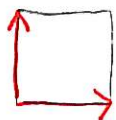
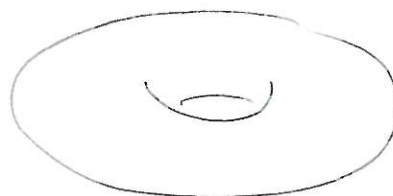


1. T

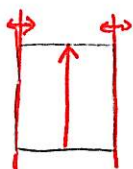


P	P	P
P	P	P
P	P	P

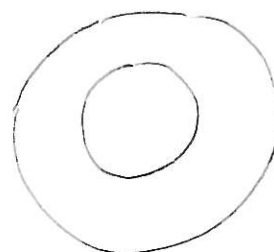


toro

2. A

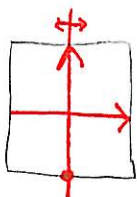


q	P	P
q	P	P
q	P	P
q	P	P



anello

3. K



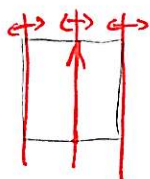
P	P	P
q	q	q
P	P	P



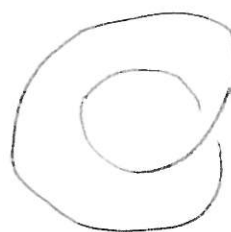
bottiglia
di Klein



4. M

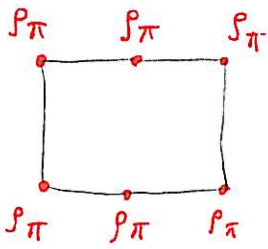


P	P	P
q	q	q
P	P	P

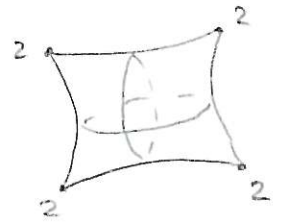


nastro
di Möbius

5. $S^2(2,2,2,2)$

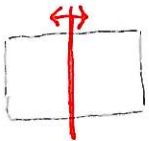


$\bar{D}$	$\bar{D}$	$\bar{D}$
P	P	$\bar{D}$
$\bar{D}$	$\bar{D}$	$\bar{D}$

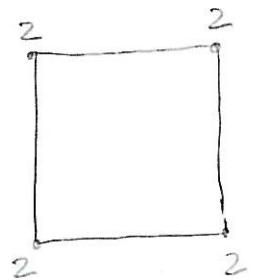


6. $D^2(2,2,2,2)(\cdot)$

quelle di 5 più

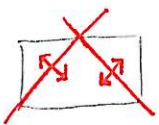


$\bar{D}$	$\bar{D}$	$\bar{D}$	$\bar{D}$
P	$\bar{D}$	P	$\bar{D}$
$\bar{D}$	$\bar{D}$	$\bar{D}$	$\bar{D}$

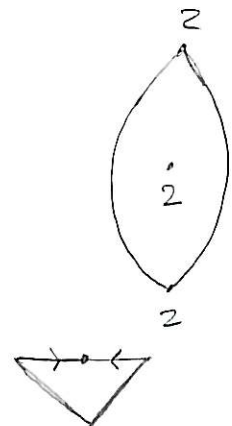


7. $D^2(2,2)(2)$

quelle di 5 più

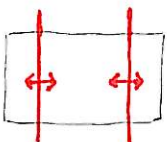


P	P	P
$\bar{D}$	$\bar{D}$	$\bar{D}$
P	P	P
$\bar{D}$	$\bar{D}$	$\bar{D}$

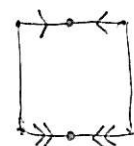
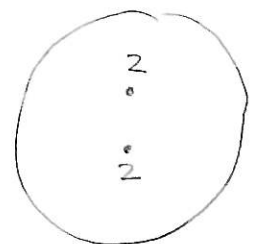


8. $D^2(\cdot)(2,2)$

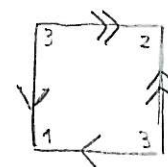
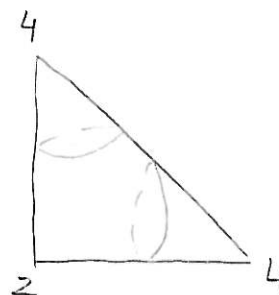
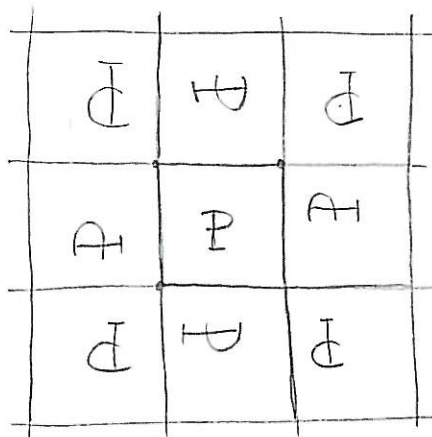
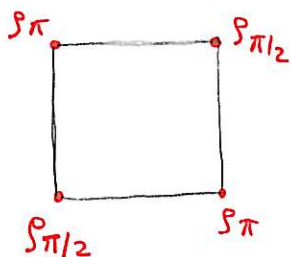
quelle di 5 più



