

Simplicial surfaces in GAP

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Lehrstuhl B für Mathematik
RWTH Aachen University

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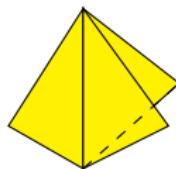
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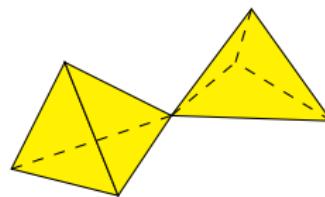
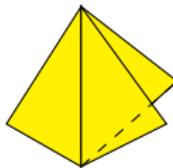
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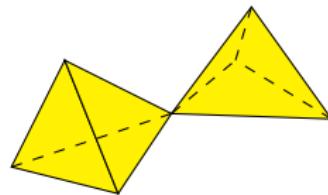
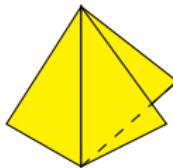
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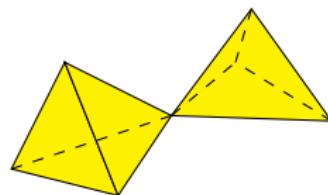
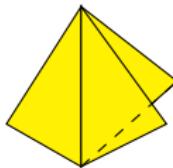


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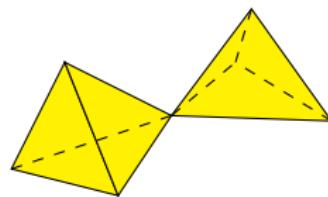
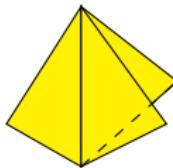


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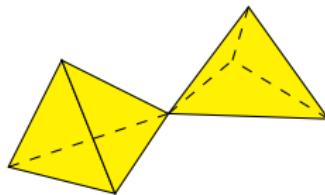
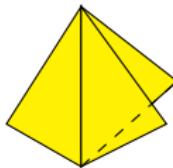


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- ~ focus on intrinsic properties
- ~ incidence geometry

Reasons for implementation in GAP

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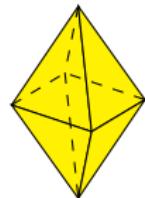
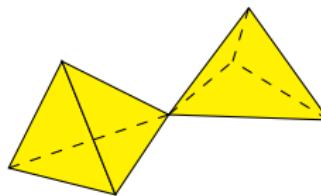
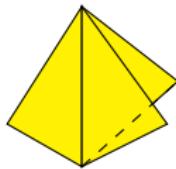
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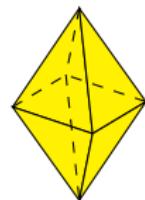
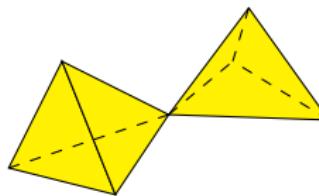
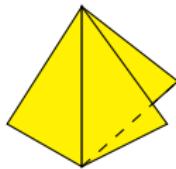
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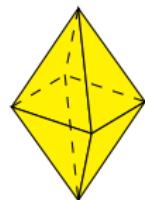
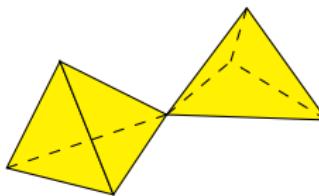
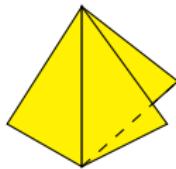
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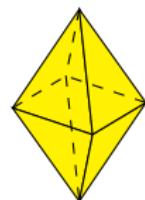
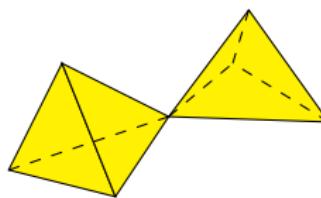
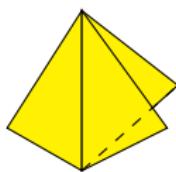
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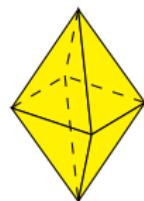
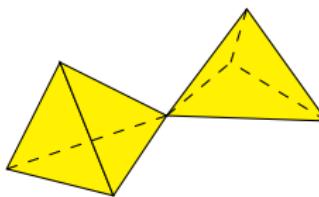
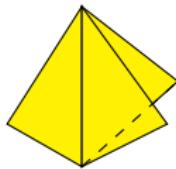
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 - we only have two dimensions but can work with colourings and foldings

Table of contents

1 General simplicial surfaces

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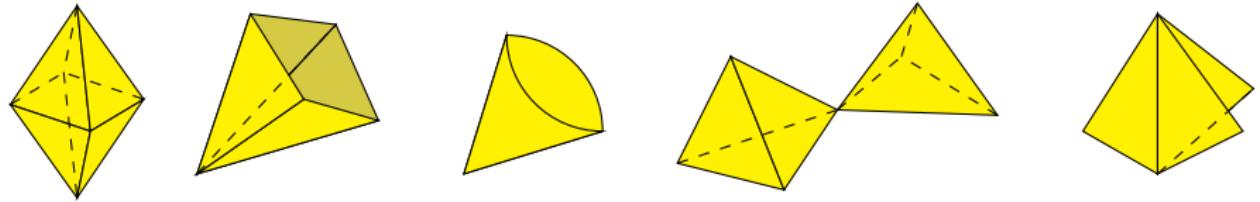
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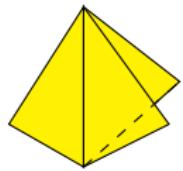
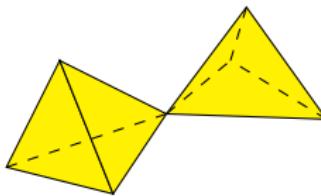
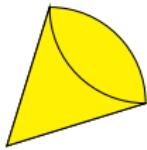
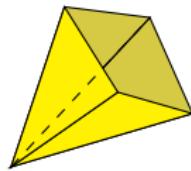
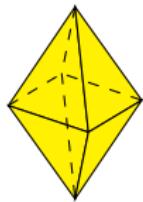
We want to describe different structures:

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Triangular complexes

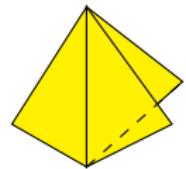
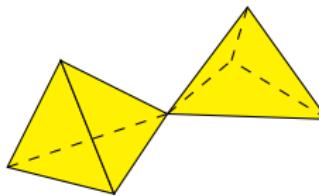
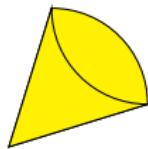
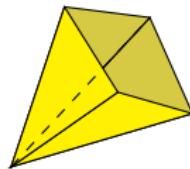
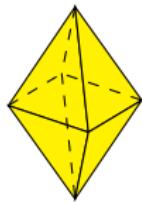
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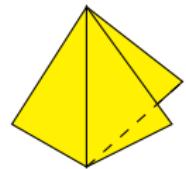
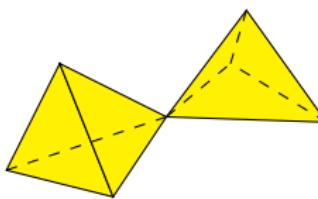
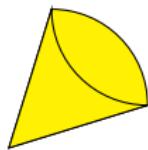
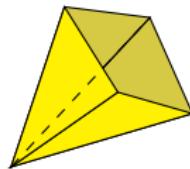
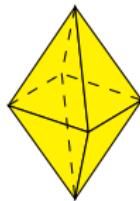


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- sets of vertices, edges and faces

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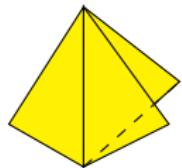
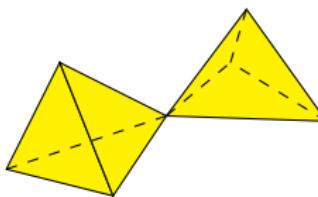
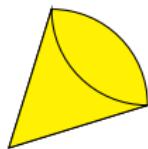
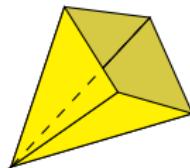
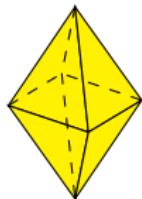


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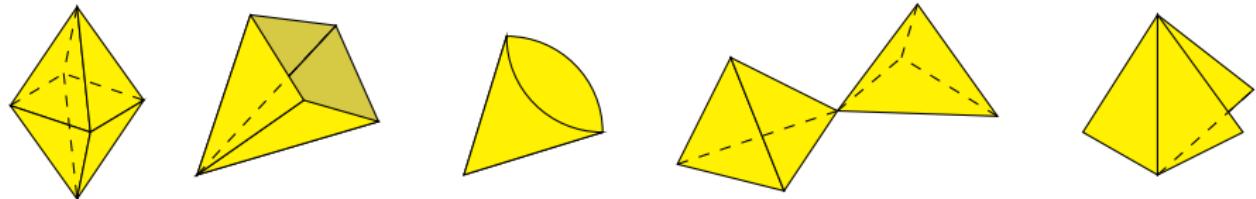


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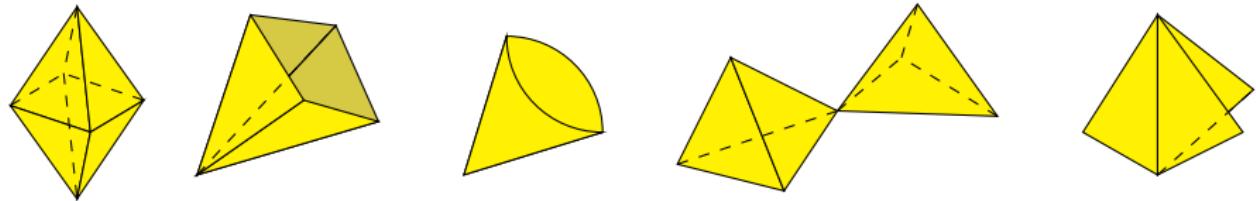


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- incidence relation between them
- every face is a triangle
- every vertex lies in an edge and every edge lies in a face

# Isomorphism testing

Incidence structures can be interpreted as coloured graphs:

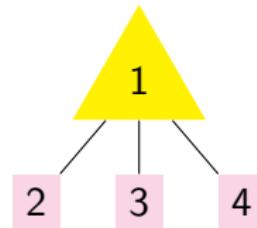
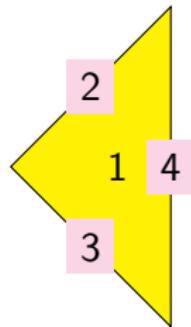
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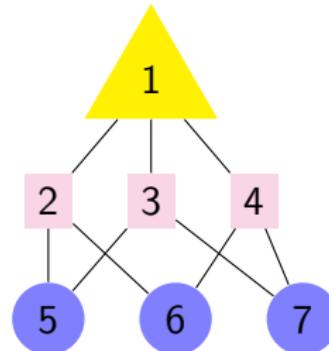
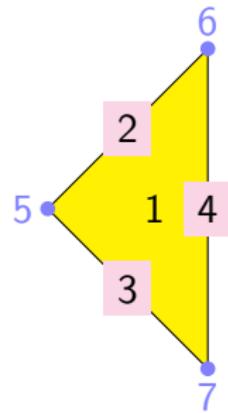
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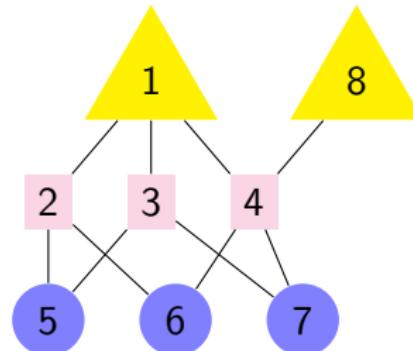
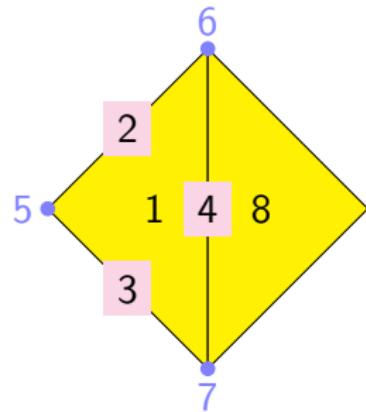
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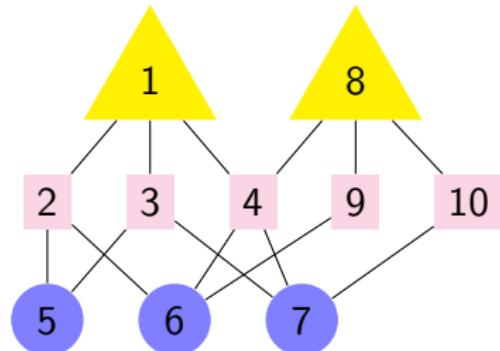
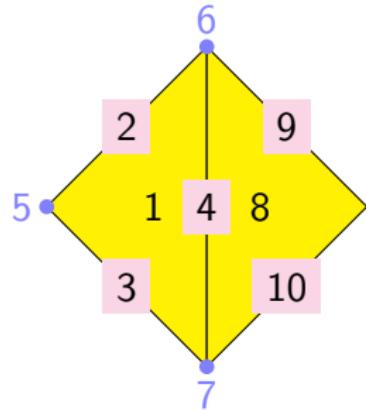
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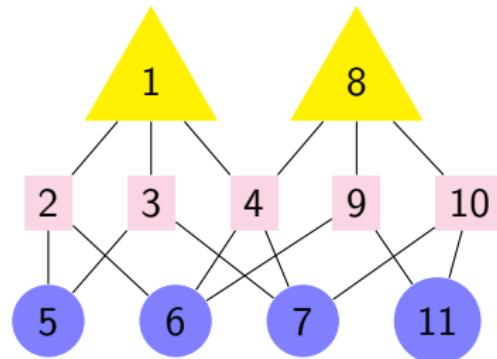
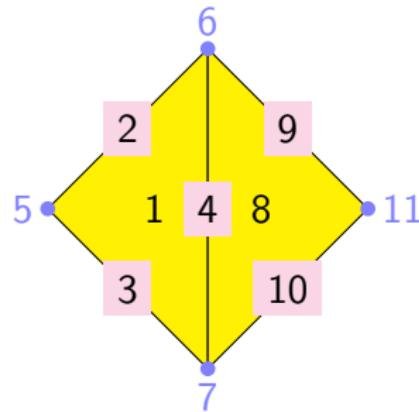
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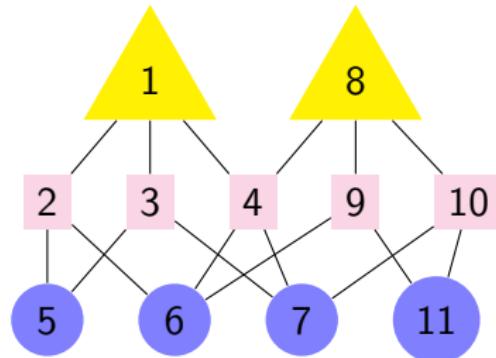
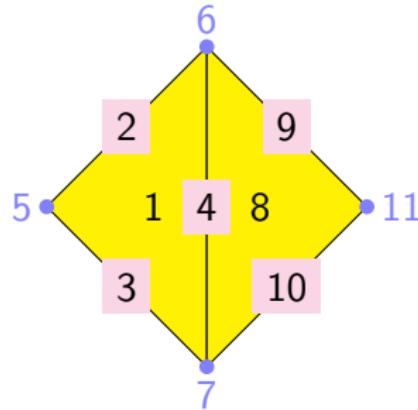
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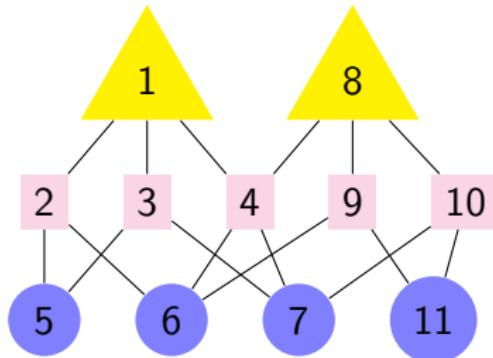
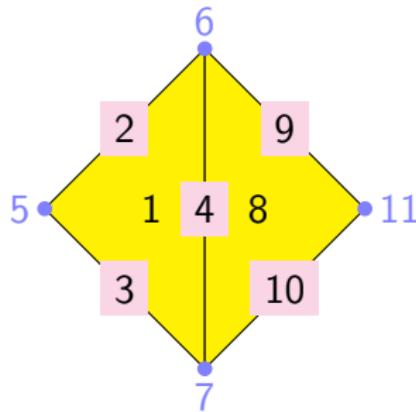
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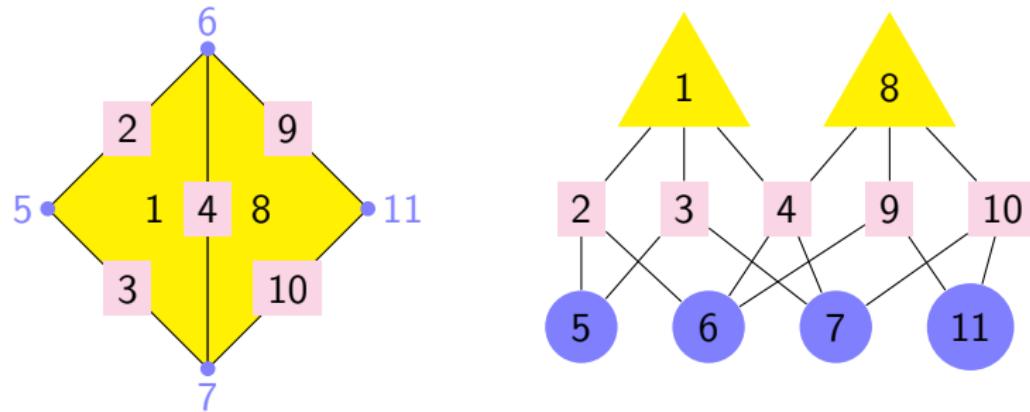
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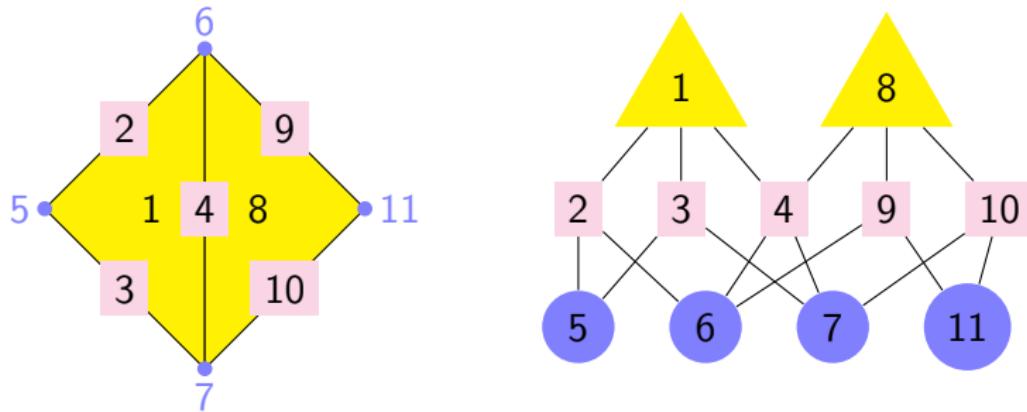
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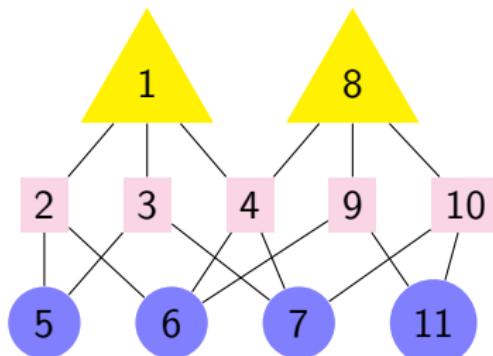
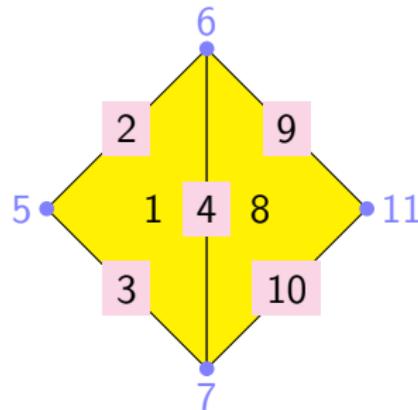
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- also returns automorphism group

# General properties

Some properties can be computed for all triangular complexes:

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- Connectivity

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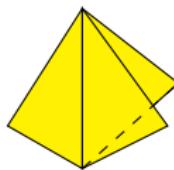
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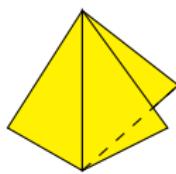


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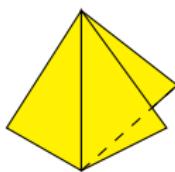
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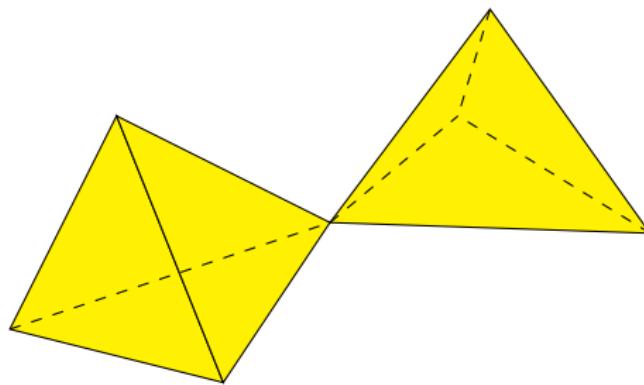
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~~ **ramified simplicial surfaces**

# Why ramified?

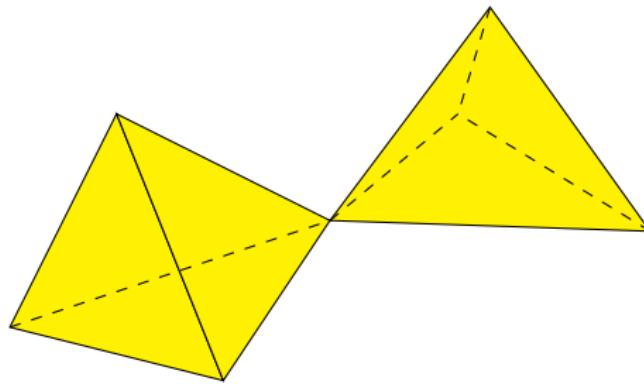
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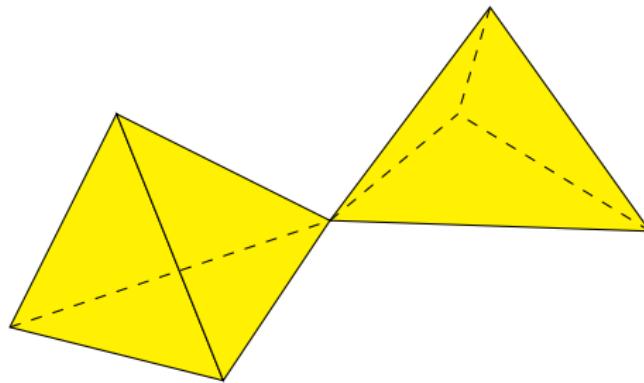
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A **simplicial surface** does not have these ramifications.

