

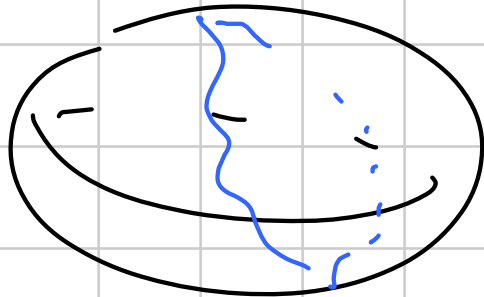
ETA 3/11/15

P.B. JORDAN-SCHÖNTLIES :

$$f: S^{n-1} \hookrightarrow S^n \quad \text{TOP/PL/DIFF}$$

E' vers de $S^n \setminus \text{Im}(f) = B_{\pm}$?

$$\text{co. } \overline{B_{\pm}} = D^n, \quad \partial B_{\pm} = \text{Im}(f)$$



Fatti: vero per $n=2$ TOP

vero per $n=3$ PL/DIFF

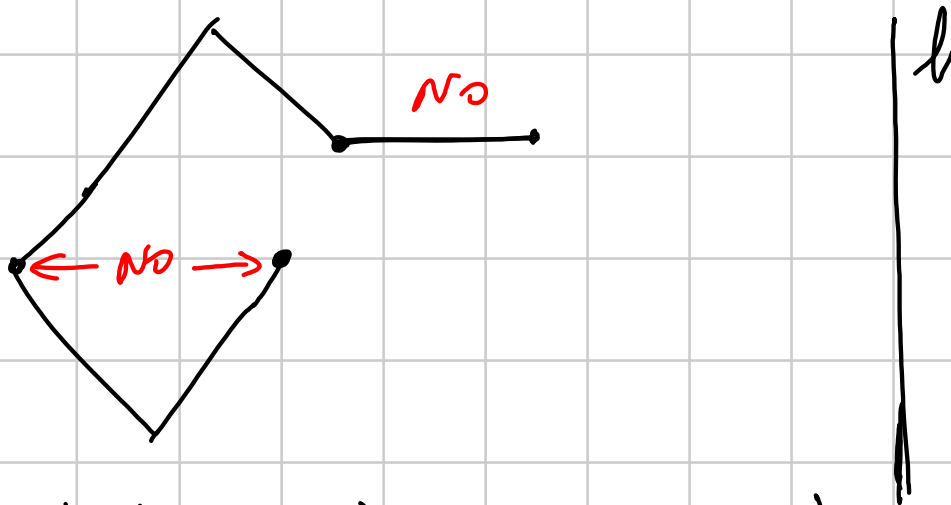
TOP no: Alexander's
horned sphere

Faccio dimo PL/DIFF per $n=2$ _

Prop: $\gamma: S^1 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ PL allora $\Gamma = \text{Im}(\gamma)$
 $\bar{e} \quad \partial D$ con $\bar{D} \cong \Delta, \partial D = \Gamma$ _

Dim: prendo una proiezione ortog $\pi: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \ell$
che sia generica per Γ :

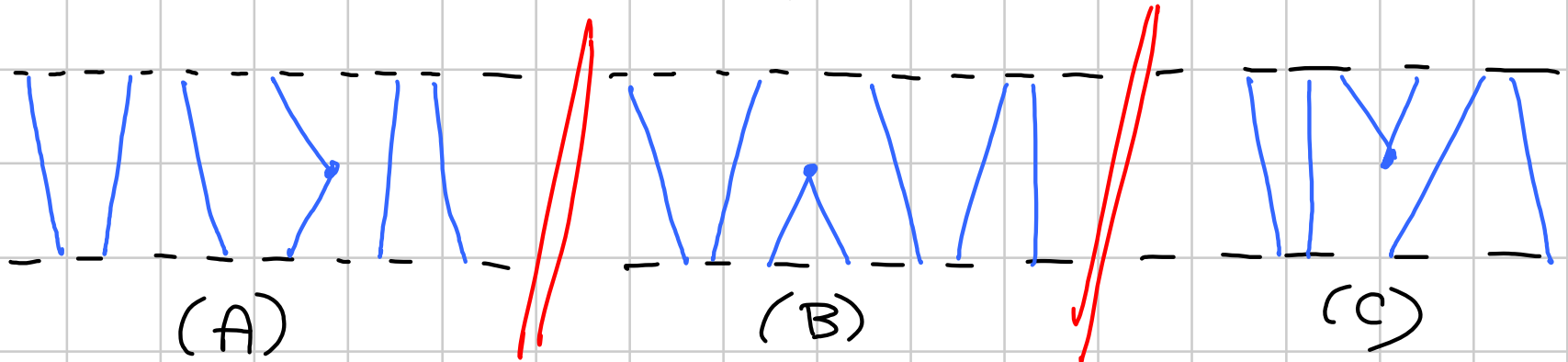
- $\pi(\text{bato}) = \text{segmento}$
- $\pi(\text{vertici distinti}) = \text{pti distinti}$



