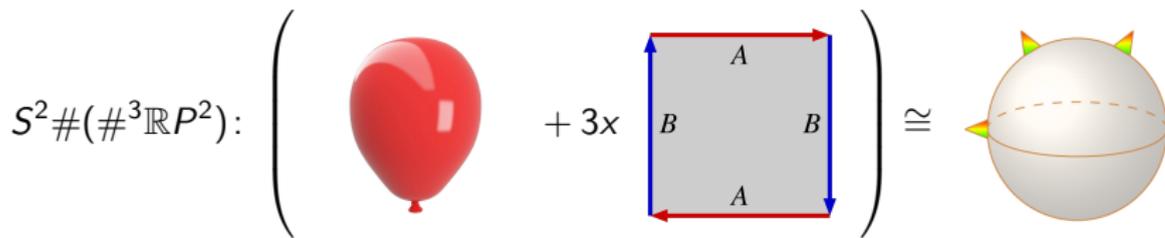
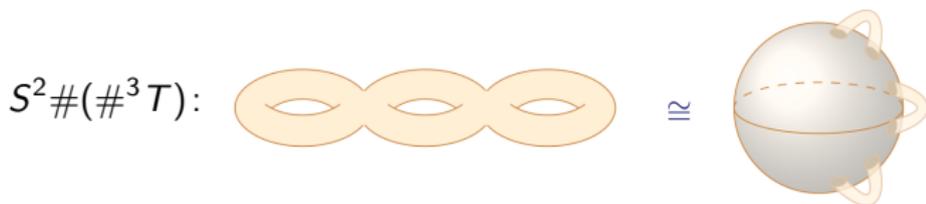
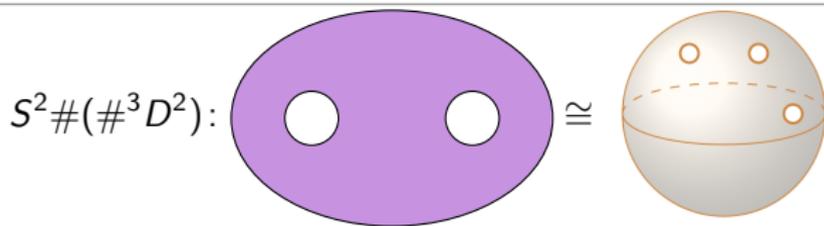


What is...the classification of surfaces?

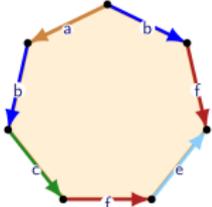
Or: Punctures, handles, projective planes

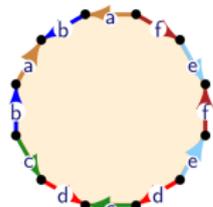
Punctures, handles, projective planes

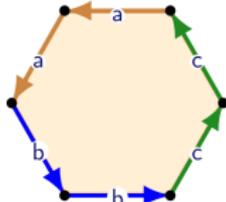


- ▶ **Standard** surfaces: punctures, handles, projective planes
- ▶ Every surface is obtained by **combining** these

Standard words for standard surfaces

$S^2 \# (\#^3 D^2)$:
 
 $a b c f e \bar{f} \bar{b}$

$S^2 \# (\#^3 T)$:
 
 $= a b \bar{a} \bar{b} c d \bar{c} \bar{d} e f \bar{e} \bar{f}$

$S^2 \# (\#^3 \mathbb{R}P^2)$:
 
 $= a a b b c c$

- ▶ The above are the standard words for these
- ▶ Every surface can be written combining these