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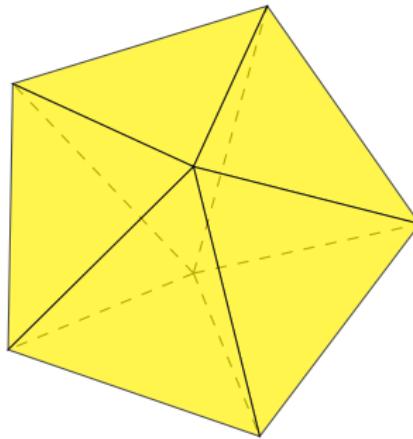
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# Table of contents

- 1 General simplicial surfaces
- 2 Edge colouring and group properties
- 3 Abstract folding

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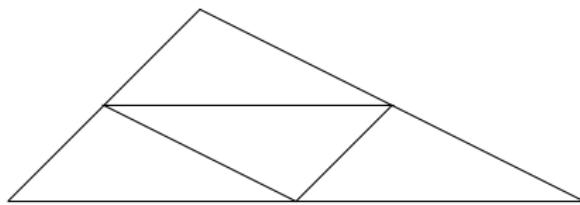
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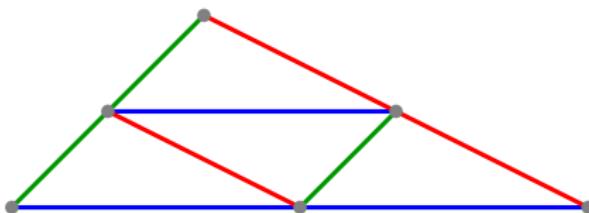
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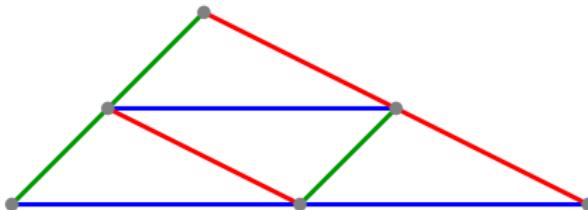
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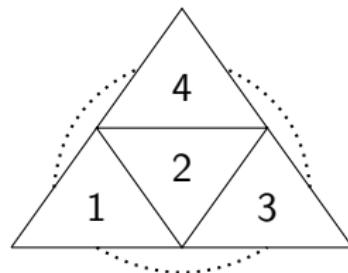
- ~~ Consider a general triangle (all side lengths different)
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# Colouring as permutation

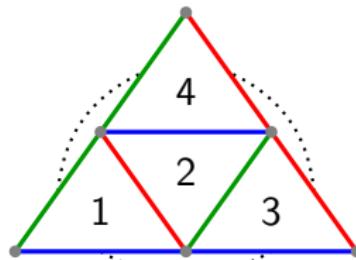
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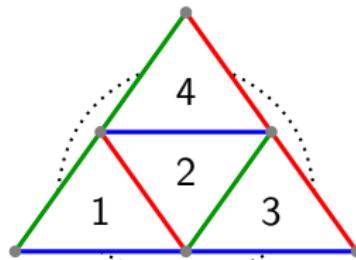
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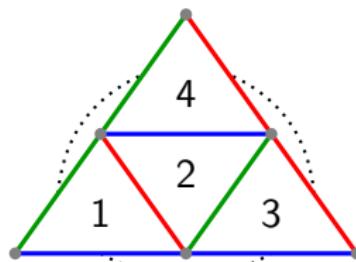
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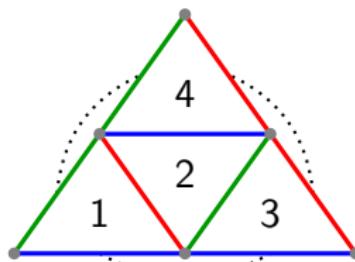
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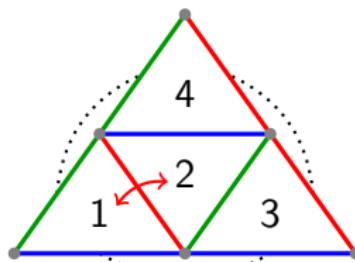


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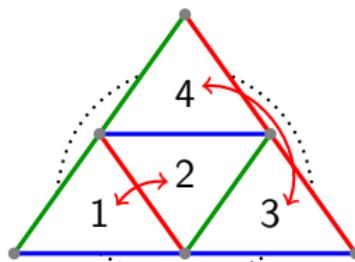
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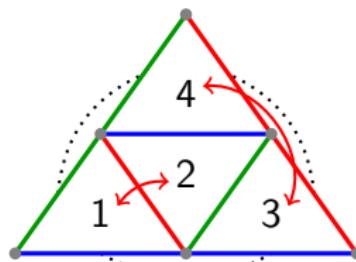
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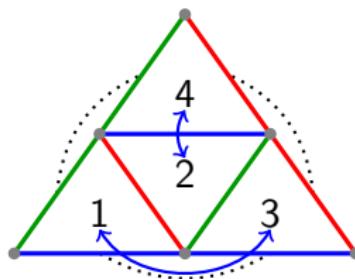


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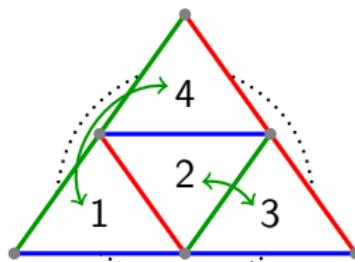


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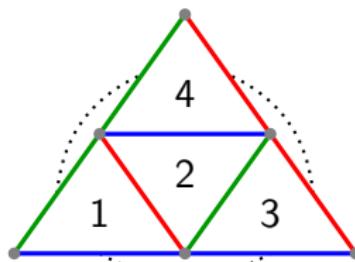


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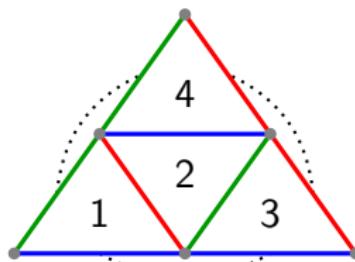


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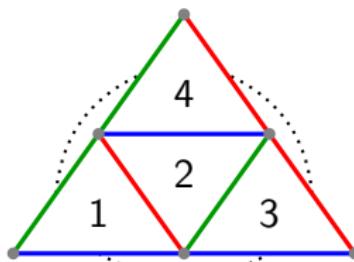


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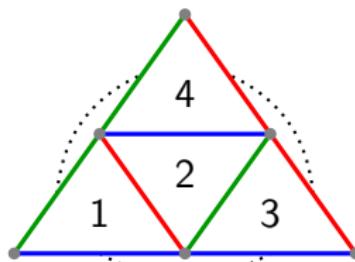


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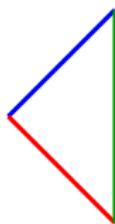
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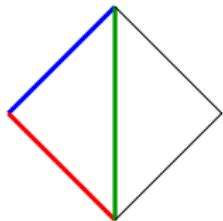
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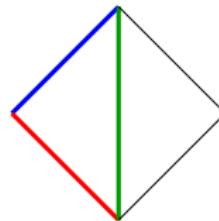
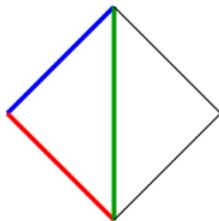
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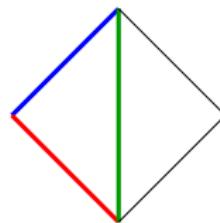
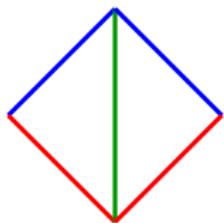
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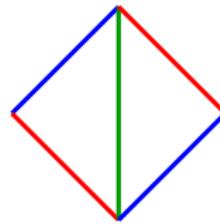
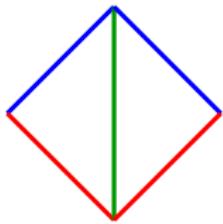
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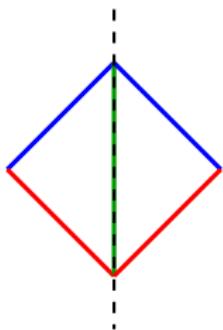
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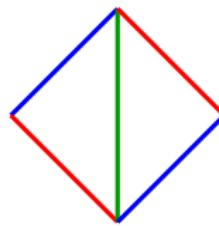


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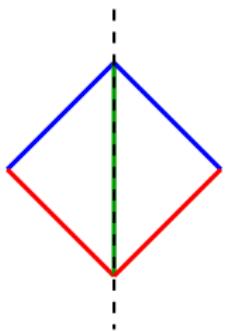


mirror (m)

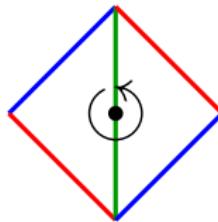


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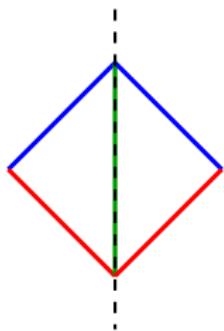
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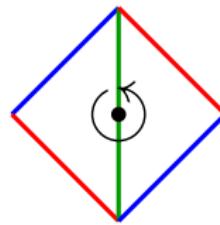
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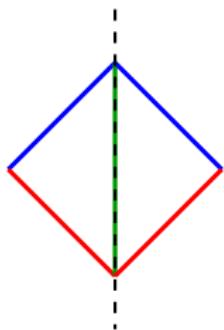


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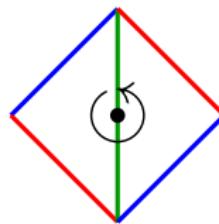
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*Permutations and mr-assignment uniquely determine the surface.*

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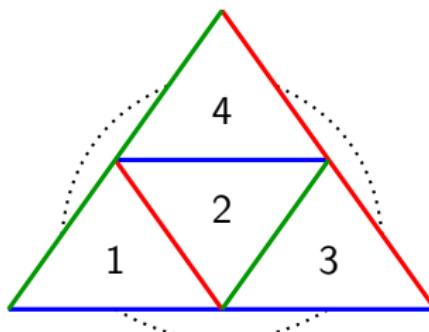
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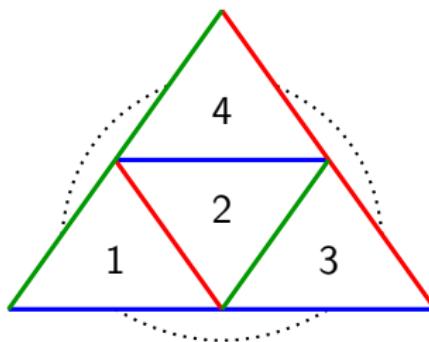


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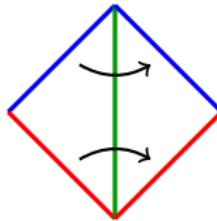
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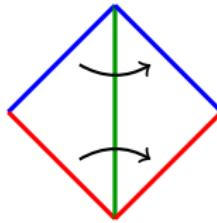
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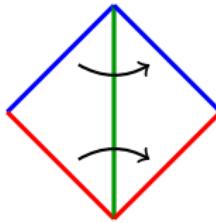
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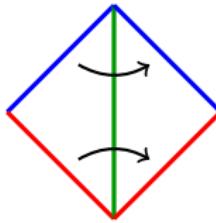
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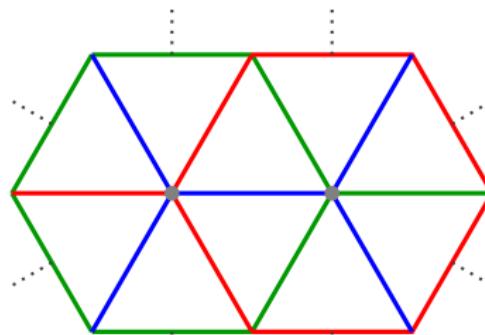
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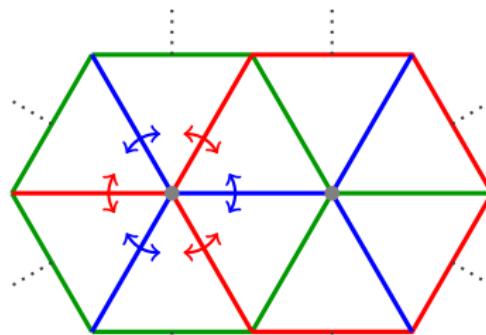
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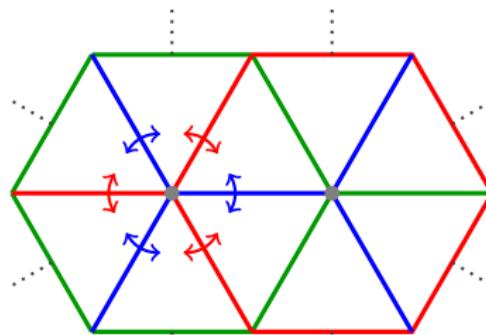
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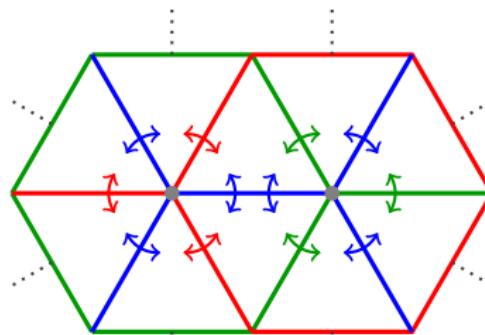
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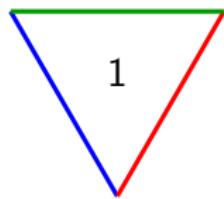
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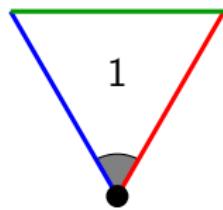