Se $\pi(\text{vertici}) = \{y_1 < \dots < y_n\}$

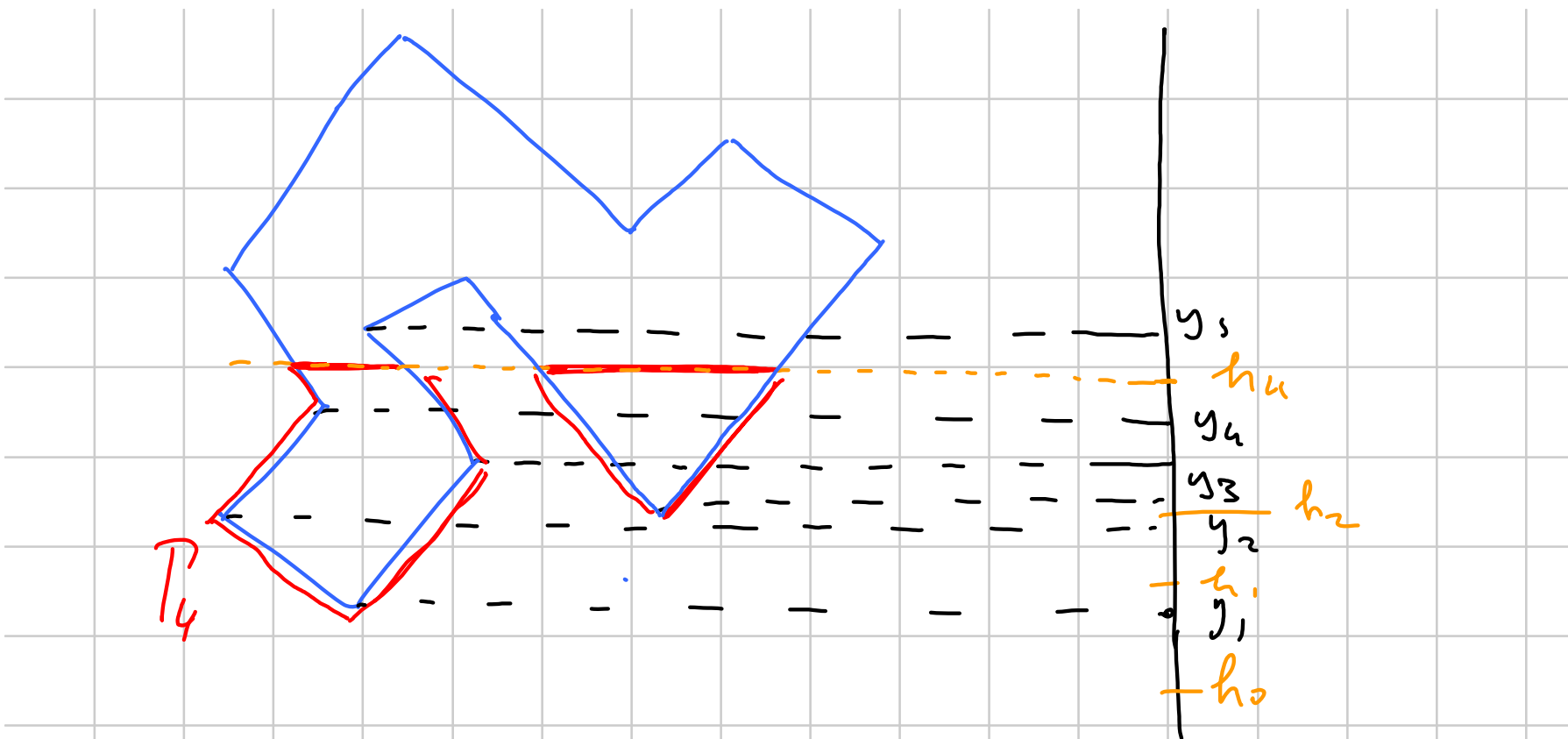
prendo $h_0 < g_1 < h_1 < \dots < h_{N-1} < g_N < h_N$.

Oss: $\pi^{-1}([h_{j-1}, h_j])$ è



ne segue che $\# \pi^{-1}(h_i) \pmod 2$ non
cambia per $i = j-1, j$

Poiché $\pi^{-1}(h_0) = \emptyset$ h_0 $\# \pi^{-1}(h_j)$ è pari $\forall j$



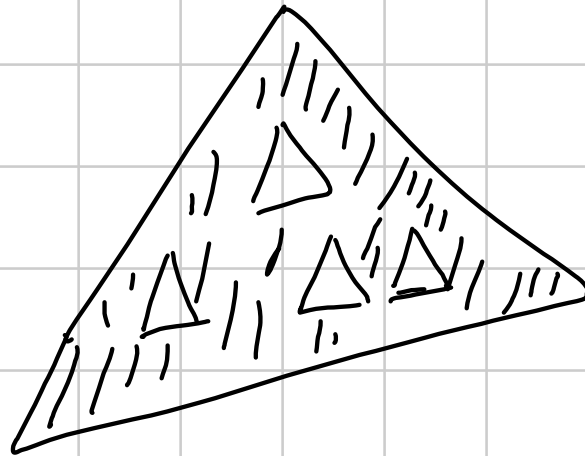
$$T_i = (\pi^{-1}([h_0, h_i]) \cap T)$$

\cup segmenti orizz. su $\pi^{-1}(h_i)$
 che unisce i punti \downarrow

$$\Gamma \cap \Gamma^{-1}(h_j)$$

$$1^\circ - 2^\circ, 3^\circ - 4^\circ, \dots$$

Prova per induzione su j che Γ_j è bordo
 di una famiglia finita di dischi bucati
 (PL-ovvero e



)

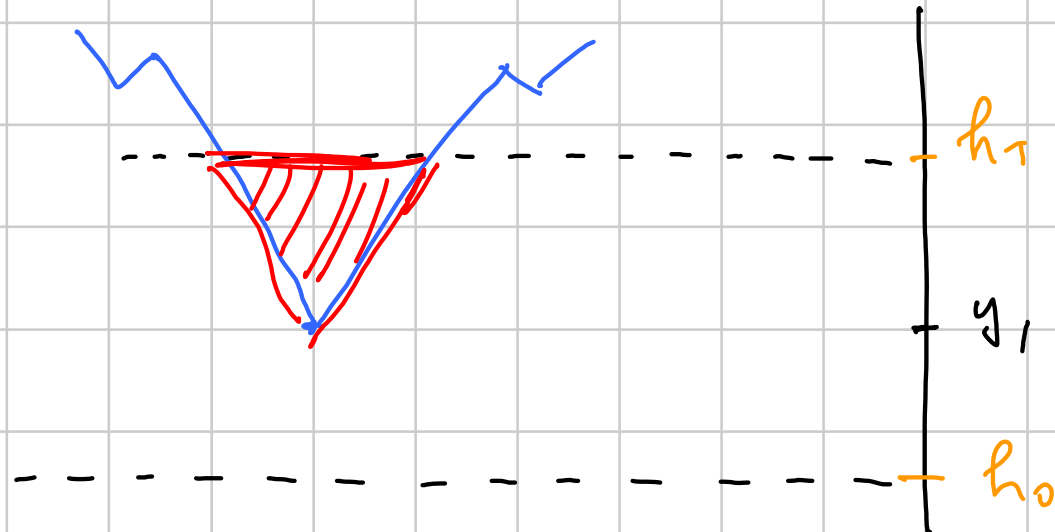
Alle fine $\mathbb{T} = \mathbb{T}_N$ è bordo di fam.
finita di dischi bucati, ma $\mathbb{T} \cong \mathbb{S}^1$
 \implies la famiglia consiste di un solo disco
non bucato \implies tesi.

