



## Superfici topologiche: un'introduzione superficiale<sup>1</sup>

We mathematicians need to put far greater effort into communicating mathematical *ideas*.

William P. Thurston <sup>a</sup>

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<sup>a</sup>in page 168 of [On proof and progress in mathematics](#)  
Bull. Amer. Math. Soc. (N.S.) 30 (1994), no. 2, 161-177.

*Dopo aver mostrato vari esempi di superfici, ad esempio il toro, la bottiglia di Klein, etc., spieghero' in maniera informale i diversi modi di rappresentare le superfici compatte. In particolare, cerchero' di far capire la definizione di superficie e quella di equivalenza topologica, cioe' di omeomorfismo. Infine enuncero' il teorema di classificazione delle superfici compatte dando qualche idea della dimostrazione.*

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<sup>1</sup>Antonio J. Di Scala, Politecnico di Torino, 29/11/2012  
<http://calvino.polito.it/~adiscala>

# 1 Motivazione ed esempi

intro <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XOP8ulfpCiU&feature=related>

provo <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S5fPwE7GQQA>

cisnes <http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=endscreen&v=PqW47Mt8AsQ&NR=1>

toro [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0H5\\_h-RB0T8&feature=related](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0H5_h-RB0T8&feature=related)

Botella <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E8rifKlq5hc&feature=relmfu>

juegos <http://www.geometrygames.org/>

## 2 Cosa e' una superficie ?

- il piano  $\mathbb{R}^2$
- La sfera  $S^2$
- Il toro  $\mathbb{T}^2$
- il nastro di Möbius
- Il piano proiettivo reale  $\mathbb{R}P^2$
- la bottiglia di Klein  $\mathbb{K}$



**Anatomia**

Il Giardino delle Sculture Fluide di [Giuseppe Penone](#)  
Torino, La Venaria Reale.

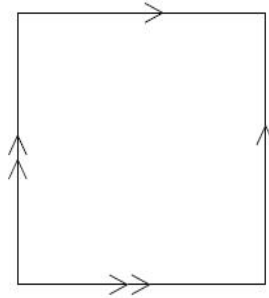
## 2.1 Identification of a square



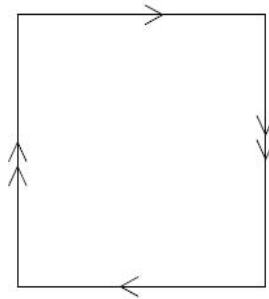
$$aba^{-1}b^{-1}$$

Toro

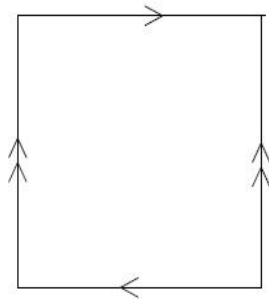
- *The sphere*



- *Projective space*



- *The Klein bottle*



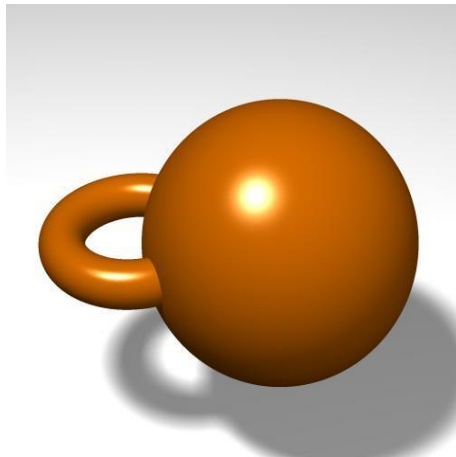
[http://people.maths.ox.ac.uk/hitchin/hitchinnotes/Geometry\\_of\\_surfaces/Chapter\\_1\\_Topology.pdf](http://people.maths.ox.ac.uk/hitchin/hitchinnotes/Geometry_of_surfaces/Chapter_1_Topology.pdf)

The [Mathematisches Forschungsinstitut Oberwolfach](#) is an international research centre situated in the German Black Forest.