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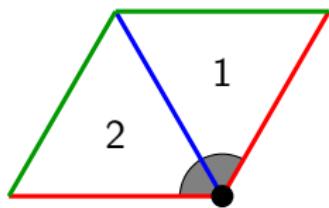


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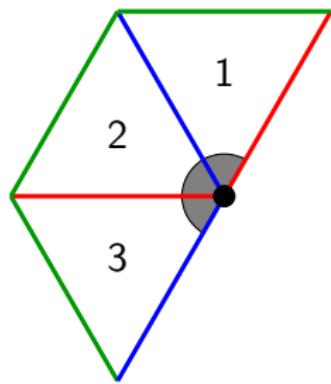


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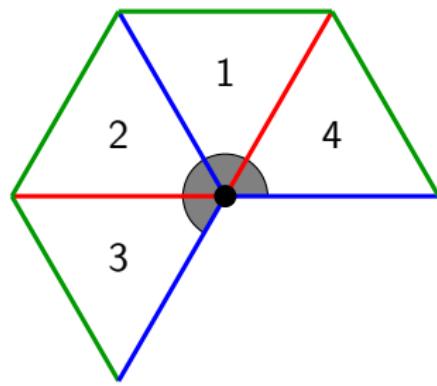


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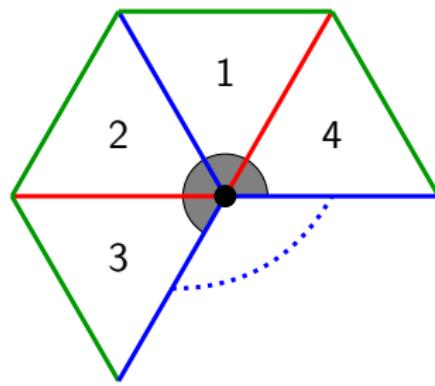


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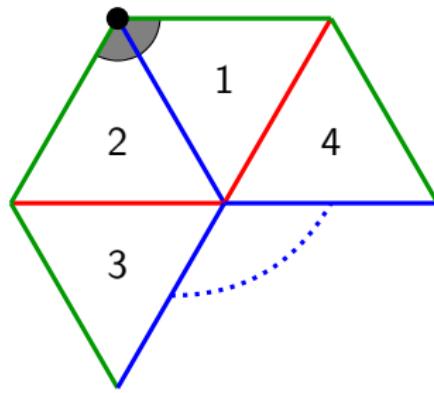


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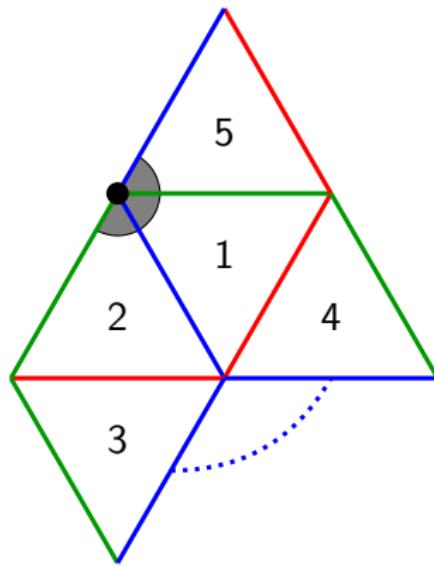


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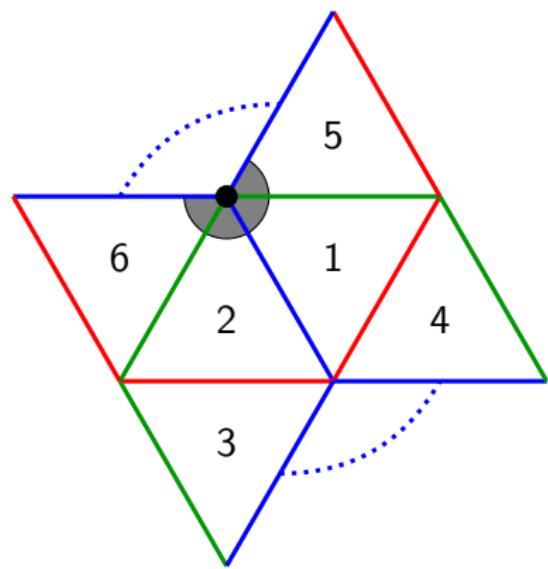


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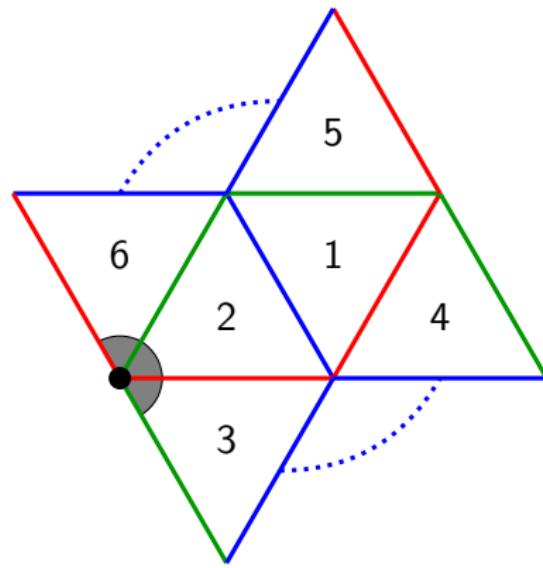


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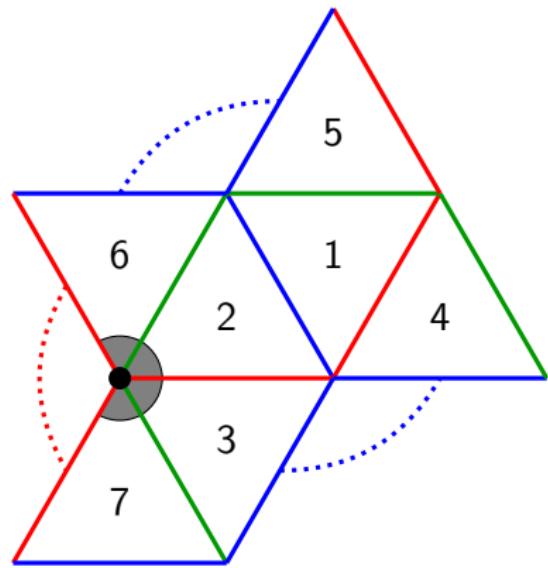


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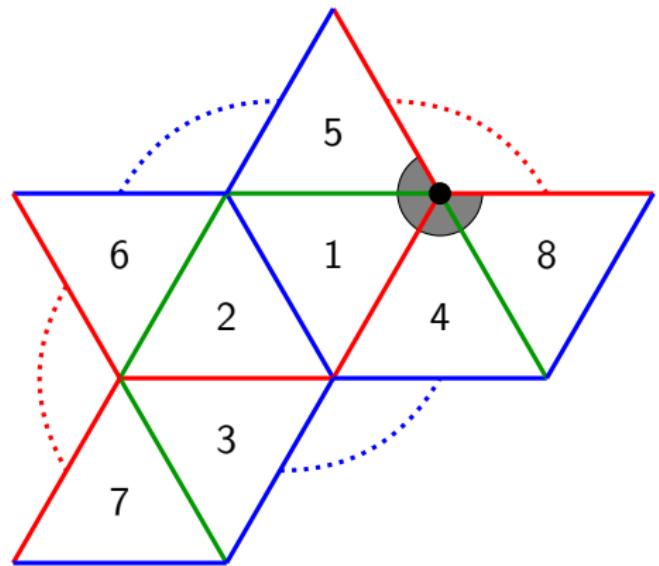


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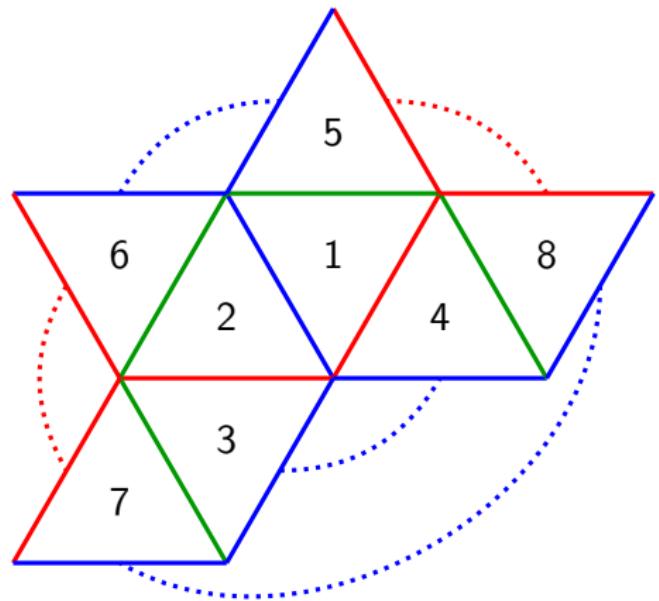


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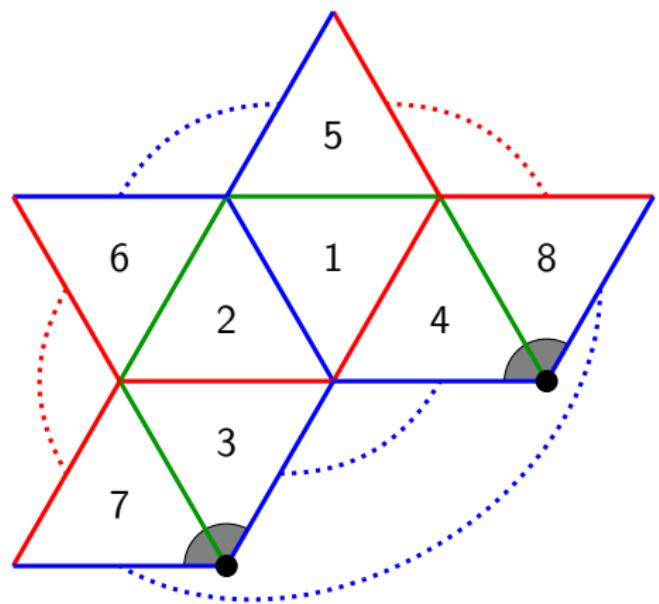


