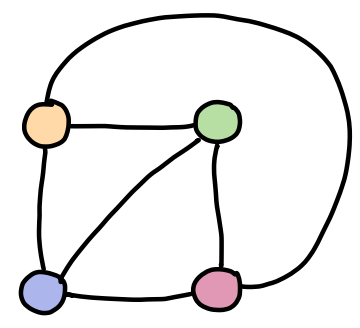
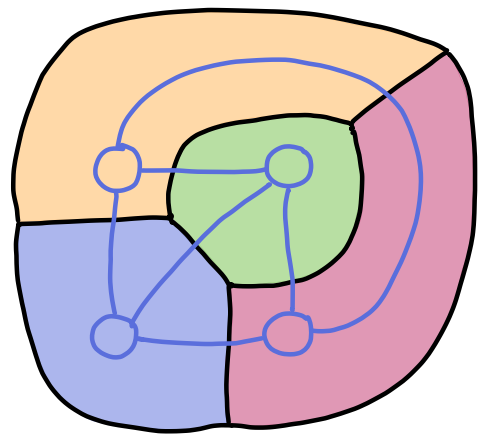
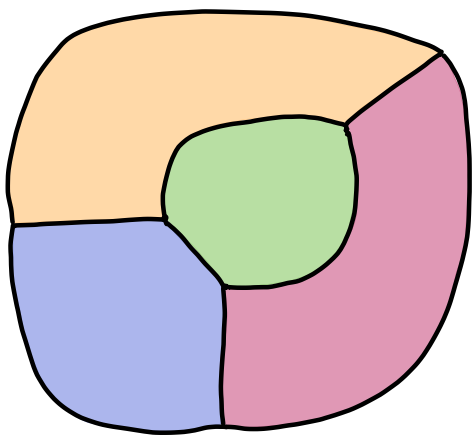


plane planar



$$\binom{4}{2} = 6$$

A planar map can require 4 colors

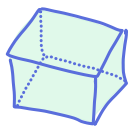


- 6 colors - easy to prove
 - 5 colors - harder
 - 4 colors - very difficult, still no proof easily understood
- } we'll do

Euler characteristic

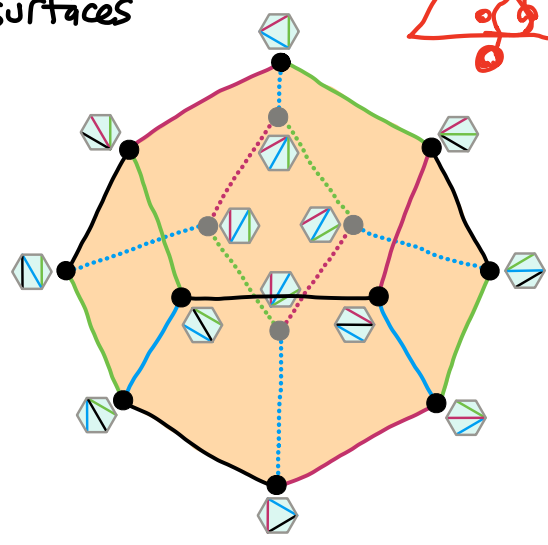
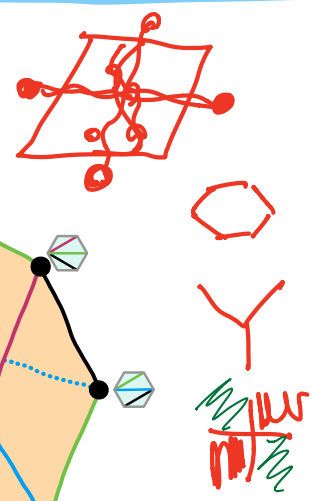
$$\chi = v - e + f$$

Invariant of simplicial, cellular surfaces

$\chi =$ # vertices
 - # edges
 + # faces

	$\chi = 2 = 8 - 12 + 6$
	$\chi = 2 = 6 - 12 + 8$
	$\chi = 2 = 4 - 6 + 4$

v e f
 ↙ ↘ ↙ ↘
 dual



Associahedron

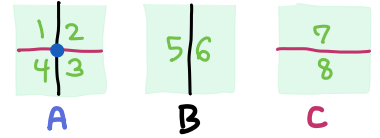
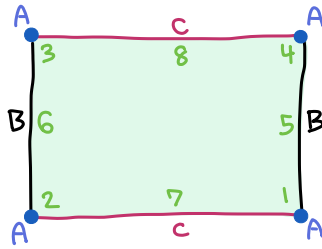
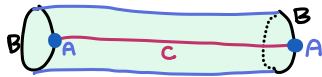
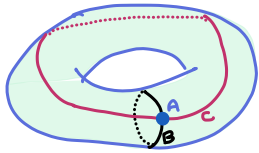
$$\chi = 2 = 14 - 21 + 9$$

$\chi = 2$ for any topological sphere (genus 0)

