0$$

THERE INFINITELY MANY,
 SUCH SUBGROUPS

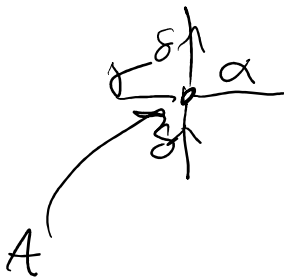
ANOTHER EXAMPLE

$$v_1 = (3, 0), \quad v_2 = (0, 1)$$

$a, \dots, 3$ VERTICES

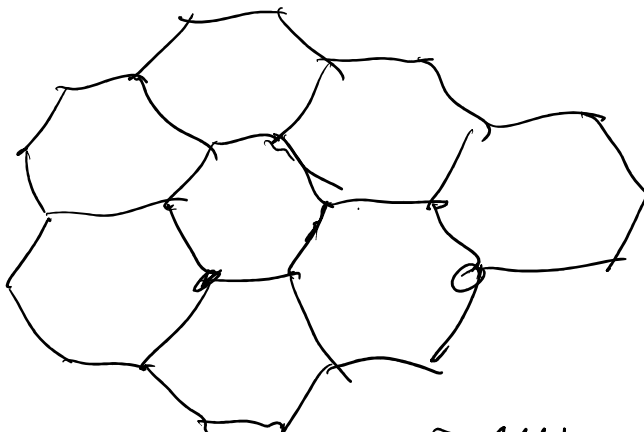


3 VERTICES
6 EDGES
3 FACES



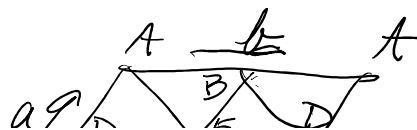
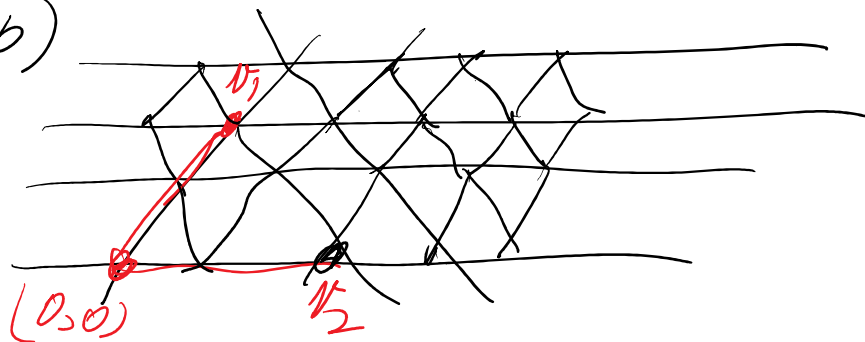
$$(b, b) = (b, 3)$$

HONEY COMB

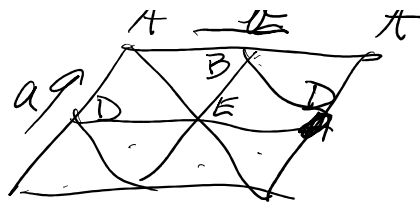


FIND FREE ABELIAN RANKS
SUBGRS OF \mathbb{R}^2 THAT
PRESERVE THIS TESSERATION

$$(p, q) = (3, 6)$$



4 VERTICES
12 EDGES



4 VERTICES

12 EDGES

8 TRIANGLE

WE COULD DO SIMILAR THINGS ON SURFACE OF GENUS > 1

FOR GENUS g , $\chi = 2 - 2g$

$$E \left(\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q} - 1 \right) = 2 - 2g$$

THERE ARE PICTURES FOR $(p, q) = (3, 7)$

HYPERBOLIC GEOMETRY

$$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{7} - 1 = \frac{14 + 6 - 21}{21} = \frac{-1}{21}$$

THERE IS CW-STRUCTURE WITH 42 EDGES ON A SURFACE OF GENUS 2.

$\{p, q\}$ IS THE SCHÄFFLI SYMBOL.