(in realtà di buchi non ce n'è mai stati



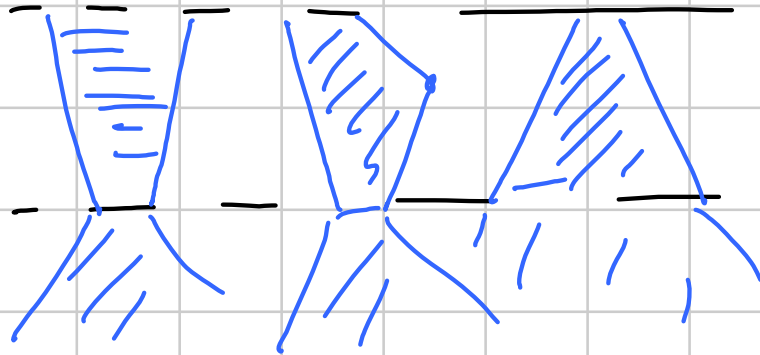
Passo base : $\Gamma_0 = \emptyset = \partial\emptyset$...

Γ_1 :



Passo induttivo.

(A)



} so che sono
dischi bucati.

Come prima

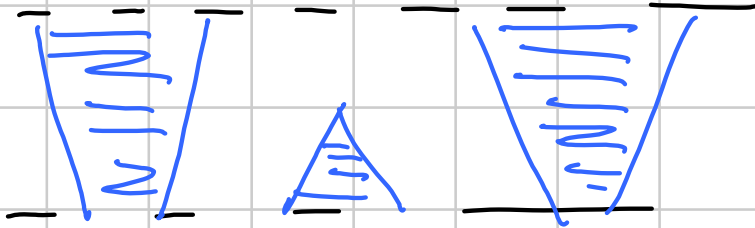
(B1)



} ho dischi
bucati

} o un disco
in nero
con alcune
buchi prime
o un buco
in più

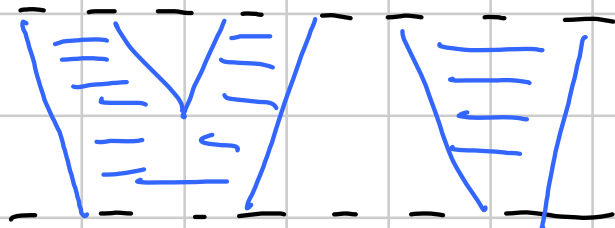
(B2)



} ho dischi
bucati

} come
prima

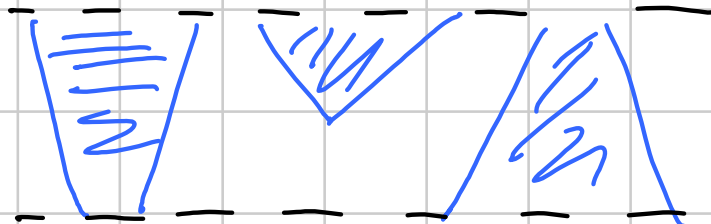
(C1)



} dischi
bucati

} come
primo

(C2)



} dischi
bucati

} un disco
in più



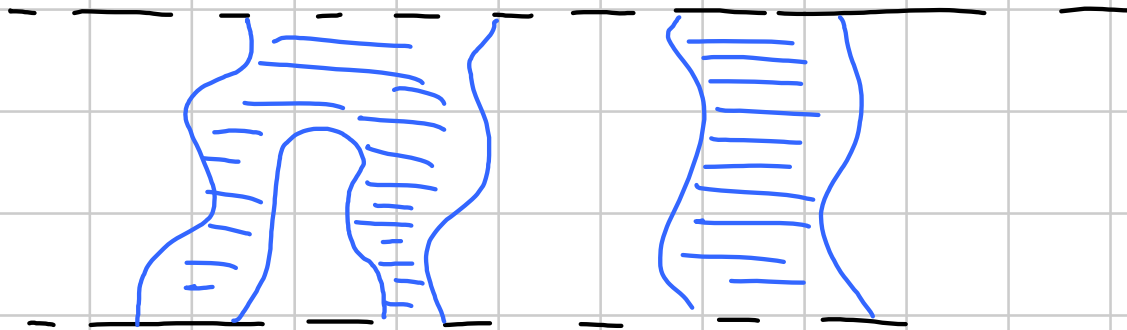
Versione DIFF : $\gamma : S^1 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ DIFF

scopo generale $\pi : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ t.c.

- gli unici punti critici per $\pi \circ \gamma$

Sono max o min loc

- altezze diverse



Thm: $\mathbb{R}^m \not\cong_{\text{Top}} \mathbb{R}^n \quad m < n$.