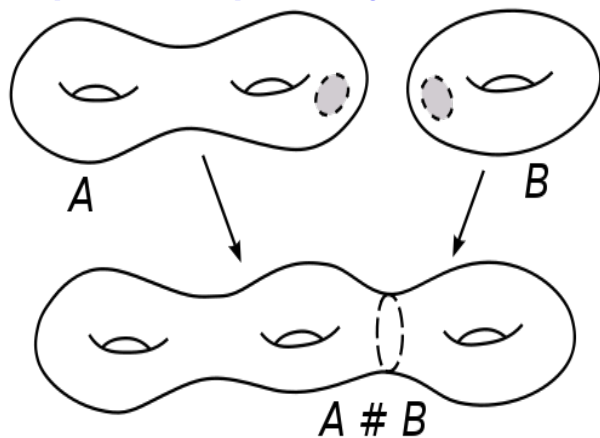


[More about the Boy surface at Oberwolfach](#)

## 2.2 La sfera con maniche e la somma connessa #



[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Connected\\_sum](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Connected_sum)



Due cose importanti:

- $K \# T^2 = \mathbb{R}P^2 \# \mathbb{R}P^2 \# \mathbb{R}P^2$
- $K = \mathbb{R}P^2 \# \mathbb{R}P^2$

Il genere ?

### 3 Definizioni, teoria ed esercizi

#### 3.1 Spazi topologici

Definizione: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Topological\\_space](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Topological_space)

Ecco lo Spazio di [Sierpinski](#) :