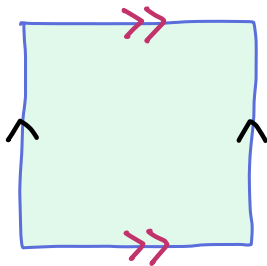
$\Delta \begin{matrix} v & e & f \\ | & | & | \\ 1 & -3 & +2 \end{matrix} = 0$

$\Delta \begin{matrix} v & e & f \\ | & | & | \\ 1 & -1 & = 0 \end{matrix}$

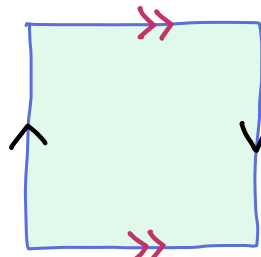
Torus (genus 1)



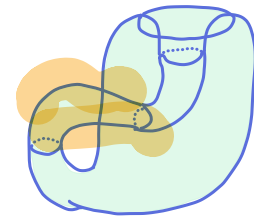
$$\chi = 0 = 1 - 2 + 1$$



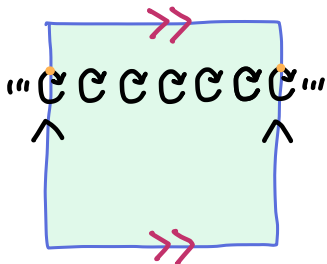
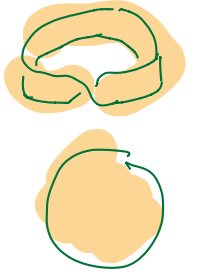
Torus



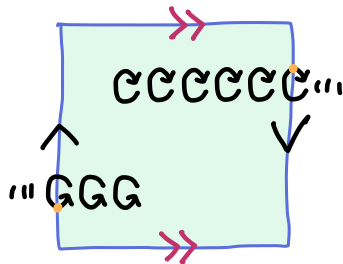
Klein bottle



(same χ)