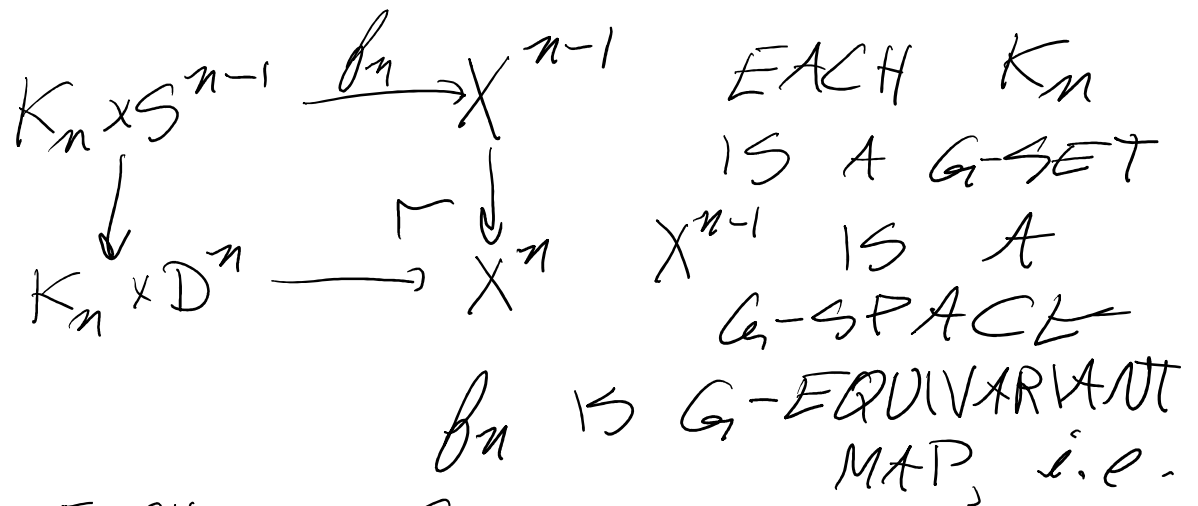
SEE "REGULAR POLYTOPES" BY H.S.M. COXETER.

NEW TOPIC: LET G BE A FINITE GROUP.

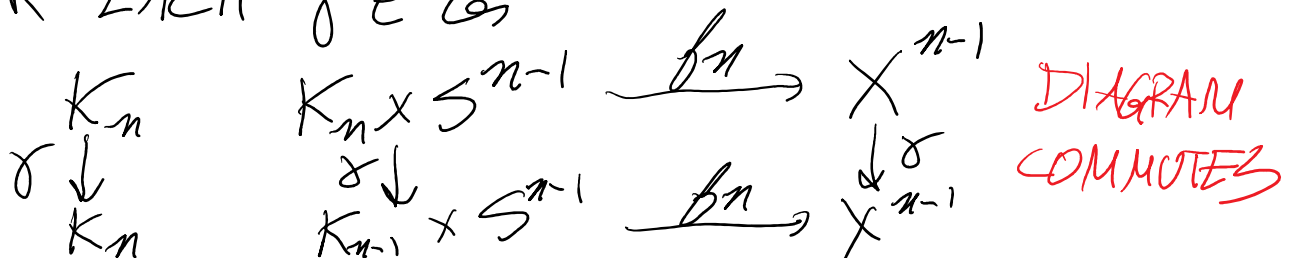
A G -SPACE X IS A TOP. SPACE WITH AN ACTION OF G .
EXAMPLE $X = S^n$, $G = C_2$ ACTING BY ANTIPODAL MAP.

DEF A G -CW COMPLEX IS A G -SPACE X CONSTRUCTED AS FOLLOWS.

$K_0 = X^0 =$ DISCRETE SET WITH A G -ACTION



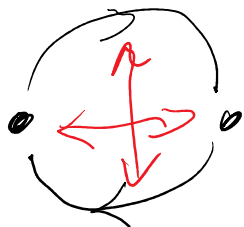
FOR EACH $\gamma \in G$



THIS IMPLIES THE PUSHOUT X_m
IS ALSO A G -SPACE.

EXAMPLE RELATED TO S^n
WITH ANTIPODAL ACTION
OF C_2 :

K_i FOR $0 \leq i \leq n$ IS THE
SET C_2 ITSELF



S_{\pm}^1

ATTACHING 2 D^2 'S
GIVES S_{\pm}^2 , ETC.

RECALL A CW STRUCTURE
ON X LEADS A CELLULAR
CHAIN COMPLEX $C(X)$

WITH $H_k(C(X)) = H_k(X)$

A G -CW COMPLEX X HAS
A CELLULAR CHAIN COMPLEX

$C_G(X)$. IT IS A
CHAIN COMPLEX OF
 $\mathbb{Z}[G]$ -MODULES

WHERE $\mathbb{Z}[G]$ DENOTES THE
GROUP RING OF G ,

THE FREE ABELIAN GROUP
GENERATED BY THE SET G .
FOR $\gamma \in G$, THE CORRESPONDING
IS DENOTED BY $[\gamma] \in \mathbb{Z}[G]$

THE MULTIPLICATION IS
DEFINED BY

$$[\gamma_1][\gamma_2] = [\gamma_1 \gamma_2]$$

MULTIPLICATION IN G .

MEET AGAIN ON ZOOM
2:00 THURSDAY AND
3:30 FRIDAY

HOMEWORK DUE BEFORE
MONDAY!