$$X = \{p, q\}$$

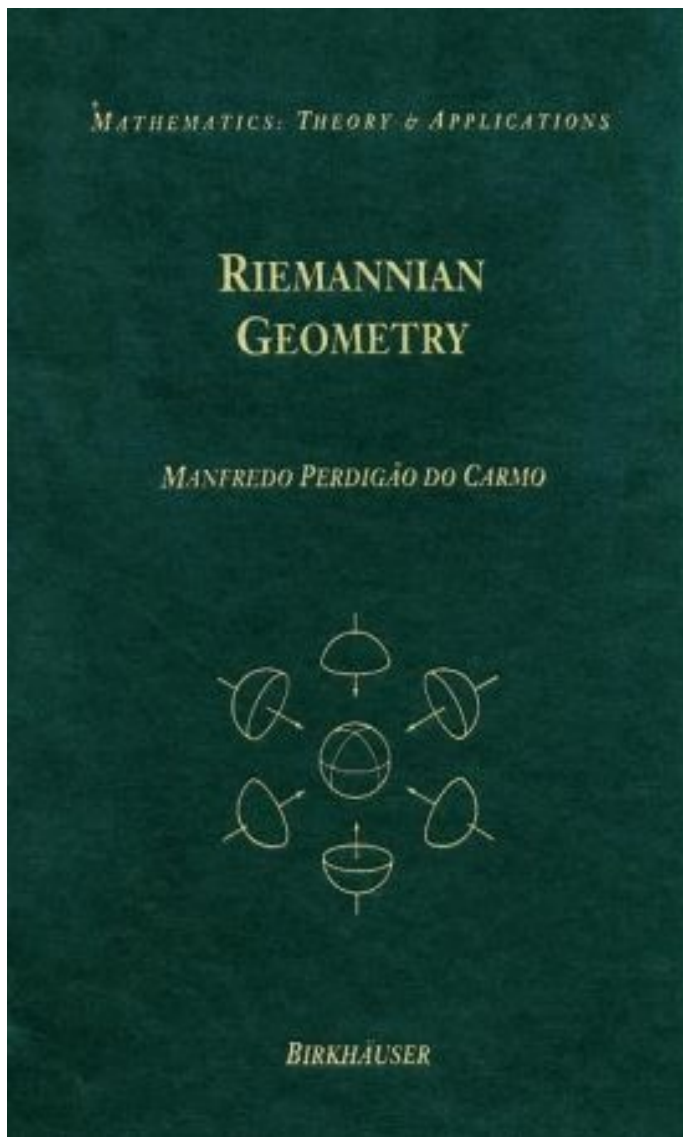
$$\tau = \{\emptyset, \{p\}, X\}$$

#### 3.2 Funzioni continue tra spazi topologici

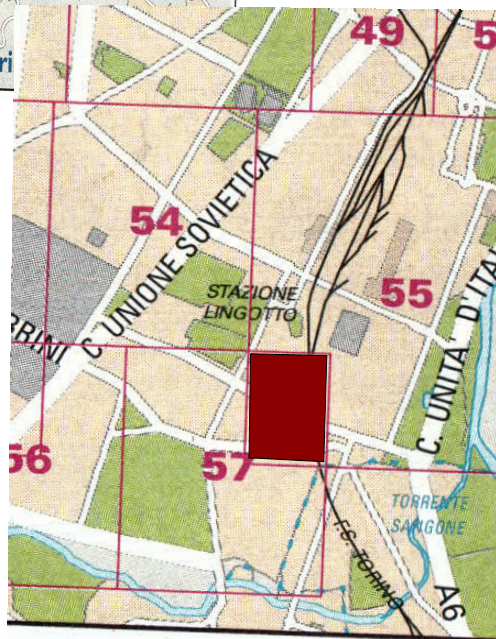
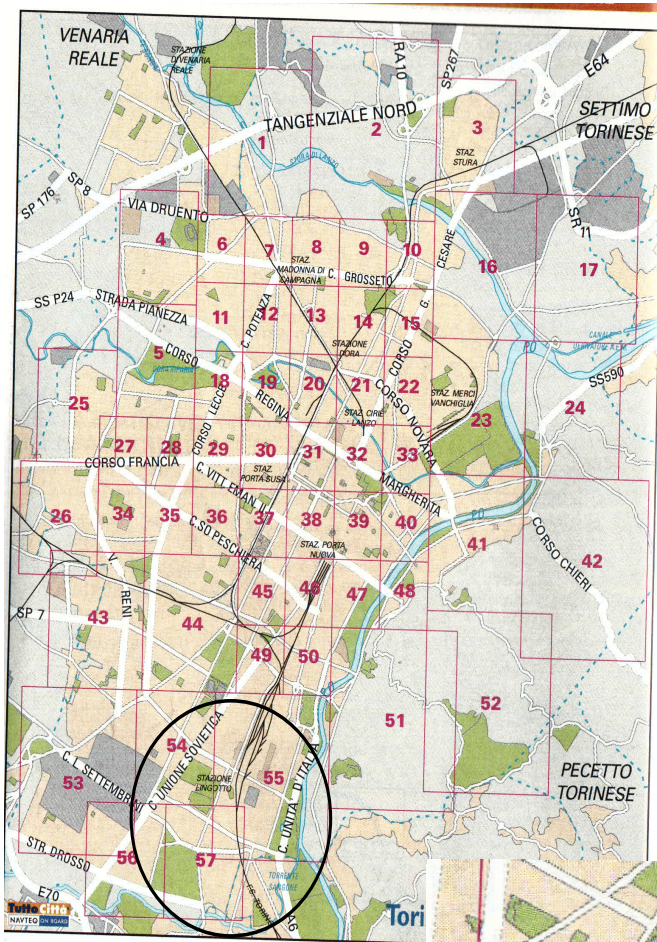
Esercizio: Trovare tutte le funzioni continue  $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  dove  $X$  e' lo spazio di Sierpinski.