$\bar{D}$	$\bar{D}$	$\bar{D}$
$\bar{D}$	P	$\bar{D}$
$\bar{D}$	$\bar{D}$	$\bar{D}$

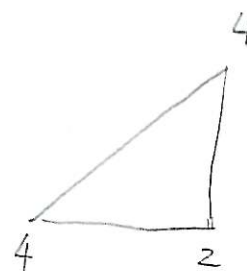
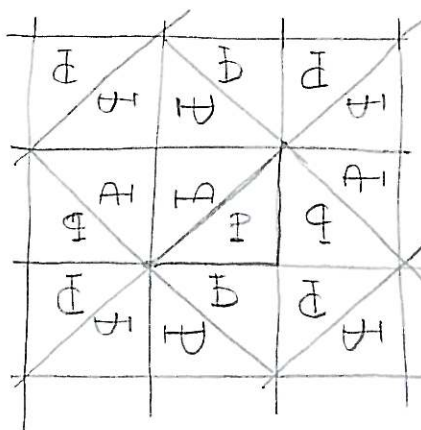
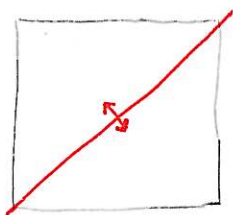


$$9. S^2(2,4,4)$$



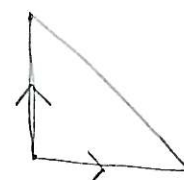
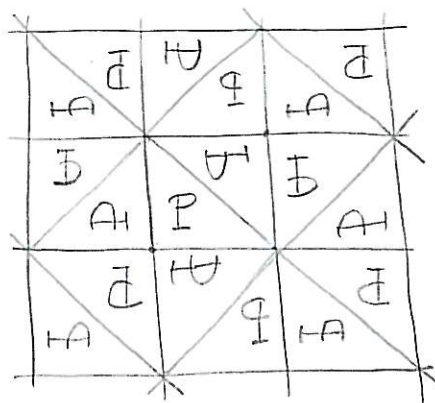
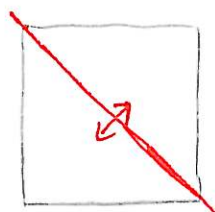
$$10. D^2(2,4,4)(\cdot)$$

quelle di 9 più

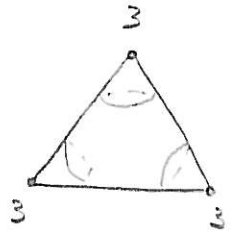
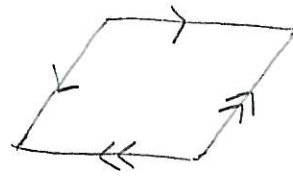
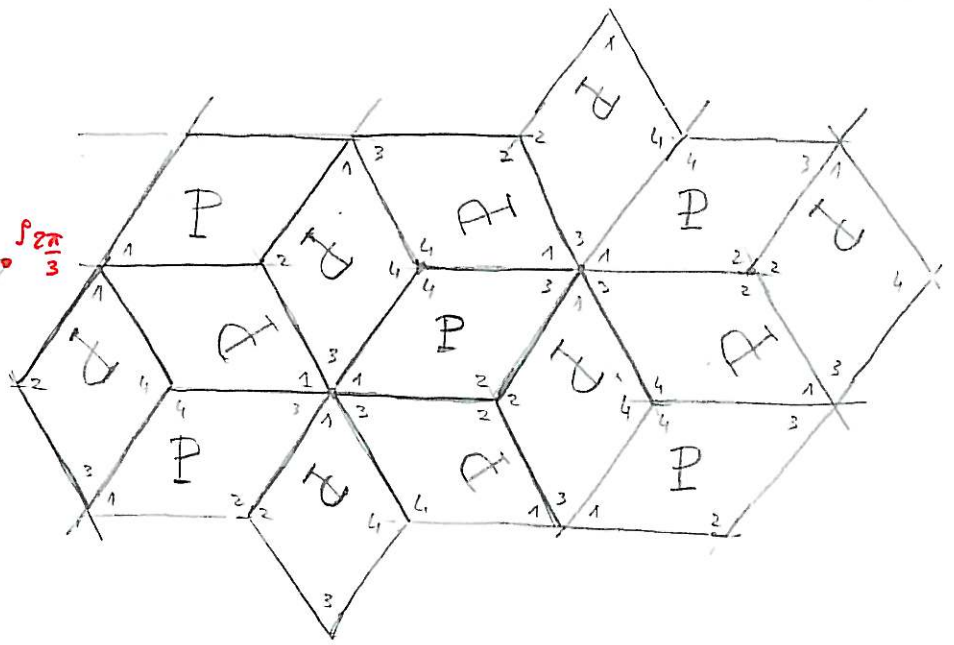
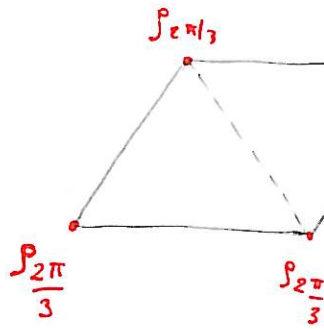