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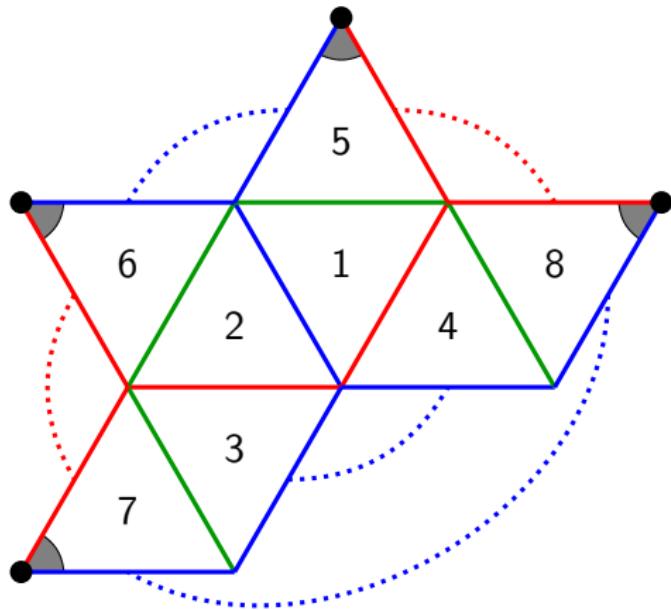


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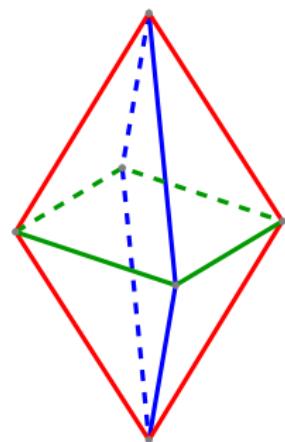
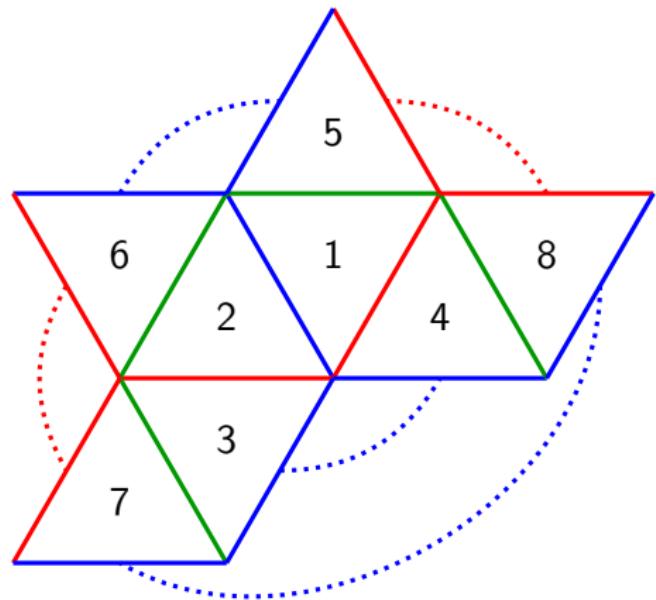


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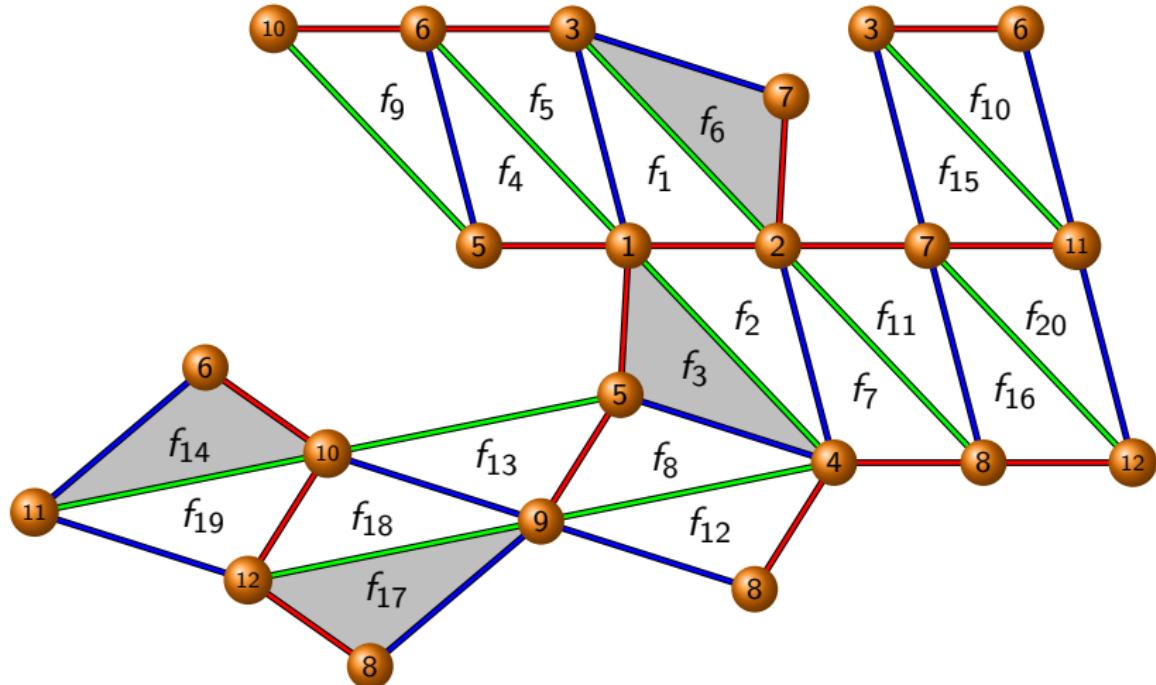
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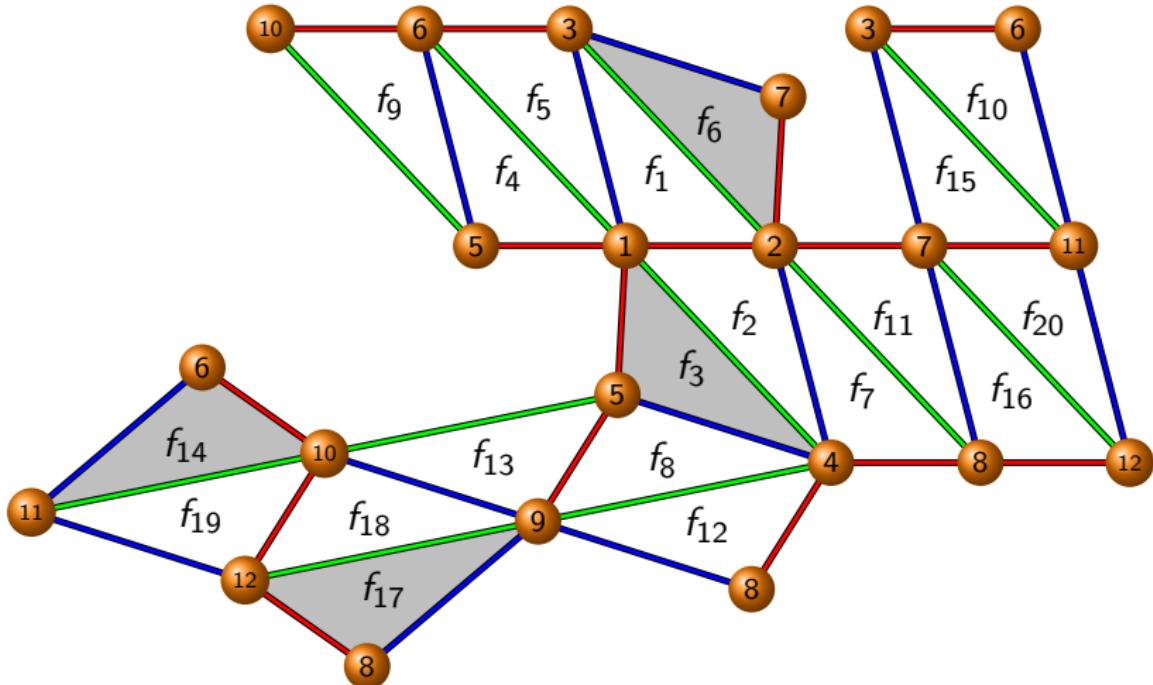


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# Embedded icosahedron



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# Table of contents

- 1 General simplicial surfaces
- 2 Edge colouring and group properties
- 3 Abstract folding

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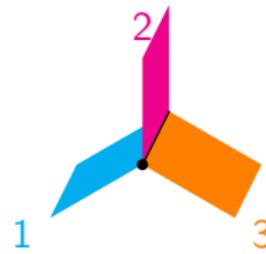
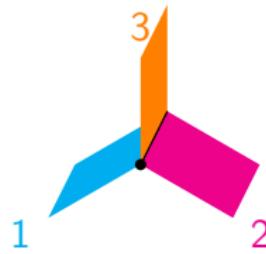
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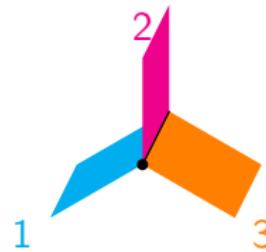
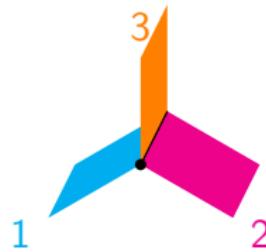


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↝ **folding complex**

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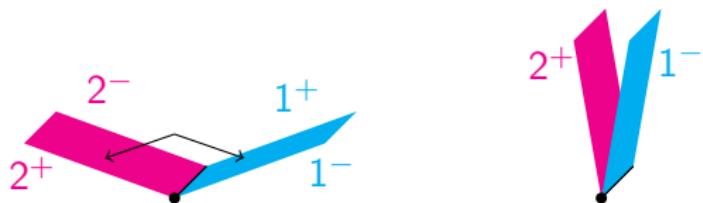
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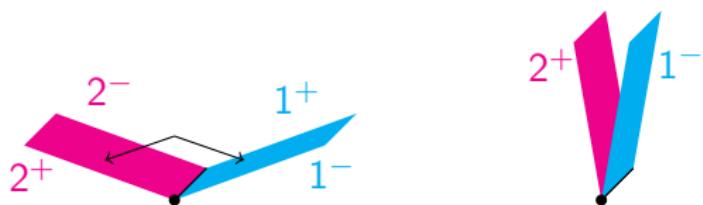
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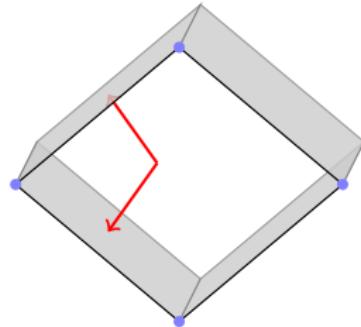
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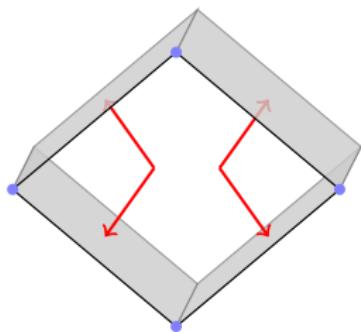
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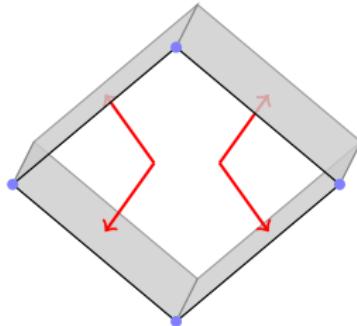
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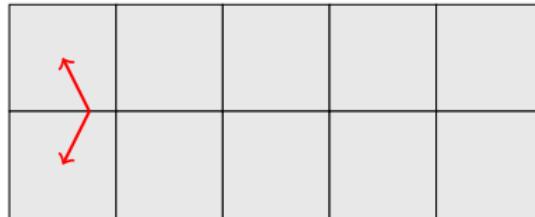
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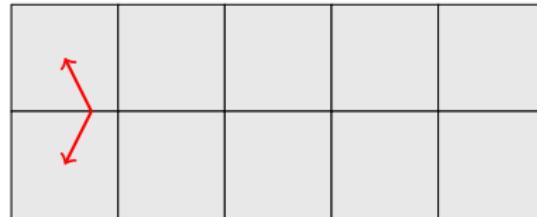
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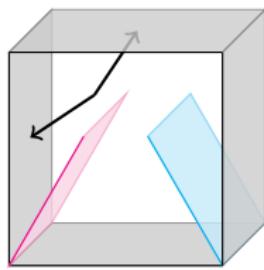
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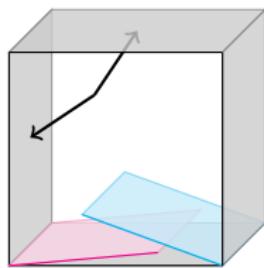
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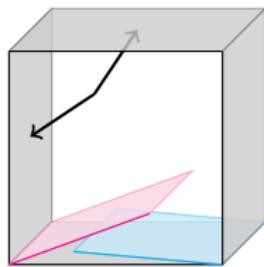
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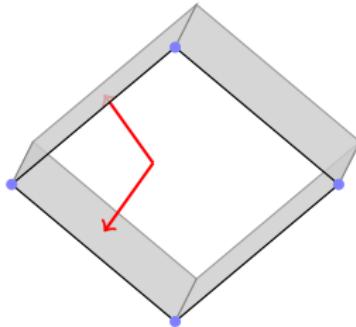
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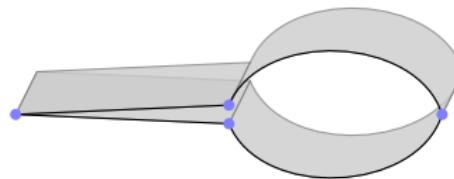
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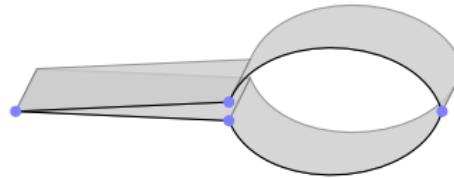
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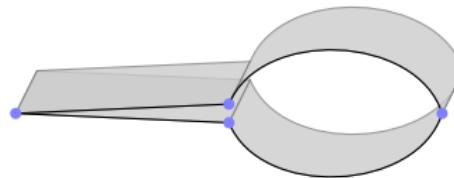
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~~ Relax the rigidity-constraint:
  - Allow non-rigid configurations as transitional states