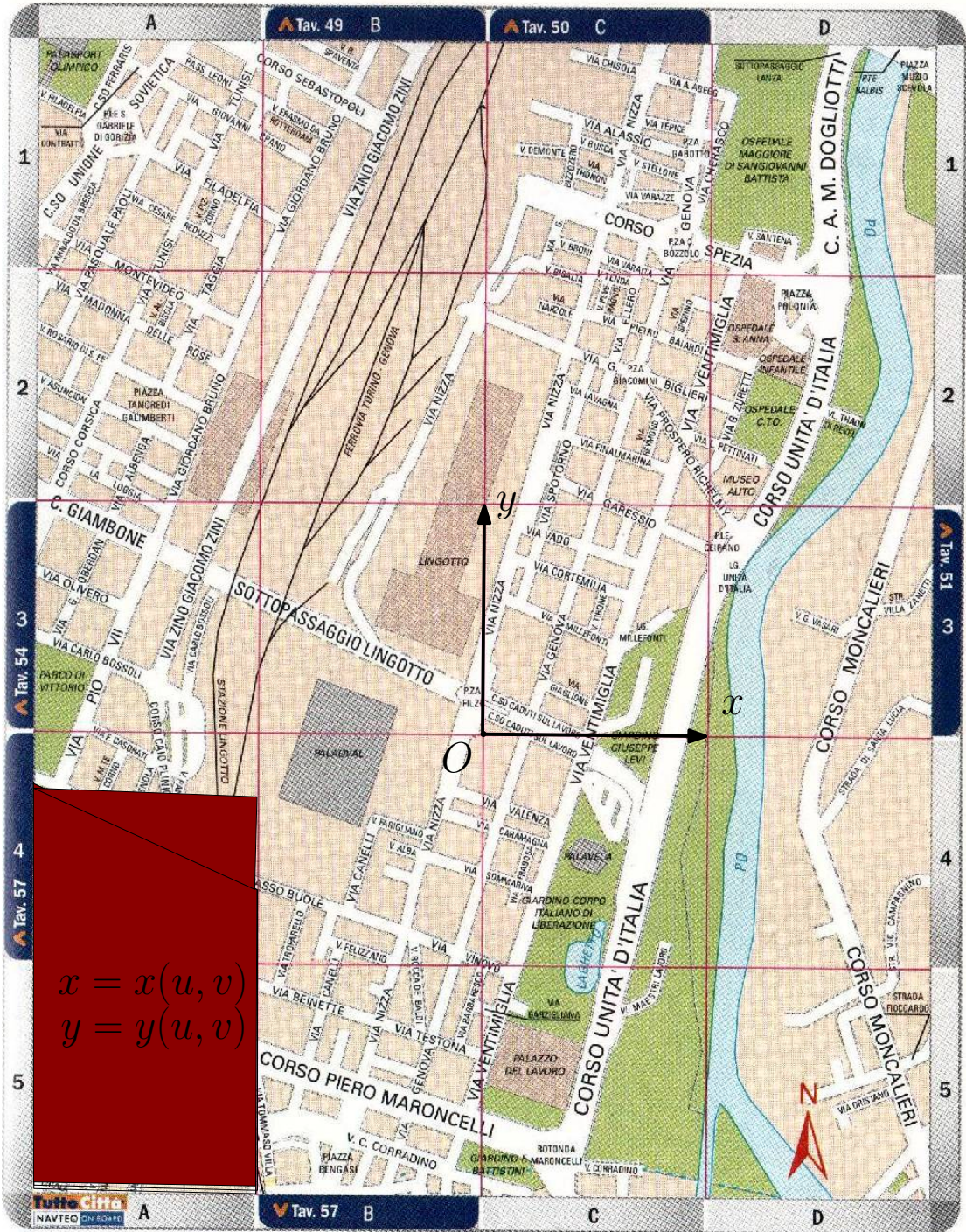
### 3.3 Atlante, carte e coordinate