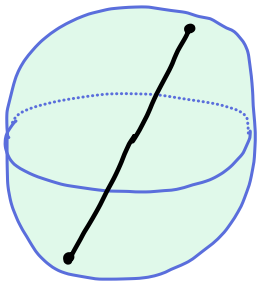


orientable

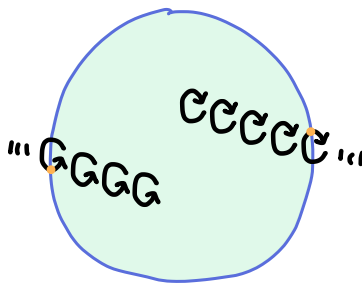


orientation-reversing path
 \Rightarrow not orientable

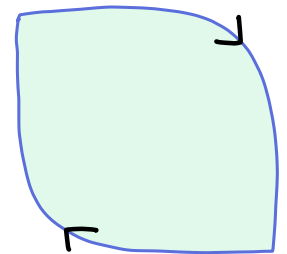
Projective plane



positions of a stick
 if we can't tell ends apart

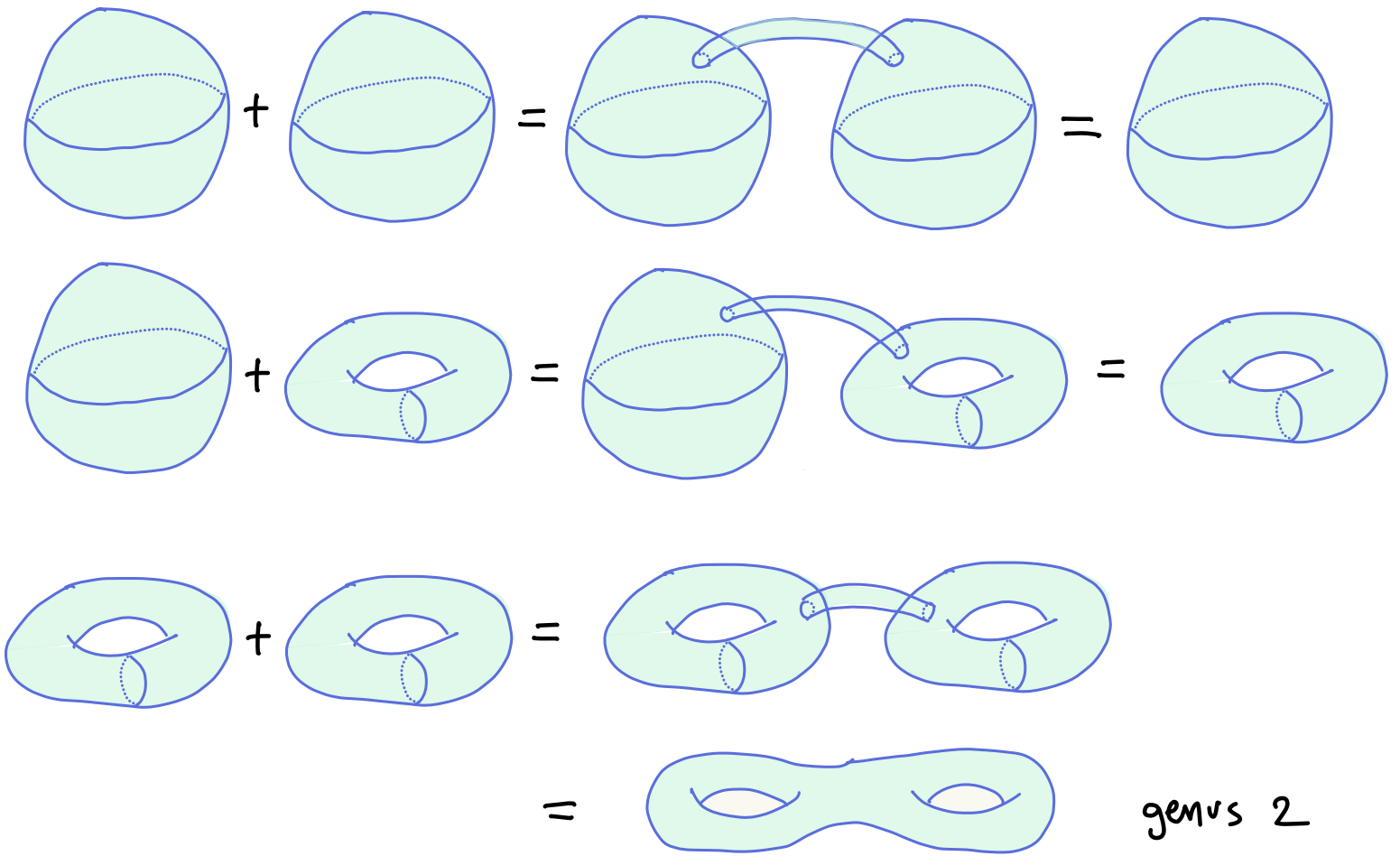


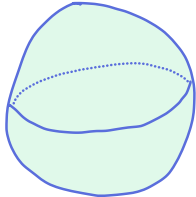
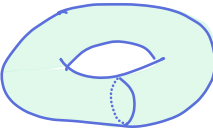
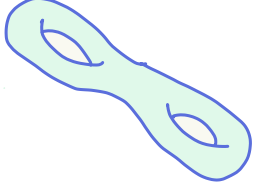
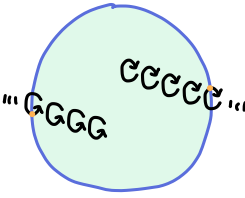
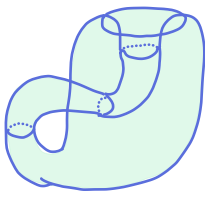
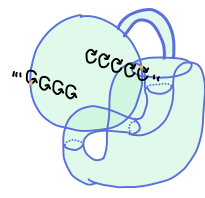
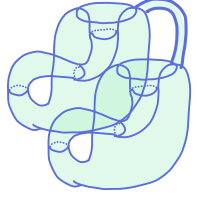
orientation-reversing path
 \Rightarrow not orientable



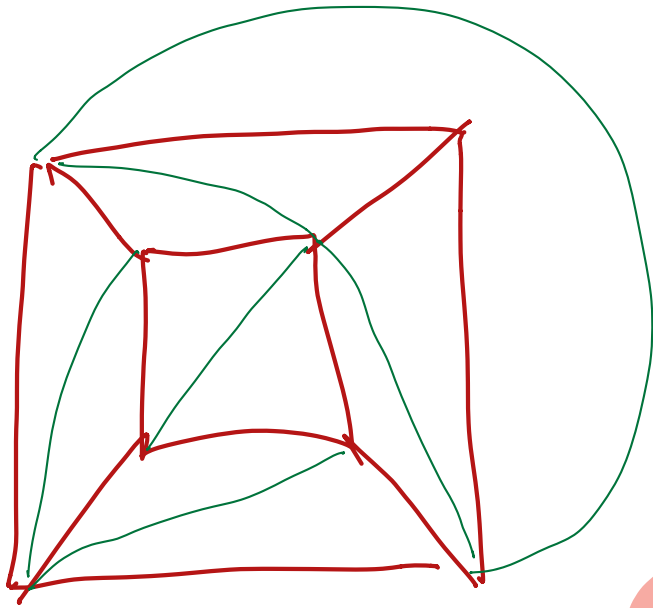
$$\chi = 1 = 1 - 1 + 1$$

Surgery: Two surfaces can be "added" by connecting with a tube



	$\chi=2$	$\chi=1$	$\chi=0$	$\chi=-1$	$\chi=-2$
orientable					
non-orientable					
	0	1	2	3	4

complexity



$$\chi = 2$$

$$v - e + f = 2$$

e, f

$$2e = 3f$$