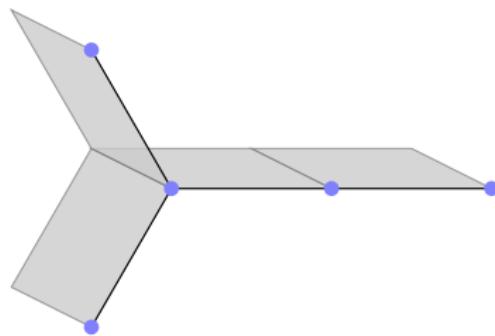
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With folding plans we can perform the same folding in different folding complexes

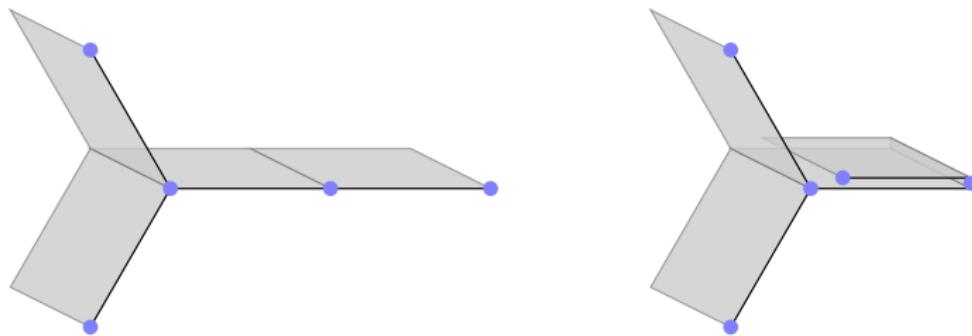
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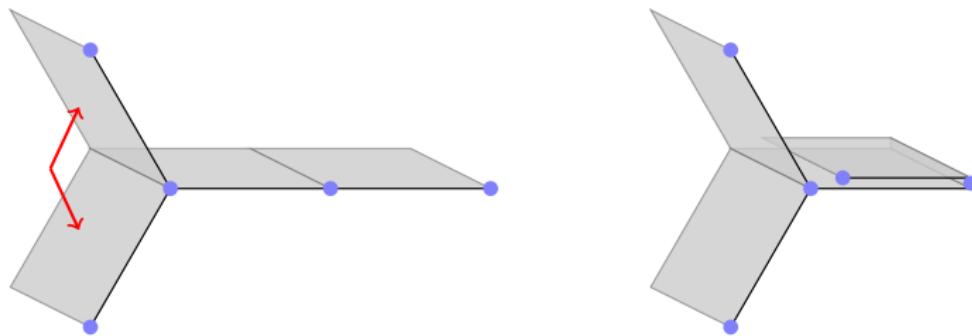
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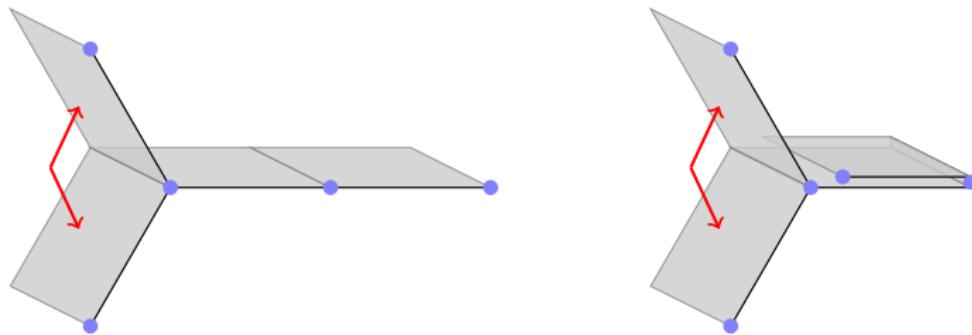
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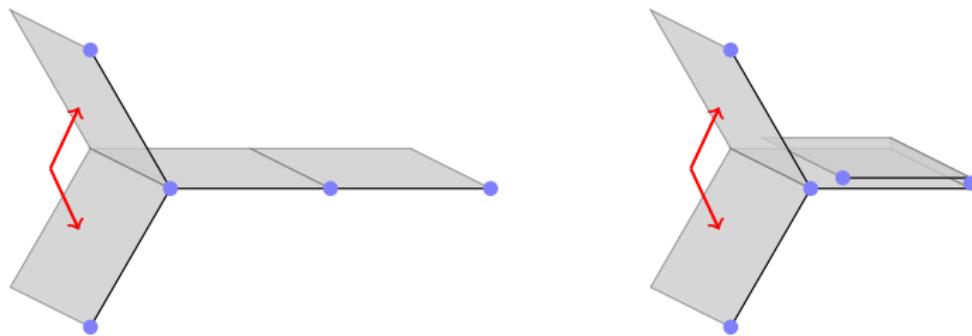
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With folding plans we can perform the same folding in different folding complexes