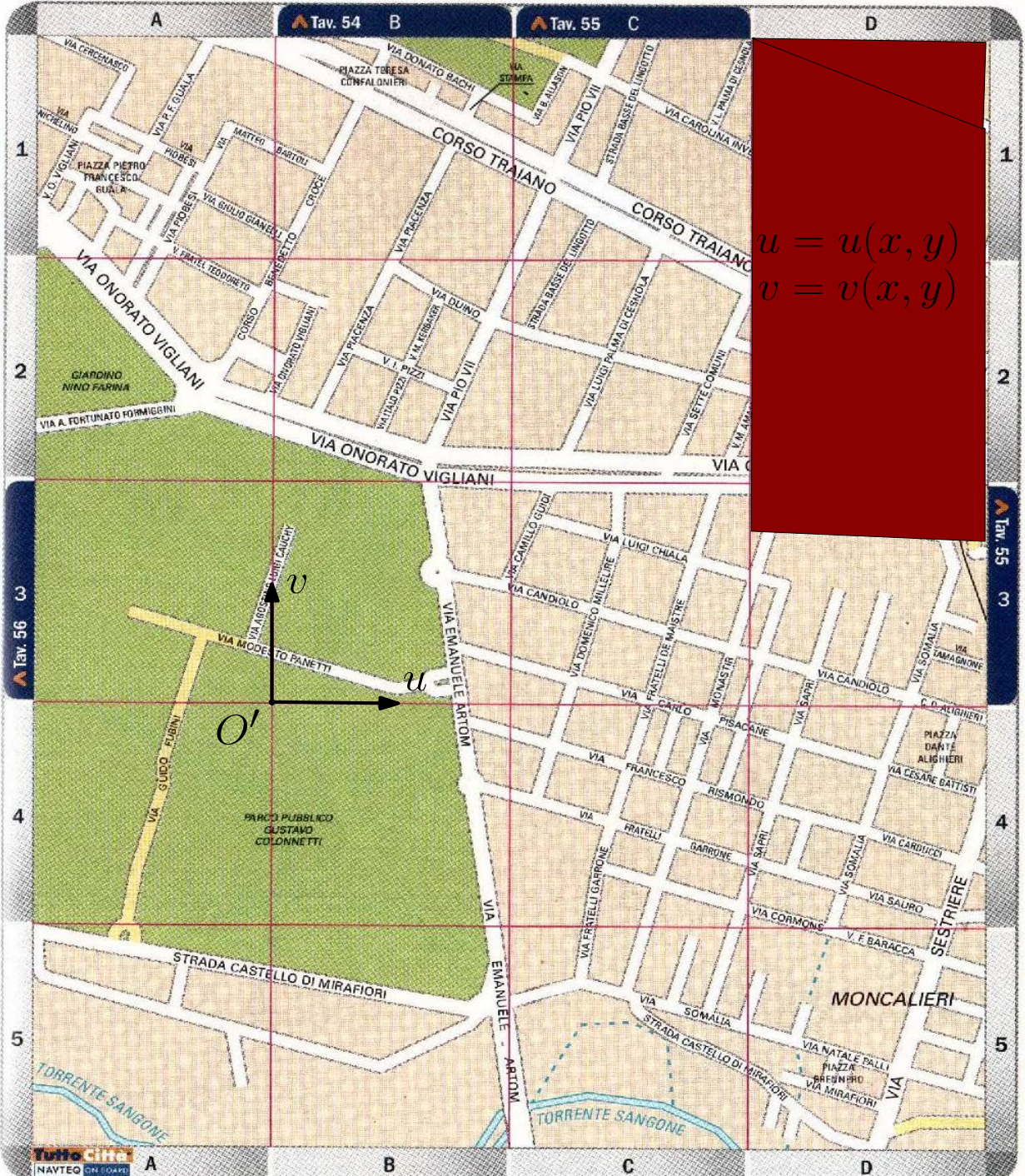
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$