Pf: Let $\eta: \mathbb{R}^m \setminus \text{pt} \cong \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \text{pt}$
↓ ↓
 $S^{m-1} \cong S^{n-1}$

$$H_{m-1}(S^{m-1}) = 0$$

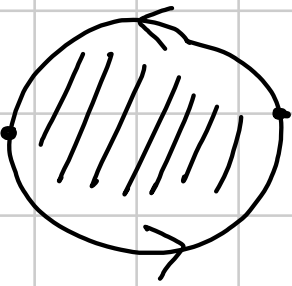
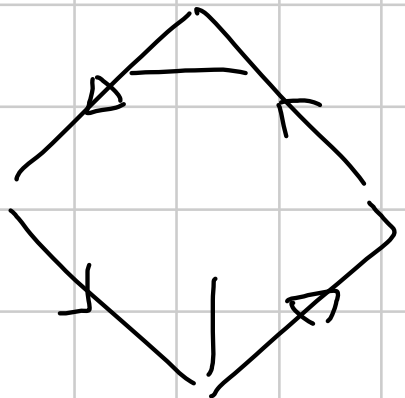
$$H_{m-1}(S^{n-1}) = \mathbb{Z}$$



CLASSIFICAZIONE (PL) DELLE SUPERFICI

CONNESSE CHIUSE/CPT.

Es: $S^2 =$  $= \partial \Delta_3$

$P^2 =$  $=$ 

molto suddiviso

$T =$  $=$ 

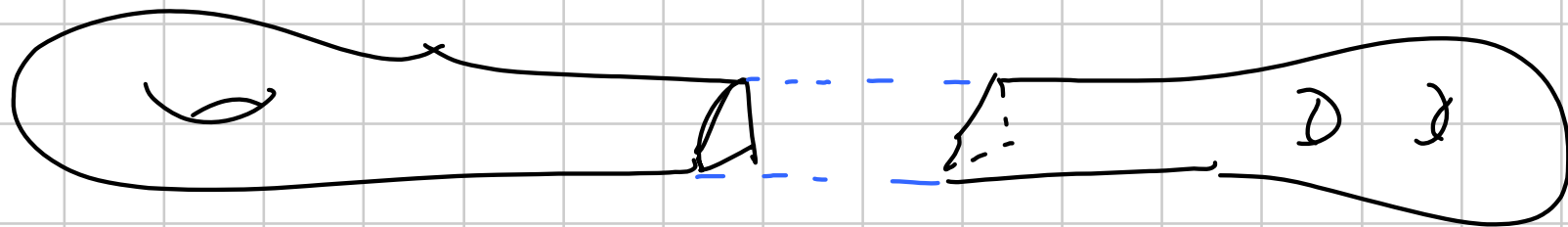
molto suddiviso

Def: Se $\Sigma_{1,2}$ sono sup. PL chiuse
 pseudo $\Delta_j \in \Sigma_j^{[2]}$ e $f: \partial\Delta_2 \rightarrow \partial\Delta_1$ omo
 simpliciale

$$\Sigma_1 \# \Sigma_2 = (\Sigma_1 \setminus \Delta_1) \cup_f (\Sigma_2 \setminus \Delta_2)$$

Somma connessa

$$(\Sigma_1 \setminus \text{int}(\Delta_1))$$



Teo: $\Sigma_1 \# \Sigma_2$ è ben def. e
ogni sup. PL chime $\bar{\tau}$ PL omeo a
una e una sola di:

$$k \cdot T = \underbrace{T \# \dots \# T}_{k \text{ volte}} \quad (S^2 \text{ per } k=0)$$

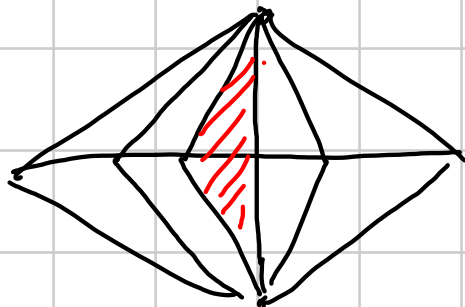
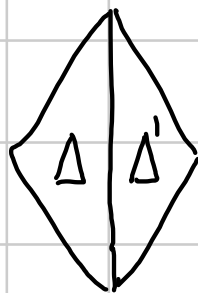
$$k \cdot P^2 \quad (k \geq 1)$$

Dim: (*) \neq indep. de Δ_1, Δ_2 -

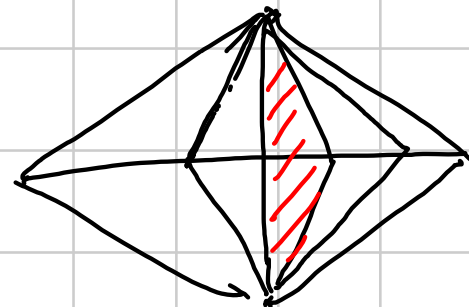
Segue da: dati $\Delta, \Delta' \subset \Sigma$ $\exists h: \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$
t.c. $h(\Delta) = \Delta'$

Nota: può essere che Δ, Δ' siano in triang. diverse.

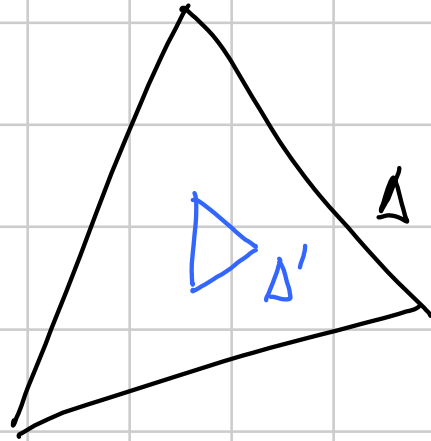
Se sono nelle stesse: basta vedere se Δ, Δ'
adiacenti:



\cong



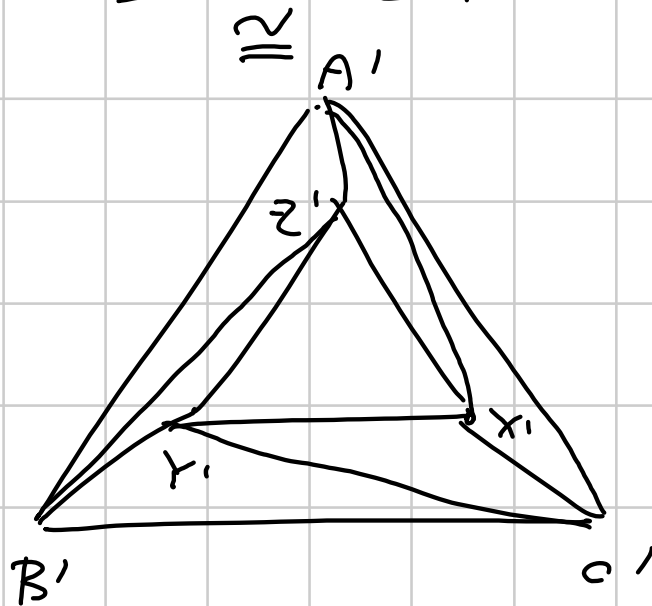
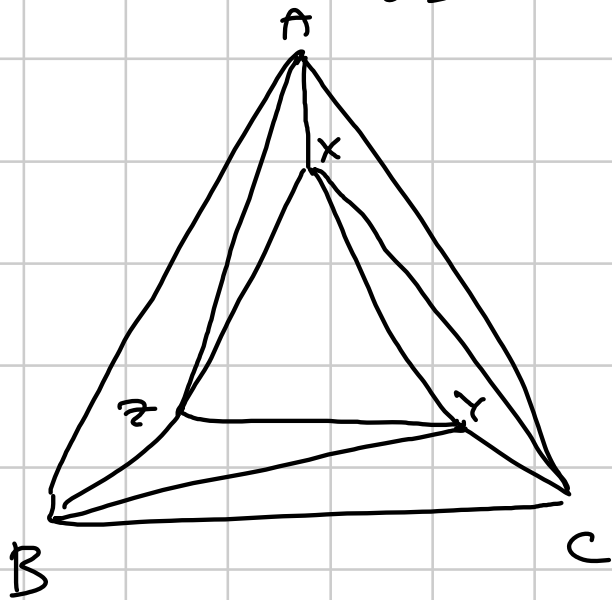
Se no: basta vedere che per $\mathcal{L} < \mathcal{K}$
e $\Delta' \subset \underline{\Delta}$



(•) # indep de $f: \partial\Delta_2 \rightarrow \partial\Delta_1$
a meno di pre/post compose con
 $g: \partial\Delta_j \rightarrow \partial\Delta_j$ che preserve orientez.

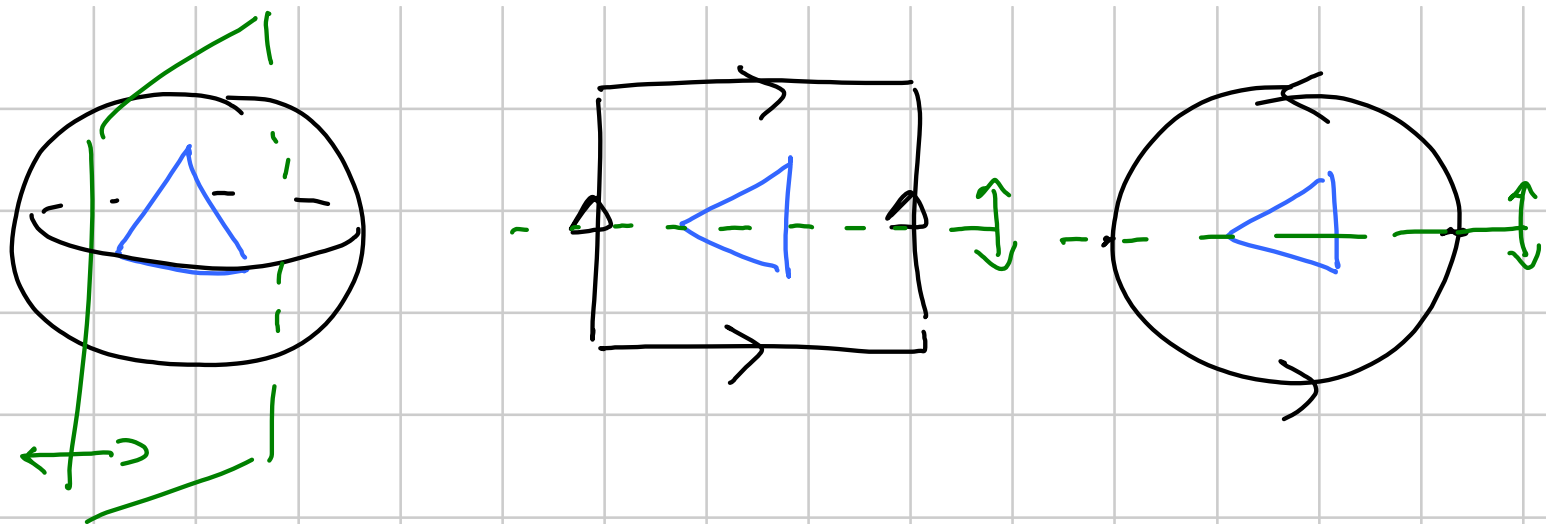
Basta vedere che se $\Delta \subset \Sigma$

$g: \partial\Delta \rightarrow \partial\Delta$ che preserva l'orientazione
ha $g = h|_{\partial\Delta}$, $h: \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$.



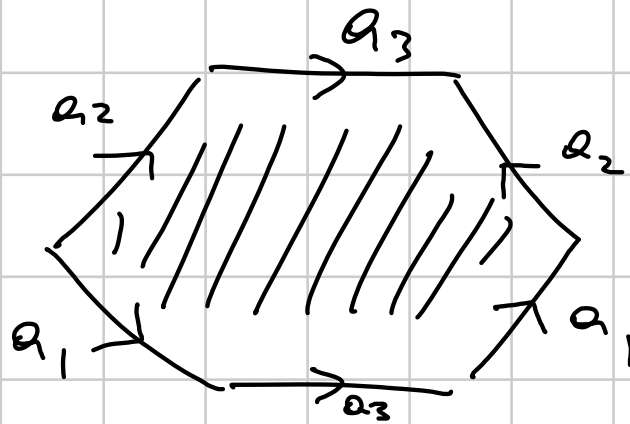
ATT: per $n \geq 3$ è falso che $\Sigma_1 \neq_f \Sigma_2$
è indep. da f (ci sono due casi
al più).