~ more structure on the set of possible foldings

# Folding graph

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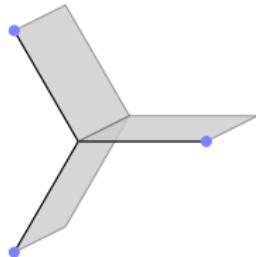
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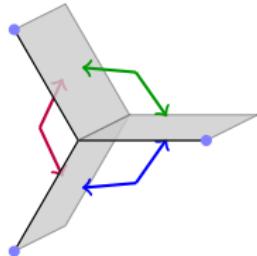
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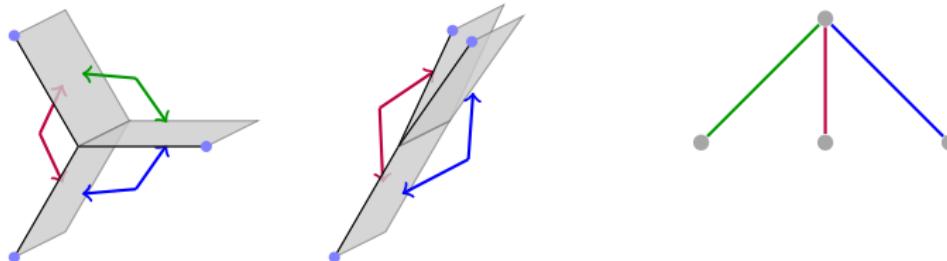
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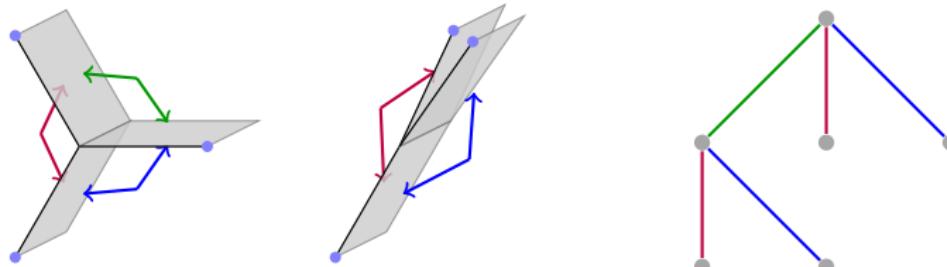
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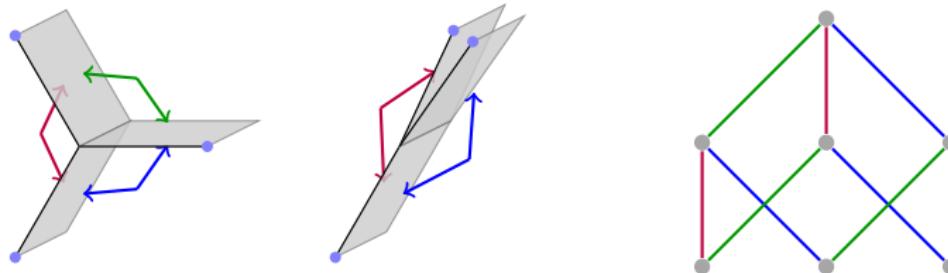
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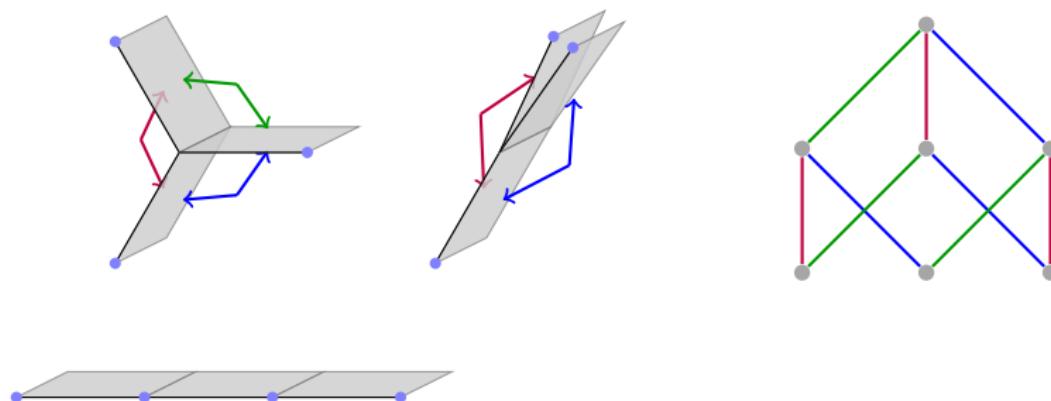
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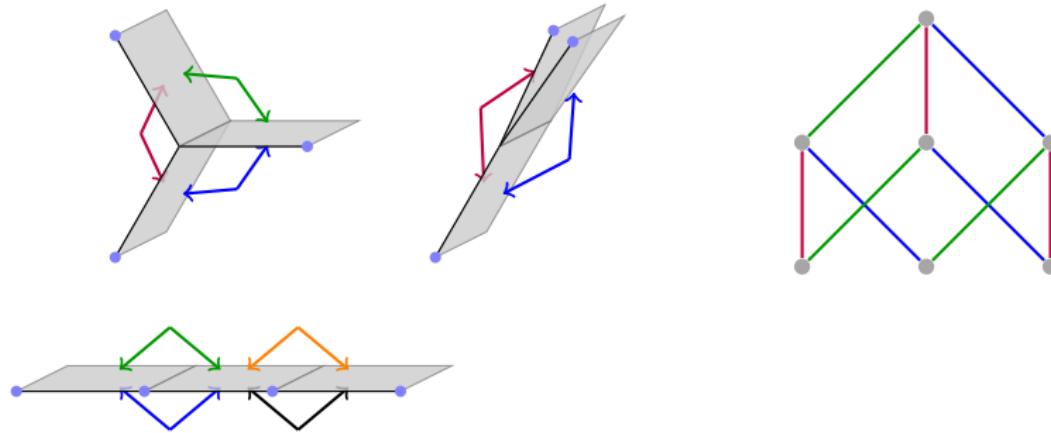
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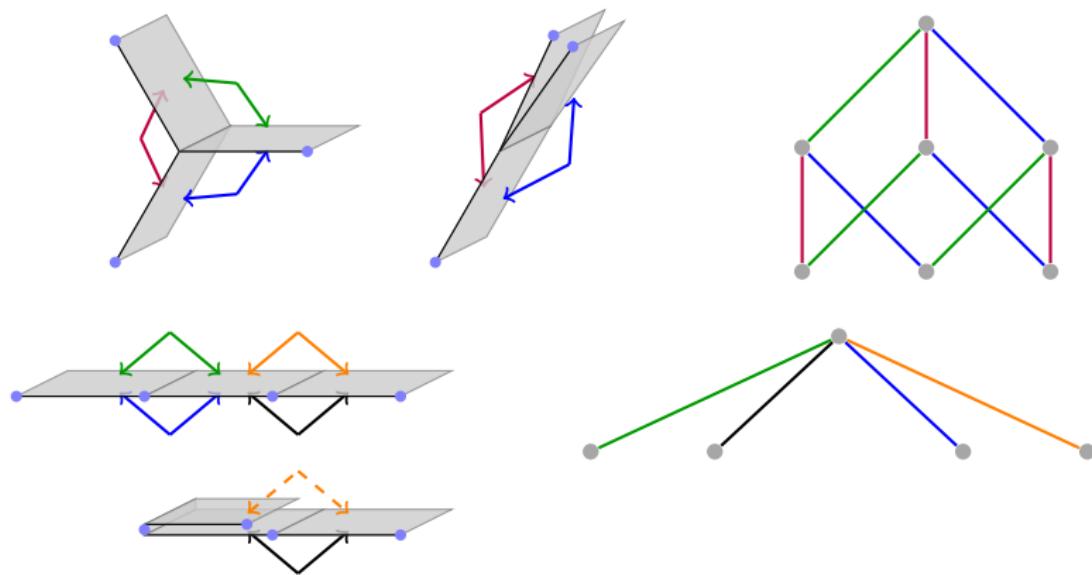
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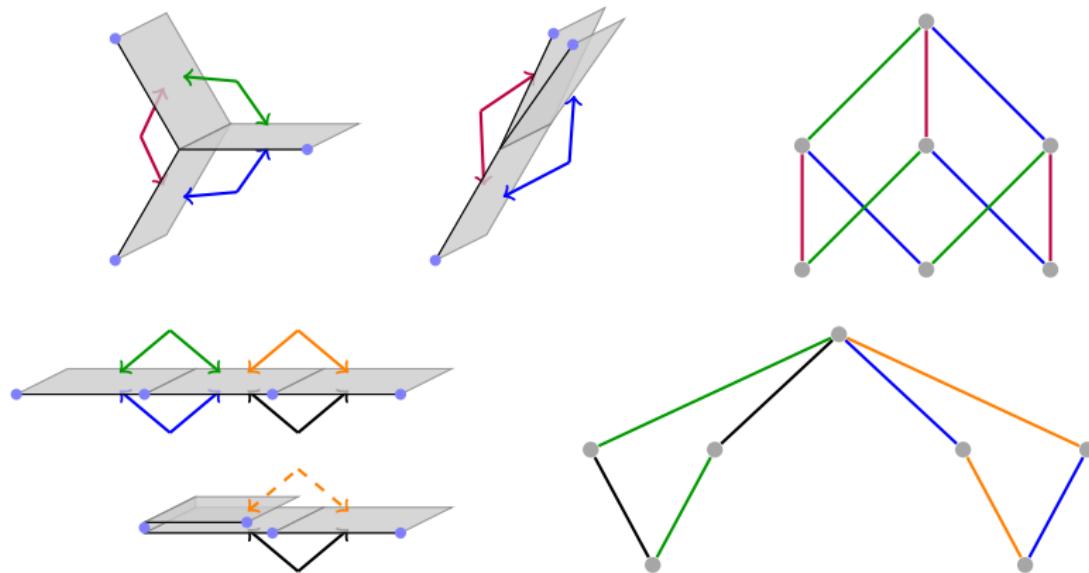
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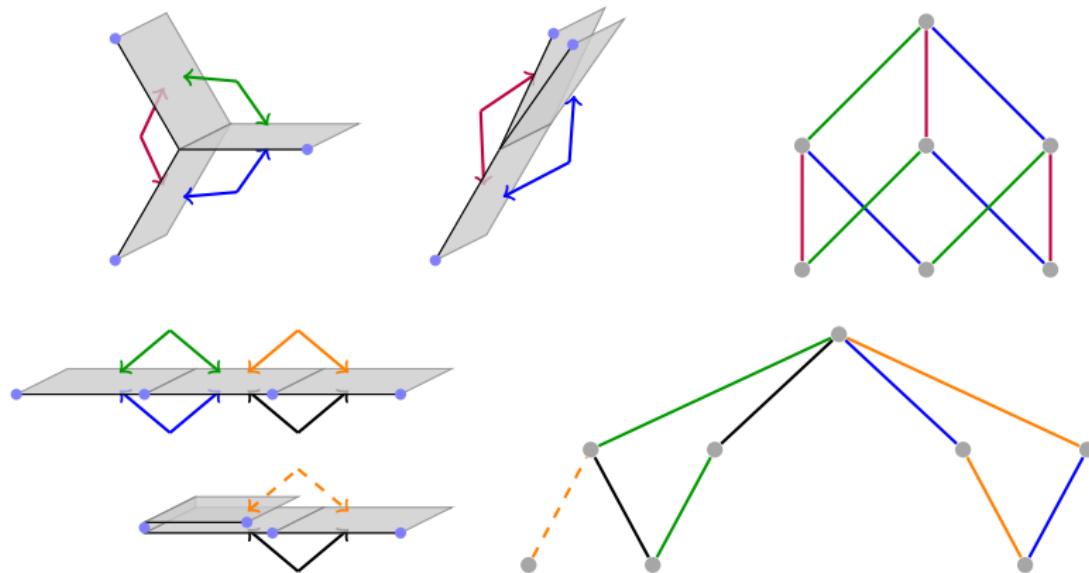
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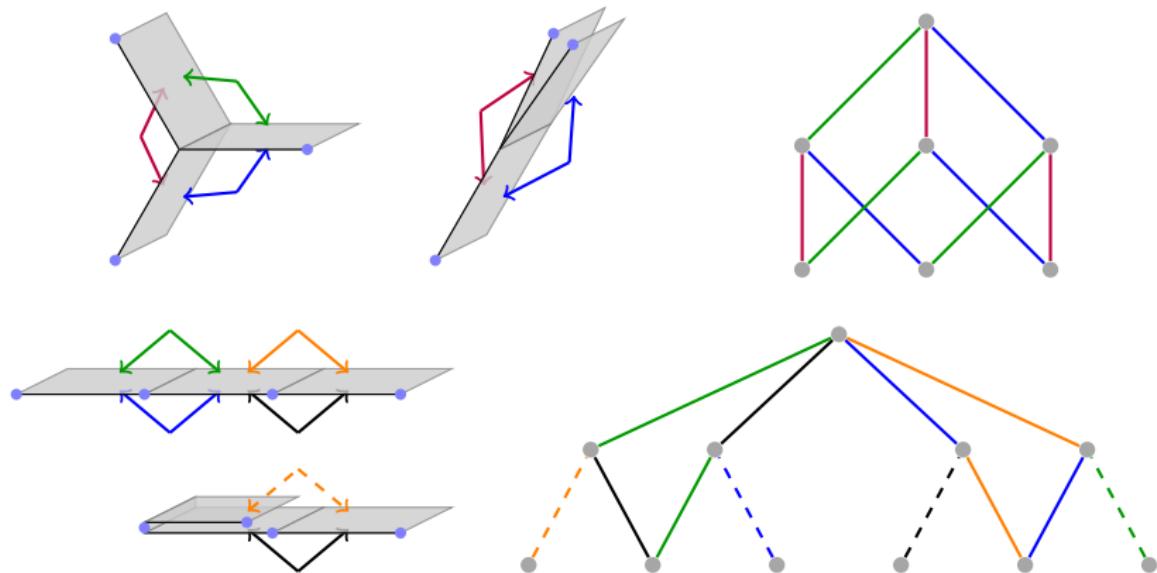
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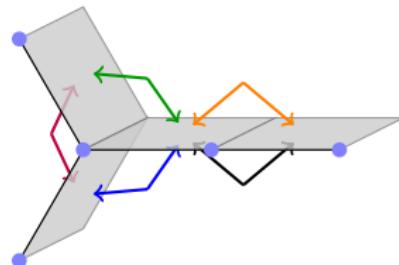
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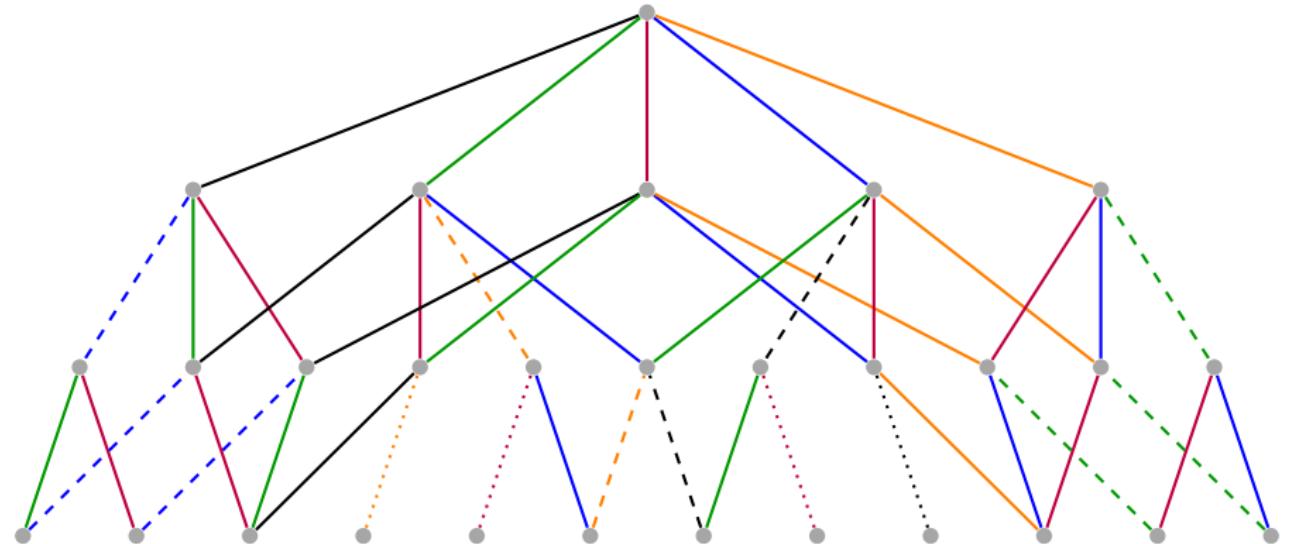
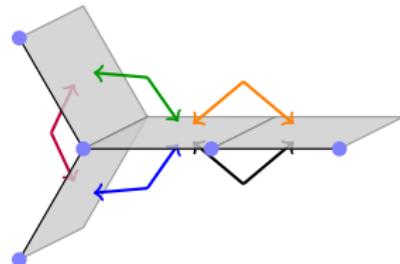