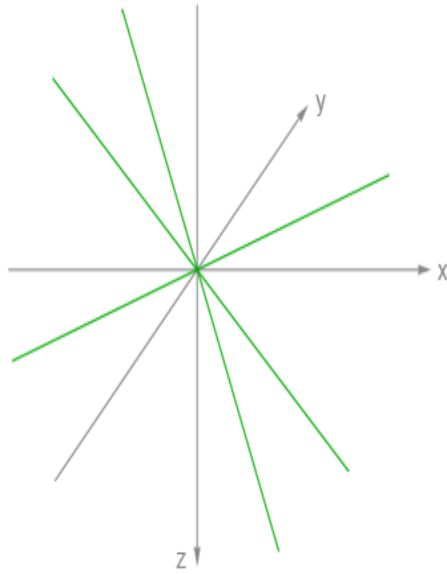




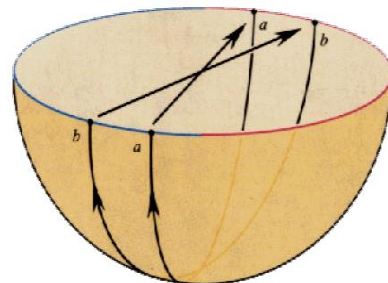


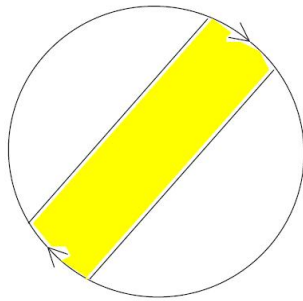
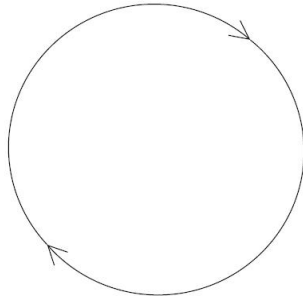
$$u = u(x, y)$$
$$v = v(x, y)$$

### 3.4 The real projective plane $\mathbb{R}P^2$



Let's call the green lines "points"





Il piano proiettivo reale  $\mathbb{R}P^2$

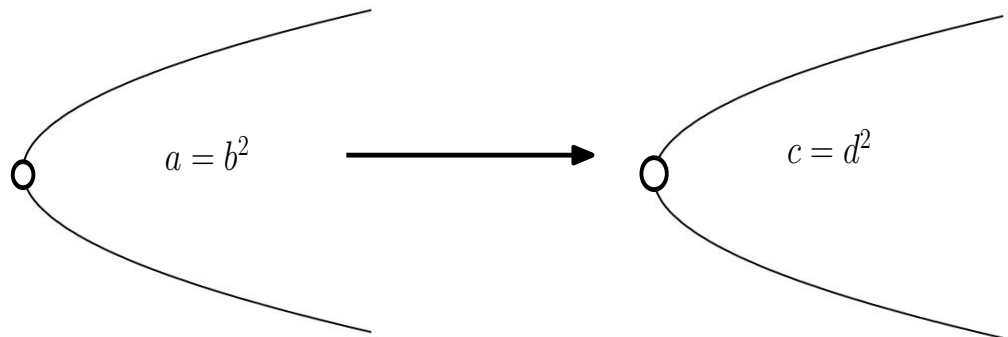
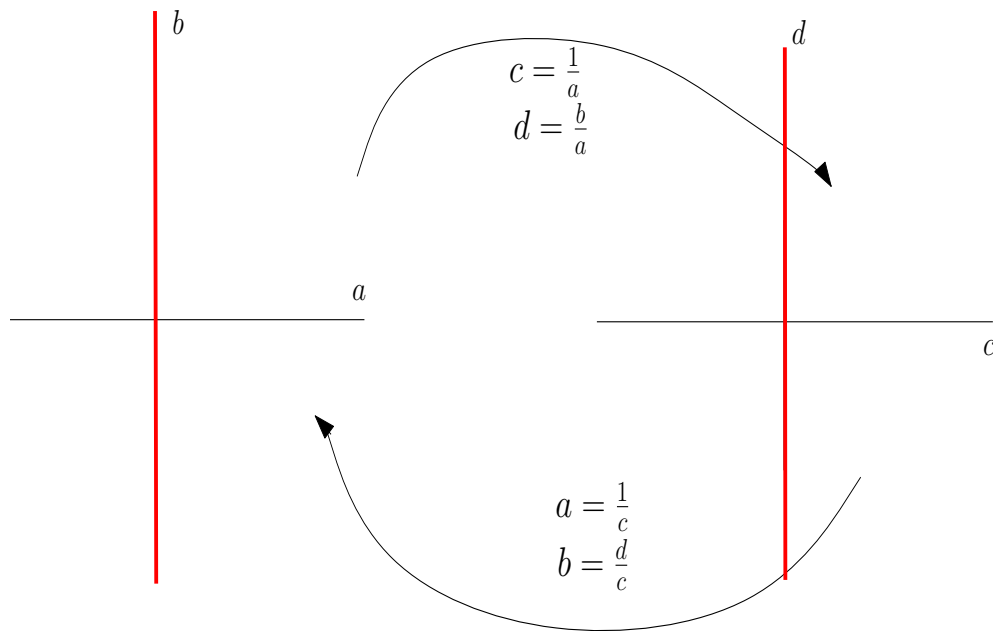