(•) Complete indep. da f : segue dal
fatto (da provare) che ogni Σ è
 $k \cdot T$ o $k \cdot \mathbb{P}^2$ e ivi è vero che
 $g: \partial \Delta \rightarrow \partial \Delta$ che inverte l'orientamento.
e $g = h|_{\partial \Delta}$, $g: \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$.



(•) Se w è una parola nei simboli $a_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, a_p^{\pm 1}$ in a_i^* compare esattamente due volte allora w definisce una sup. PL chiusa: quoziente del $2p$ -gono rispetto a $a \dots w$

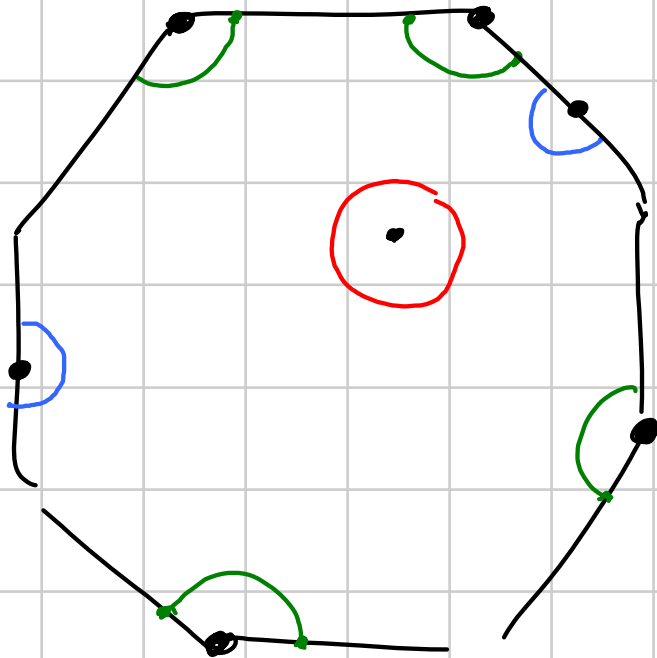
$$a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot a_3^{-1} \cdot a_2^{-1} \cdot a_1 \cdot a_3$$



Structure PL : subdivido with

2-varietat PL :

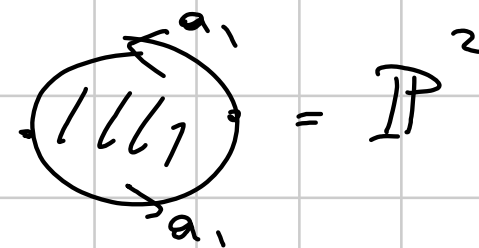
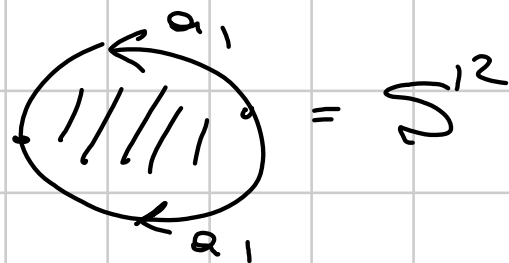
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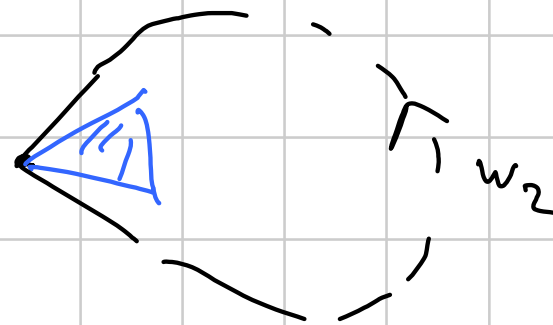
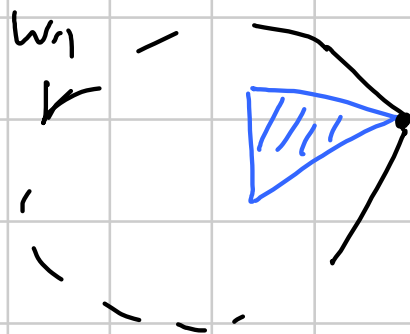
semper \mathcal{D}^n

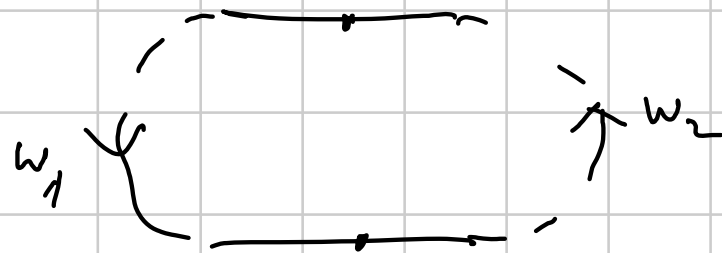
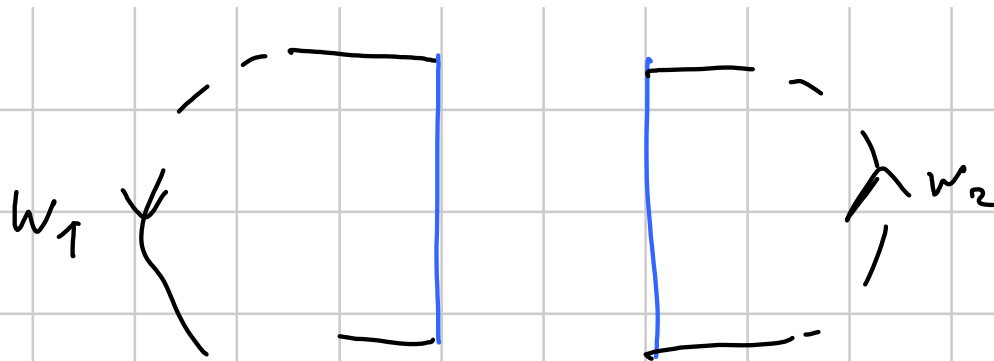
$p=1$

pseudo lotus curvi



(•) Se w_j definisce Σ_j , $j=1,2$ allora
 $w_1 \cdot w_2$ definisce $\Sigma_1 \# \Sigma_2$.