# Larger graph

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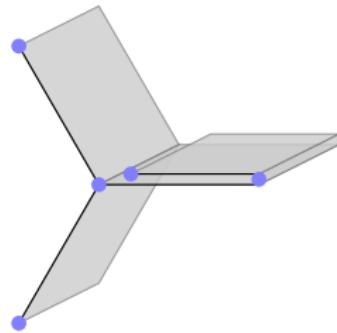
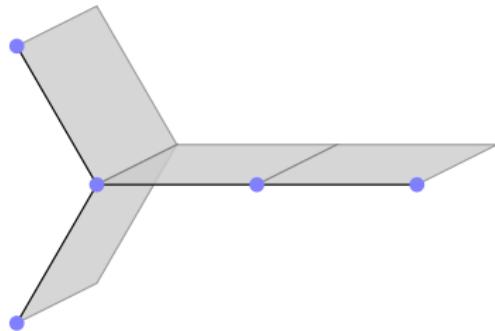
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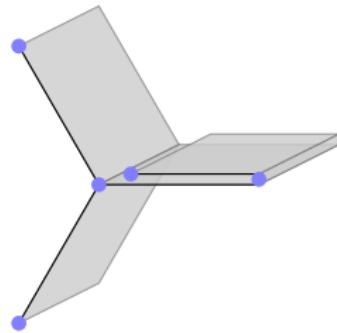
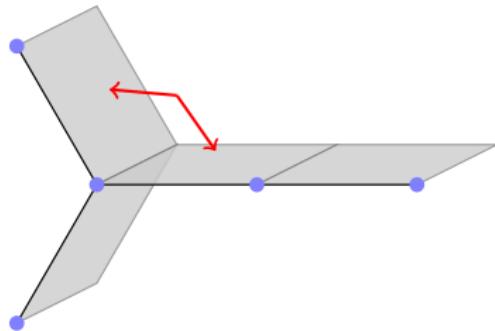
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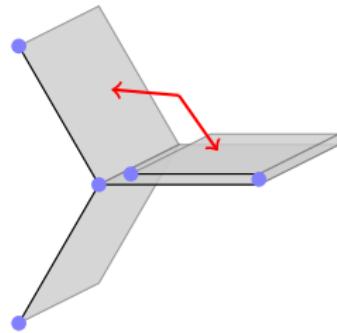
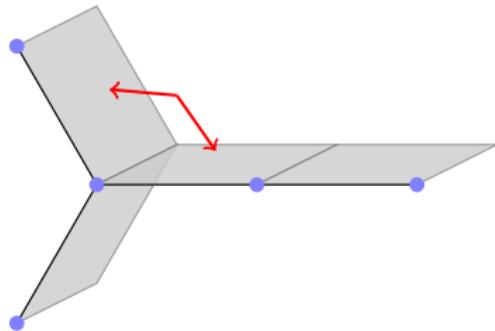
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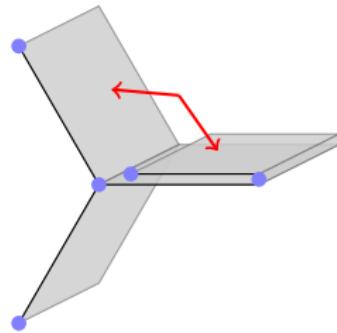
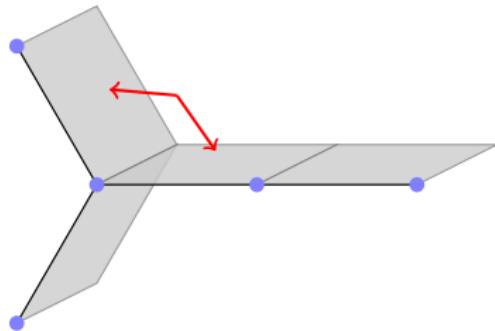
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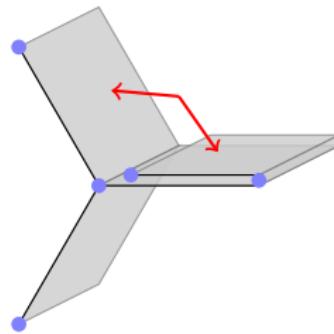
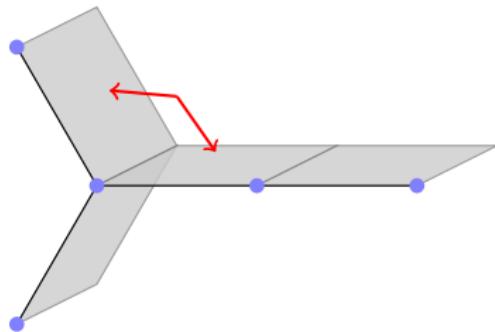
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# Drawback of folding plans

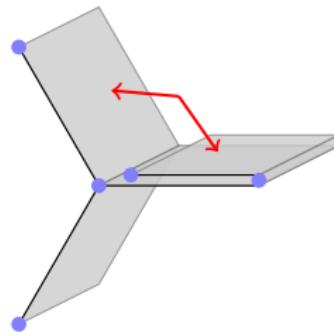
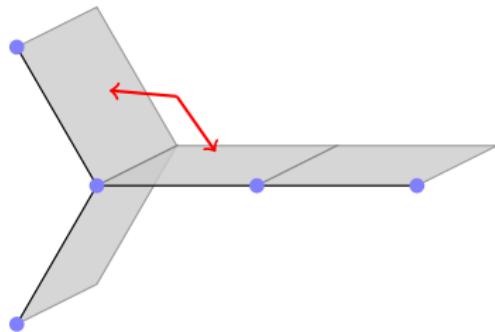
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Some foldings that “should” be the same, aren’t:



- ⇒ If you know the folding structure of a small complex, you can't easily find the folding structure of an extended complex
- ↝ Folding plans are not optimal to model folding

# Progress report of abstract folding

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In development:

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- folding complex

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Missing:

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Missing:

- better folding description

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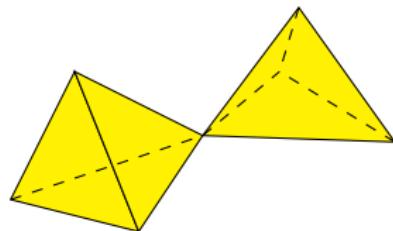
Missing:

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- properties of folding graphs

# Summary: SimplicialSurfaces

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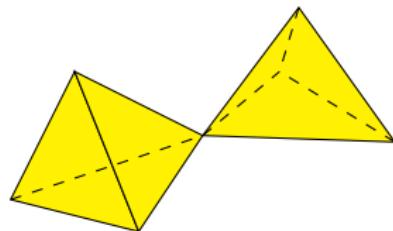
Triangular complexes



# Summary: SimplicialSurfaces

Triangular complexes

- mostly complete

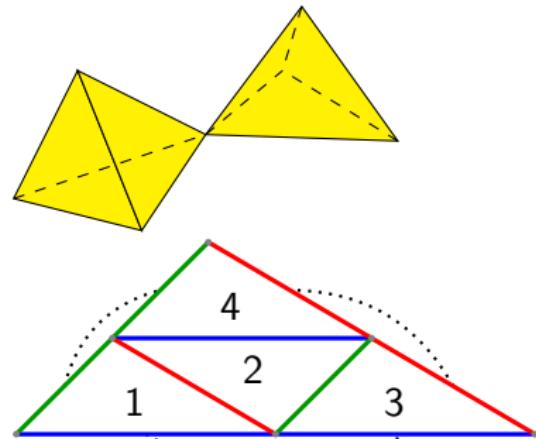


# Summary: SimplicialSurfaces

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Edge colouring



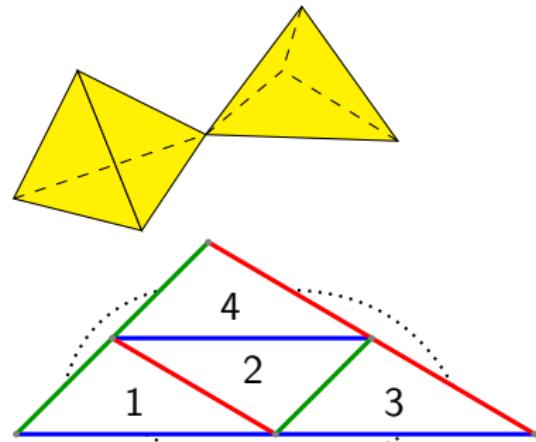
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Edge colouring

- current theory implemented



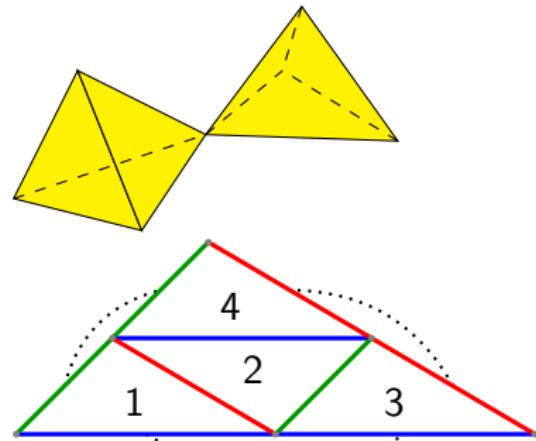
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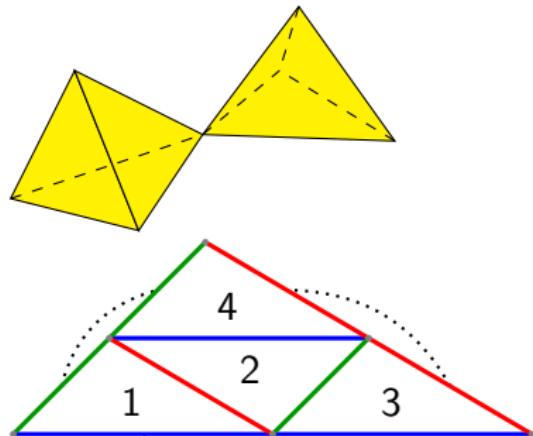
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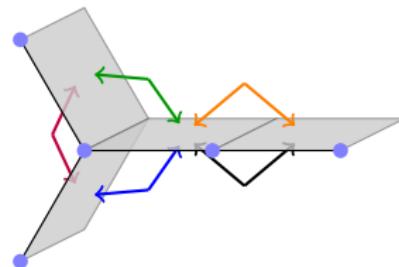
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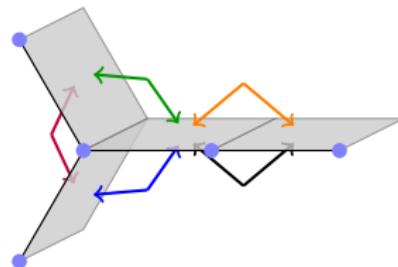
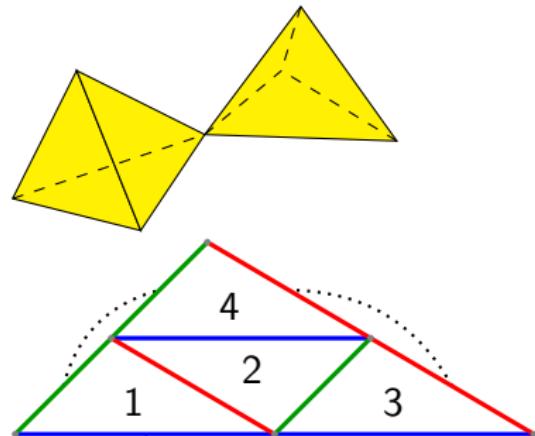
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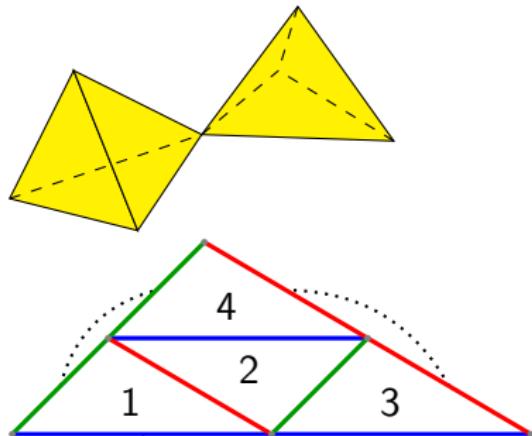
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# Summary: SimplicialSurfaces

## Triangular complexes

- mostly complete



## Edge colouring

- current theory implemented
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## Abstract folding

- framework exists
- needs proper implementation

