Euler's Theorem: What's wrong with this picture?



Theorem: Every football has 12 pentagons

We will prove this theorem today as a corollary to Euler's Theorem.

Definition

Suppose that a graph G is drawn on the sphere S^2 so that no edges cross. Then G cuts the sphere into a finite number of pieces called the *faces* of G.

Intuition / origin of name:

Think about the cube (or more generally a polyhedron).

Vertices Corners

Edges Where two cube faces meet

Faces Faces of cube

Counting vertices, faces and edges

Graph	V	Ε	F
$\overline{C_n}$	n	n	2
W_n	n+1	2 <i>n</i>	n+1
$K_4 = Tetrahedra$	4	6	4
Cube	8	12	6
Octahedron	6	12	8
Dodecahedron	20	30	12
Icosahedron	12	30	20
Make your own			

What patterns do you see?

Euler's Formula

Theorem

Euler's formula for graphs on the sphere Let G be a graph drawn on the sphere without edges crossing. Let V and E be the number of edges and vertices of G, respectively, and let F be the number of faces of the drawing. Then

$$V - E + F = 2$$

Cultural remarks

- Euler stated for polytopes, didn't prove rigorously
- ► Imre Lakatos's *Proof and Refutations* important work in philosophy of math tracing this theorem
- ▶ Beginings of topology: V E + F is called the *Euler* characteristic

How to use Euler's Theorem

One shortcoming:

Only one equation, but three variables: V, E, F

Handshaking can give us another relation:

On a football, every vertex has degree three.

$$2E = \sum_{v \in V(G)} d(w) = \sum_{v \in V(G)} 3 = 3V$$

Similar handshaking between faces and edges

Let the degree d(f) of a face f be the number of edges around it.

- ▶ Then each edge meets two faces
- ▶ Each face f meets d(f) edges

$$\sum_{f \text{ face}} d(f) = 2E$$

Proof that a football has 12 pentagons

Definition

A football, we mean a graph G drawn on the plane where:

- ▶ Every vertex $v \in G$ has degree 3
- ▶ Every face f has degree 5 or 6

Suppose there are P pentagons and H hexagons, so F = P + H.

Basic recipe for applying Euler's theorem:

Combine the following ingredients and stir well:

- ▶ Euler's Theorem: V E + P + H = 2
- ▶ Vertex-edge Handshaking: 3V = 2E
- ▶ Face-edge Handshaking: 5P + 6H = 2E