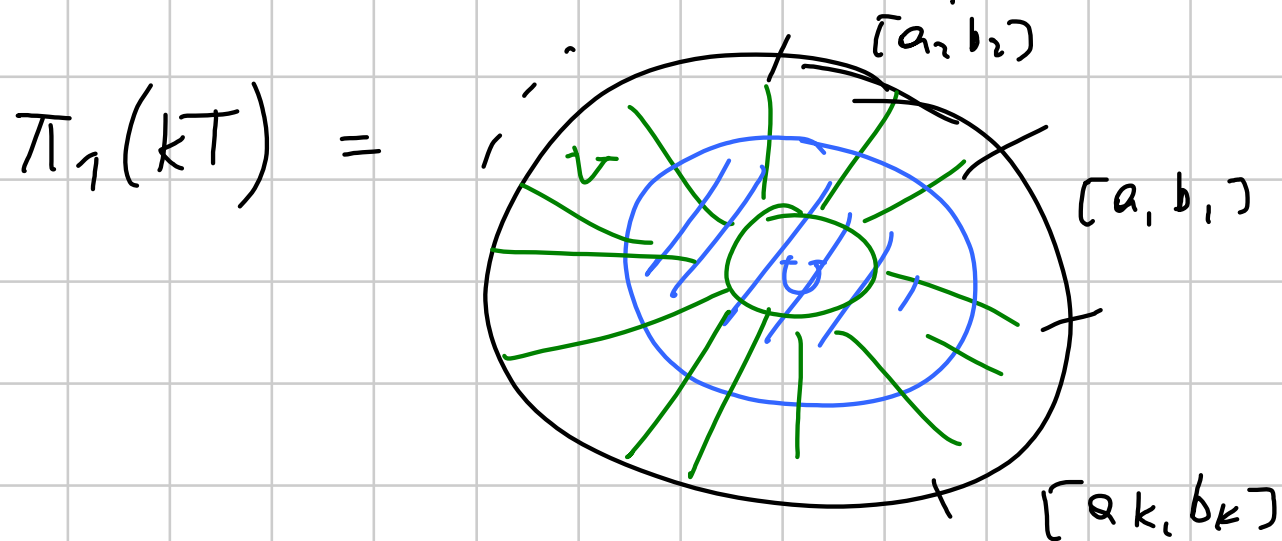




$$kT \leftrightarrow a, b, a^{-1}, b^{-1} \dots \cdot a_k b_k a_k^{-1} b_k^{-1}$$

$$k\mathbb{P}^2 \leftrightarrow a_1^2 \cdot a_2^2 \cdot \dots \cdot a_k^2$$

(•) La liste non ha ripetizioni:



$$= \langle a_1, b_1, \dots, a_k, b_k \mid \prod [a_j, b_j] \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow H_1(kT) = \langle a_1, b_1, \dots, a_k, b_k \mid [,] \rangle$$

$$= \mathbb{Z}^{2k}$$

$$\pi_1(kP^2) = \langle a_1, \dots, a_k \mid a_1^2 \cdot \dots \cdot a_k^2 \rangle$$

$$H_1(kP^2) = \langle a_1, \dots, a_k \mid a_1^2 \cdot \dots \cdot a_k^2$$

$$[a_i, a_j] \rangle$$

$$= \mathbb{Z}^k / \langle (2, \dots, 2) \rangle$$

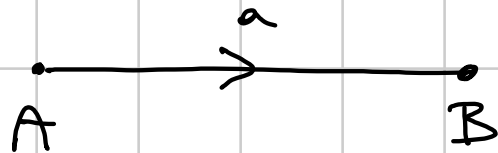
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdots \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^{k-1} \times \mathbb{Z}/2$$

CONCLUSIONE: Parto da w parole ammissibili
e lo semplifico finché non diventa o
 a, a^{-1} , $[a_1, b_1] \dots [a_k, b_k]$, $a_1^2 \dots a_k^2$

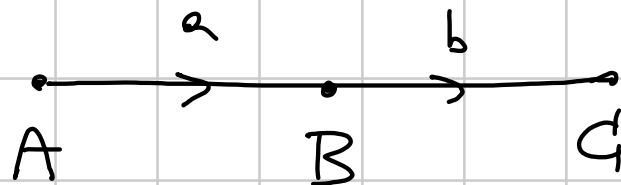
Strategie: si semplifica a tappe verificando
che a ogni tappa non si rovinano le precedenti.

TAPPA 1: mi riduco al caso in cui
tutti i vertici del poligono
 $\Sigma = P/w$
sono identificati tra loro dagli
accoppiamenti fra lati definiti da w .

Supponiamo che due vertici di P si proiettino
in vertici A, B distinti di Σ . Etichetta
ogni vertice $\downarrow P$ tramite suo proiettante.
Esiste lato di P con estremi A, B .