$\mathbb{RP}^2$  ha un atlante con soltanto 3 carte !!

C1:  $(a, b)$  parametrizza le rette generate da un vettore della forma  $(1, a, b)$

C2:  $(c, d)$  parametrizza le rette generate da un vettore della forma  $(c, 1, d)$

C3:  $(e, f)$  parametrizza le rette generate da un vettore della forma  $(e, f, 1)$



### 3.5 Superfici e varietà topologica: coordinate $C^k$ ?



### 3.6 Geometria Algebrica: le curve piane.

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} = \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 = \mathbb{R}^4$$

## 4 The classification Theorem

### 4.1 Triangulations

#### Triangulation

Caratteristica di Eulero  $\chi = V - E + F$  che e' uguale ad  $2 - 2g$  la superfici e' orientabili e  $2 - g$  nel caso non orientabili.

[piu' su triangolazioni](#)

<http://www.math.osu.edu/~fiedorowicz.1/math655/classification.html>

Pictures and topological intuition can only get us so far. To make their intuitions rigorous, topologists often have to convert their ideas into an algebraic or combinatorial form. With surfaces, our topological intuition got us to a plausible statement of the classification theorem. Presented with specific examples, like the "pants in sphere" surface, we could draw pictures to prove that it was not a counterexample to the theorem. But how could we expect to draw all possible surfaces? To prove the classification theorem, we had to convert it into a different kind of problem: describe the ways that triangles can be glued together to make a surface.

Here you can download [Conway's zipproof](#) of the classification theorem of surfaces: <http://new.math.uiuc.edu/zipproof/zipproof.pdf>

<http://www.map.mpim-bonn.mpg.de/2-manifolds>

## References

- [Hi05] HITCHIN, N.: *Geometry of Surfaces*. [http://people.maths.ox.ac.uk/hitchin/hitchinnotes/Geometry\\_of\\_surfaces/Chapter\\_1\\_Topology.pdf](http://people.maths.ox.ac.uk/hitchin/hitchinnotes/Geometry_of_surfaces/Chapter_1_Topology.pdf)
- [Hi05] HITCHIN, N.: *Geometry of Surfaces* [http://people.maths.ox.ac.uk/hitchin/hitchinnotes/Geometry\\_of\\_surfaces/Chapter\\_3\\_Surfaces\\_in\\_R3.pdf](http://people.maths.ox.ac.uk/hitchin/hitchinnotes/Geometry_of_surfaces/Chapter_3_Surfaces_in_R3.pdf)
- [Ja84] JÄNICH, K.: *Topology* [http://www.amazon.com/gp/reader/0387908927/ref=sib\\_dp\\_pt#reader-link](http://www.amazon.com/gp/reader/0387908927/ref=sib_dp_pt#reader-link)