For completeness: A formal statement

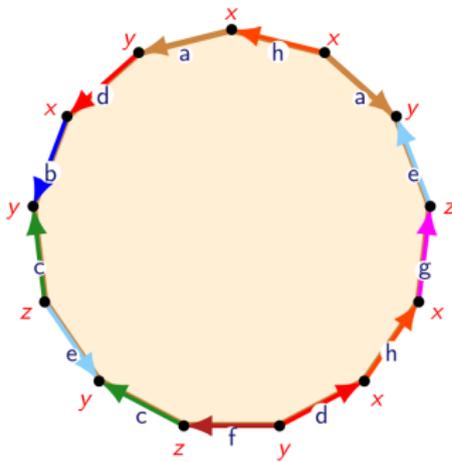
Every surfaces S is of the form

$$S \cong (\#^d D) \# (\#^h T) \# (\#^p \mathbb{R}P^2), d \in \mathbb{N}, h \in \mathbb{N}, p \in \{0, 1\}$$

S is completely determined by:

- (i) Its number of boundary components **Punctures**
- (ii) Its Euler characteristic $\chi = |V| - |E| + |F|$ **"Handles"**
- (iii) Whether it is orientable or not **Projective planes**

Example



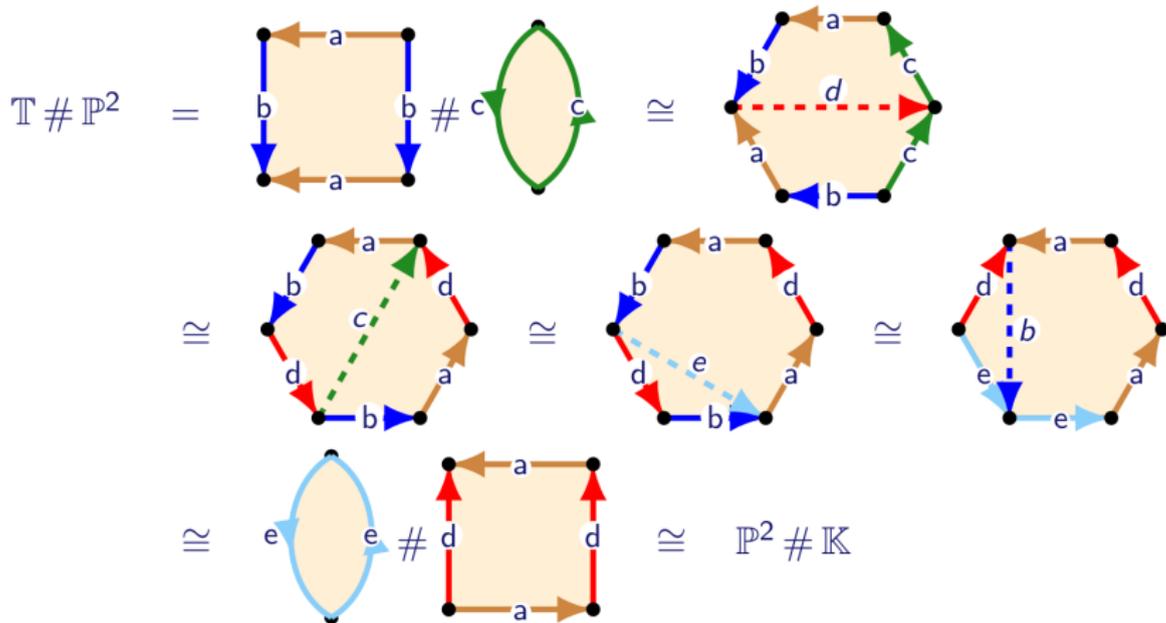
$$|V| = 3, |E| = 8, |F| = 1, \chi = -4$$

One boundary component

A pair $dd \Rightarrow$ non-orientable

For S we have $(d, h, p) = (1, 2, 1)$

Projective planes are weird...



- ▶ Gluing a handle to $\mathbb{R}P^2$ is **the same** as gluing a Klein bottle to it
- ▶ Klein bottle \cong two projective planes glued together
- ▶ We can thus decide whether we like more handles or projective planes

Thank you for your attention!

I hope that was of some help.