$$11. D^2(2)(4)$$

quelle di 9 più

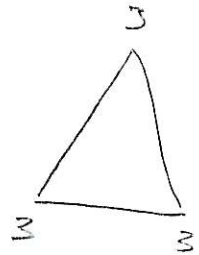
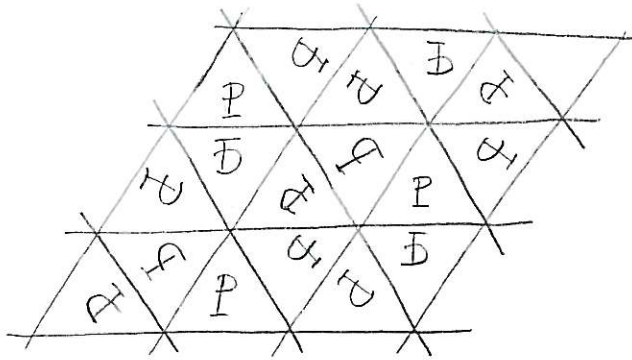
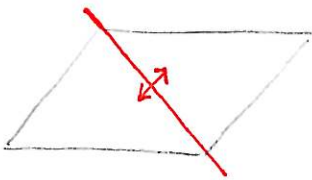


12. $S^2(3,3,3)$



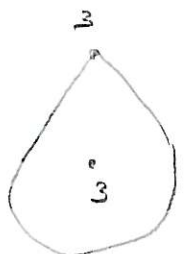
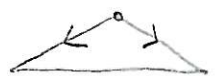
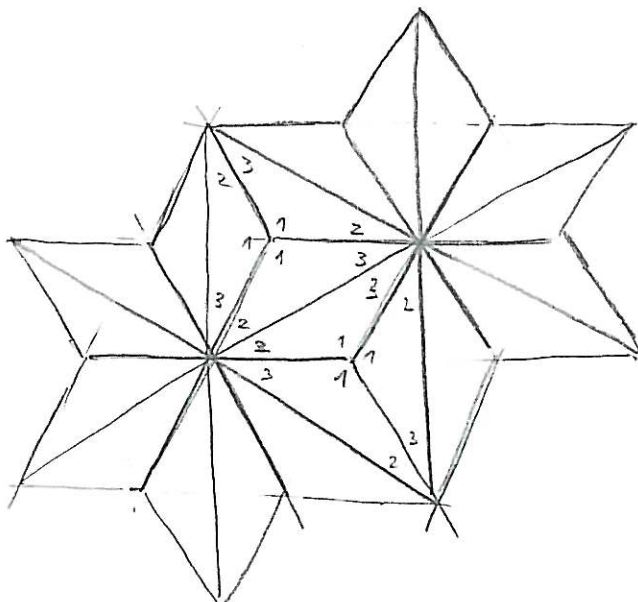
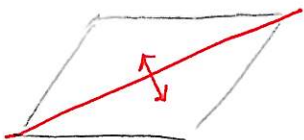
13. $S^2(3,3,3)(\circ)$