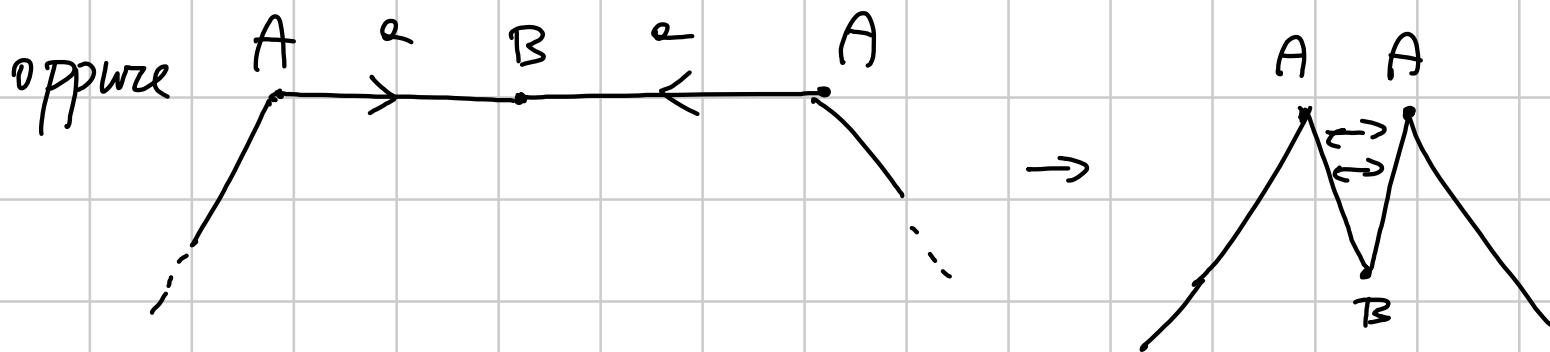
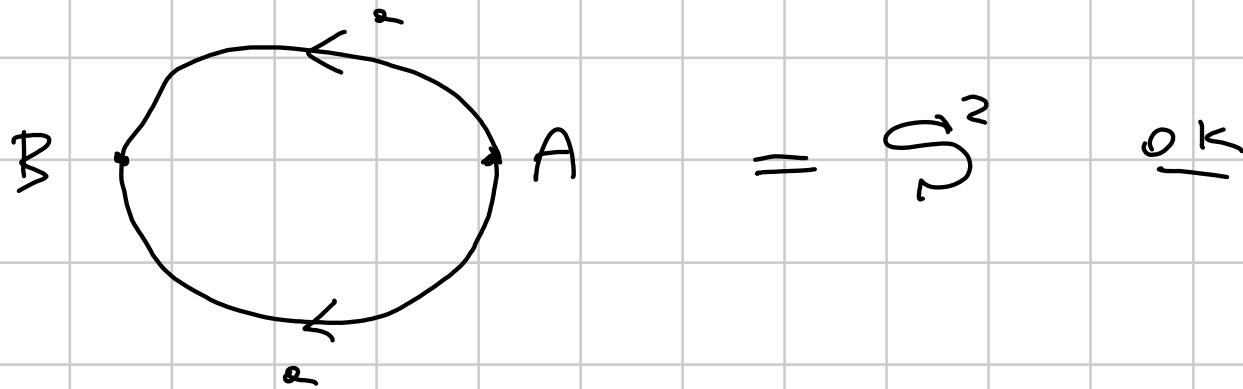


Quando il lato successivo:



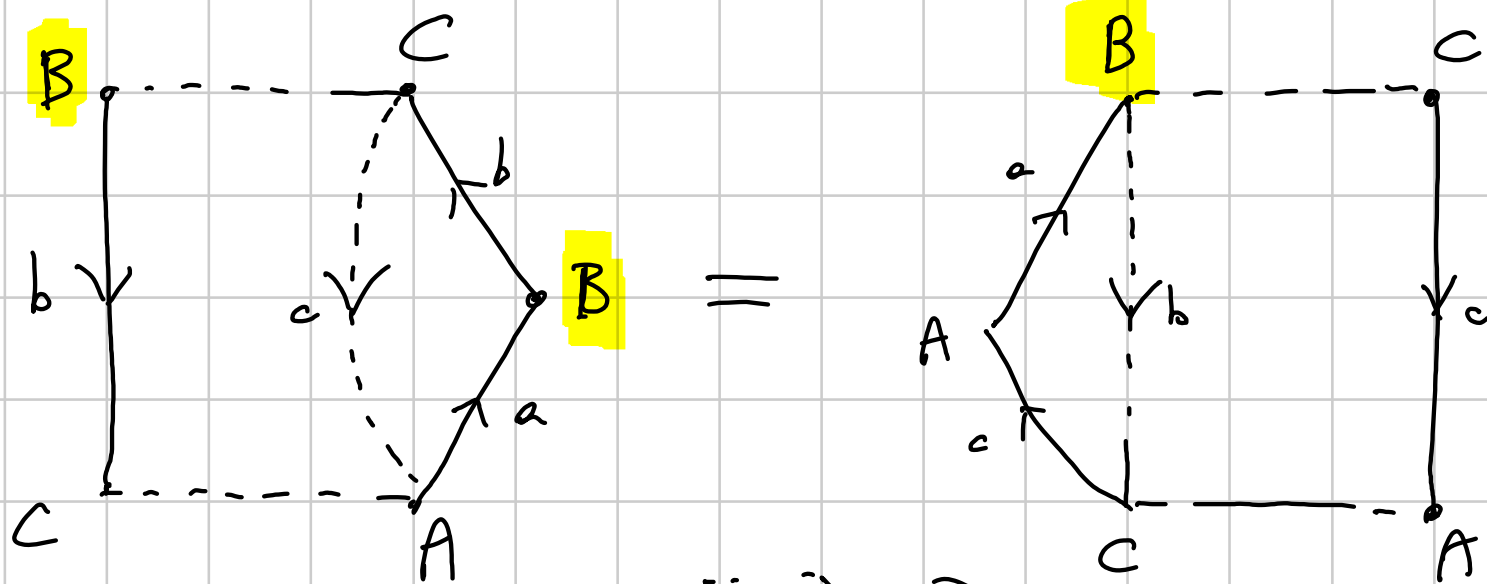
Casi:

- $b = a \implies A = B \quad \cong$
- $b = a^{-1}$



ed eliminio B.

• $b \neq a^{\pm 1}$



(stesso se $b \rightarrow [\quad]$)

Ho diminuito di 1 le occorrenze di B su ∂P

Itero fino a scoprire che è S^2 o eliminare B

Itero ancora perché Σ ha un solo vertice