

Simplicial surfaces

Markus Baumeister

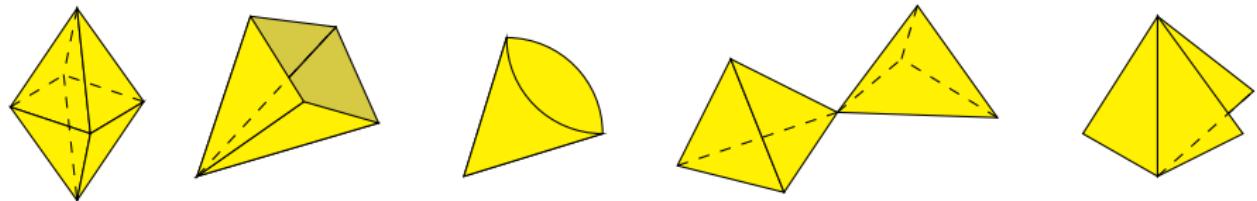
(j/w Alice Niemeyer, Wilhelm Plesken, Ansgar Strzelczyk)

Lehrstuhl B für Mathematik
RWTH Aachen University

27.09.2017

Simplicial surfaces

We want to describe different structures built from triangles:

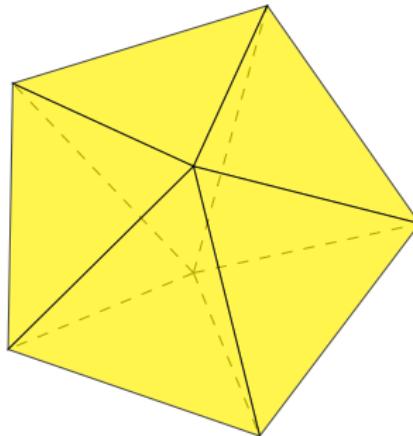


Classification

Goal: Classify all closed simplicial surfaces.

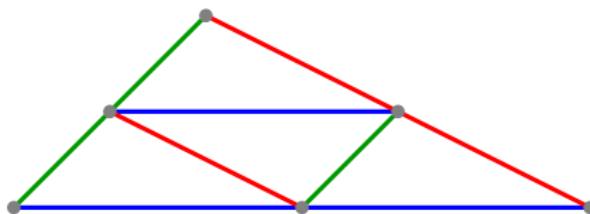
Plesken/Strzelczyk classified the building blocks up to 20 triangles.

- e. g. exactly 87 non-isomorphic surfaces with 20 triangles
- e. g. only one surface with 10 triangles:



One type of triangle

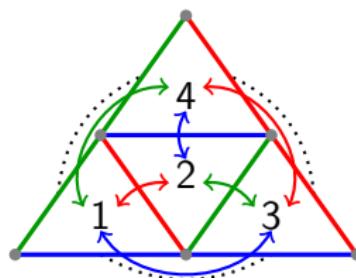
We are interested in surfaces that are built from one type of triangle.



~~~ edge-colouring encodes lengths

# Colouring as permutation

Consider a tetrahedron with an edge colouring



*simplicial surface*  $\Rightarrow$  at most two faces at each edge

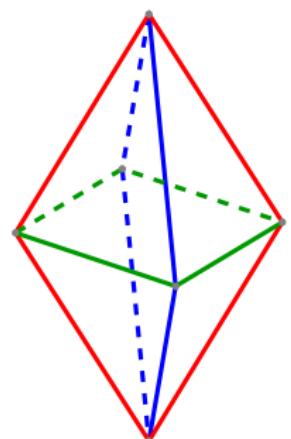
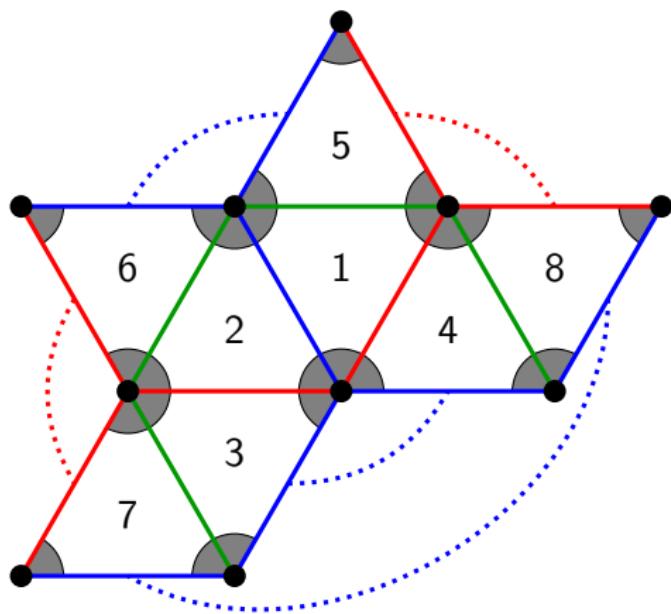
- $\rightsquigarrow$  every edge defines a transposition of incident faces
- $\rightsquigarrow$  every colour class defines a permutation of the faces
- $(1,2)(3,4)$  ,  $(1,3)(2,4)$  ,  $(1,4)(2,3)$
- $\rightsquigarrow$  group theoretic considerations

# Construction example

$$\sigma_a = (1, 2)(3, 4)(5, 6)(7, 8)$$

$$\sigma_b = (1, 4)(2, 3)(5, 8)(6, 7)$$

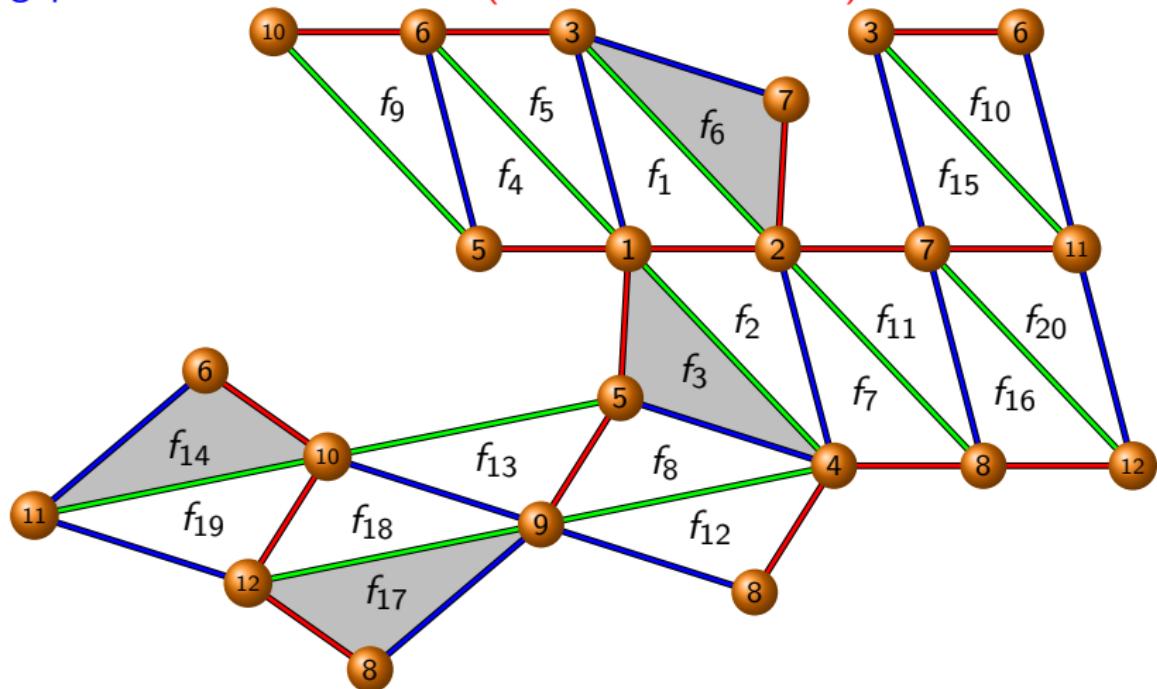
$$\sigma_c = (1, 5)(2, 6)(3, 7)(4, 8)$$



# Net of an icosahedron

iko: coloured icosahedron

gap> DrawSurfaceToTikZ(iko, "NetIko.tex");



# Embedded icosahedron

