

Dart:

Given a structure K of vertices V , edges E , faces F , volumes U, \dots , a dart is a tuple $b = (v, e, f, u, \dots)$, $v \in V, e \in E, f \in F, u \in U, \dots$

Analogous to a flag of a simplicial complex, K may not be a simplicial complex, dart must contain components down to vertices

Generalized Map:

Let $n \geq 0$, an n -g-map is defined by

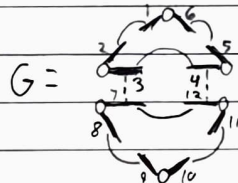
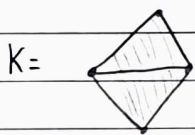
$$G = (B, \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_n)$$

B set of darts

$$\alpha_i : B \rightarrow B \text{ s.t. } \alpha_i = \alpha_i^{-1}$$

$$(\alpha_i \alpha_j) = (\alpha_i \alpha_j)^{-1} \text{ when } j \geq i+2$$

Example:



$\text{---} = \text{dart}$

$\cap = \alpha_0 \text{ link}$

$\circ = \alpha_1 \text{ link}$

$\vdots = \alpha_2 \text{ link}$

No α_i link on b

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_i(b) = b$$

	1	2	3	4	5
α_0	2	1	4	3	6
α_1	6	3	2	5	4
α_2	1	2	7	12	5

Orbit:

Given a set of permutations $\{\pi_0, \dots, \pi_k\}$ on B , the orbit of $b \in B$ wrt this set is

$$\langle \pi_0, \dots, \pi_k \rangle(b) = \{\varphi(b) : \varphi \in \langle \pi_0, \dots, \pi_k \rangle\}$$

Each α_i is a permutation over B , so...

i -cell:

Given G , n -g-map, $b \in B$ a dart, $i \in \{0, \dots, n\}$, the i -cell adjacent to b is

$$\langle \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{i-1}, \alpha_{i+1}, \dots, \alpha_n \rangle(b)$$

Example:

Same K and G , consider $b=3$

0-cell = $\{3, 2, 7, 8\}$ vertex-adjacent

1-cell = $\{3, 7, 4, 12\}$ edge-adjacent

2-cell = $\{3, 2, 1, 6, 5, 4\}$ face-adjacent

$b=10$

0-cell = $\{10, 9\}$

1-cell = $\{10, 11\}$

2-cell = $\{10, 11, 12, 7, 8, 9\}$