quelle
di 12
più

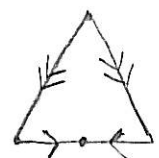
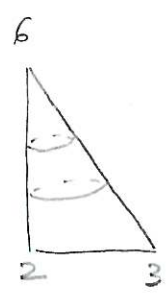
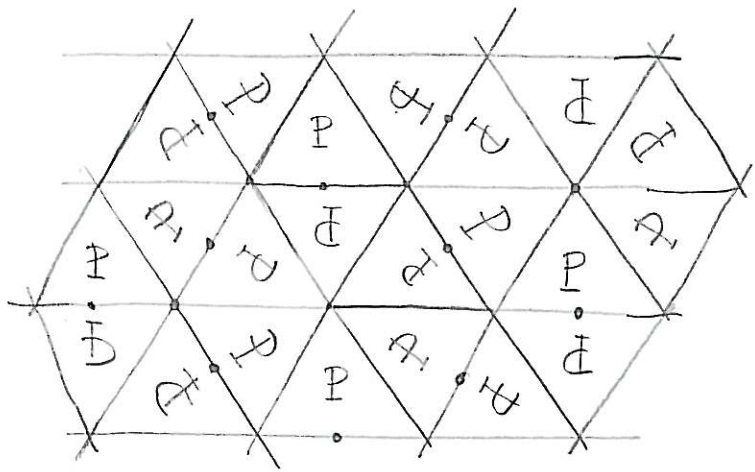
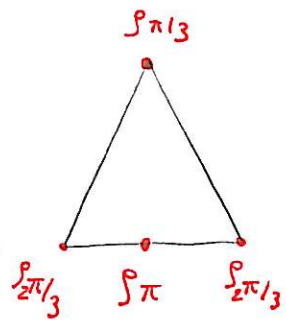


14. $S^2(3)(3)$

quelle di 12 più

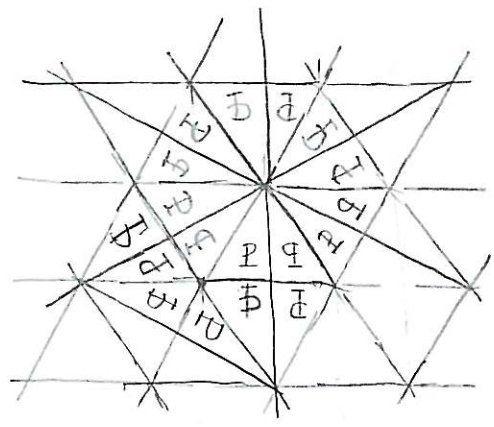
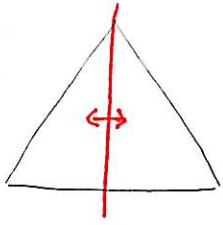


15. $S^2(2,3,6)$

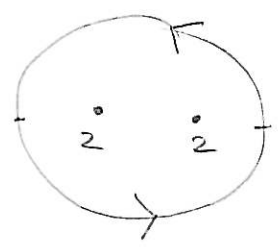
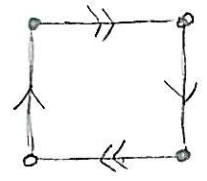
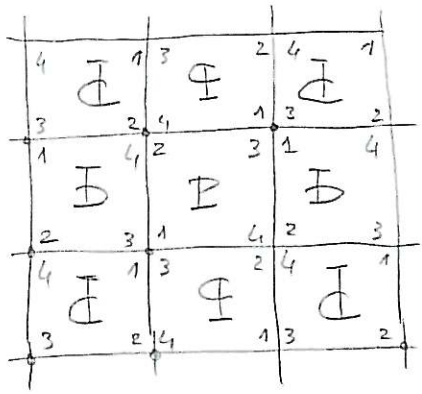
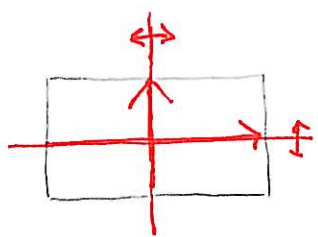


16. $D^2(2,3,6)$

quelle di
15 più

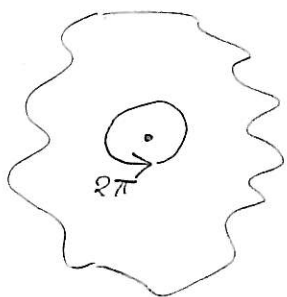


17. $P^2(2,2)$

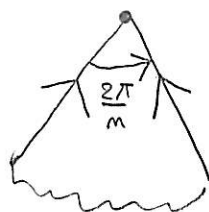


Nelle figure dei quozienti $\mathbb{E}^2/G$ un punto marcato da un intero n rappresenta un punto in cui $\mathbb{E}^2/G$ ha un angolo che $\frac{1}{n}$ volte l'angolo che normalmente dovrebbe esserci intorno al punto, cioè:

- 2π per un punto intero

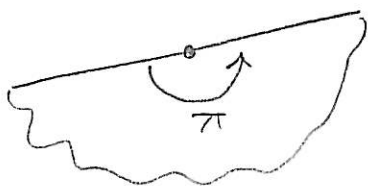


punto intero
"normale"

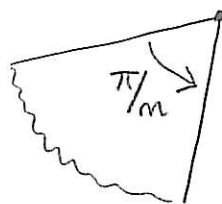


punto intero conico

- π per un punto di bordo



punto di bordo
"normale"



punto di bordo
angoloso