

# Tori cont'd and Vocabulary

# Torus Tic Tac Toe

- Does the first move matter in torus tic-tac-toe?
- If the first player takes the upper left corner, how many nonequivalent moves does the second player have?

# Exercise

Which of the following torus tic-tac-toe games are equivalent?

	X	
O		X
O	O	X

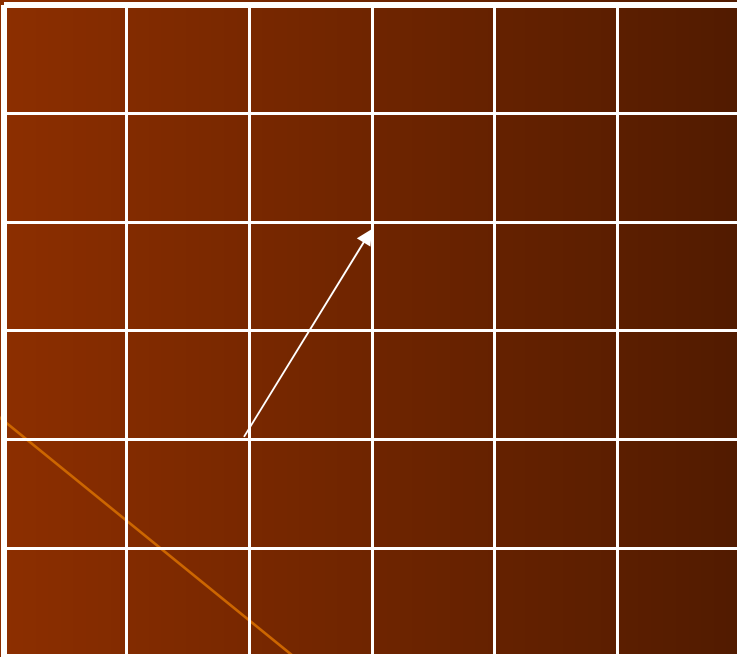
X	O	
X	O	O
		X

	X	O
O	X	O
X		

O	X	O
X		
	X	O

all

# Exercise



Draw the path of a ladybug who walks in a straight line until she returns to her starting point if she always walks 2 units northward for each unit eastward.

# View?



# View?



# View?



# View?



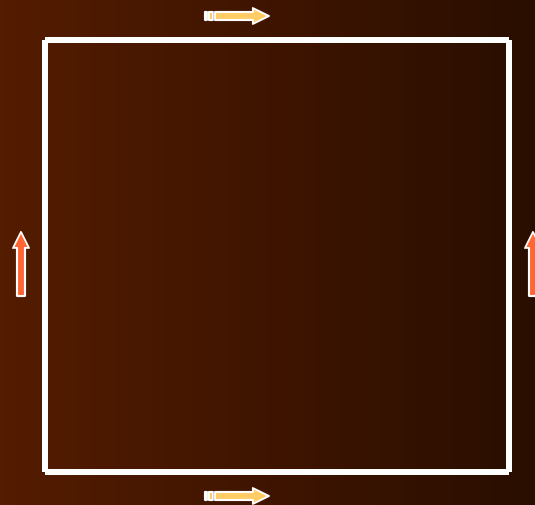


# Tiling view



More

# Fundamental domain

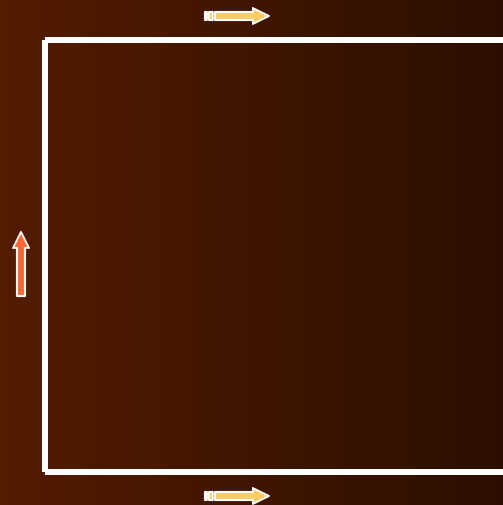


# Tiling vs. Fundamental Domain

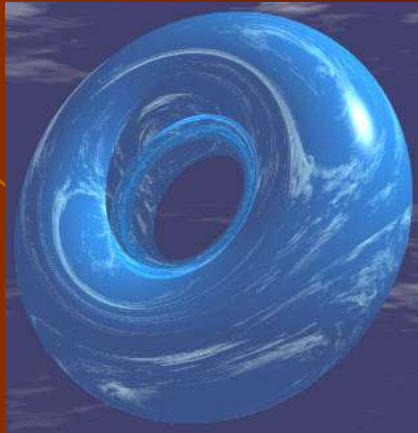
- Tiling view shows correctly that the torus has no boundary, but falsely suggests that it is infinite
- Fundamental domain view shows correctly that the torus is finite, but incorrectly suggests that it has a boundary.

# Putting a torus into 3-space

cylinder of a cylinder one way  
and another way  
finally

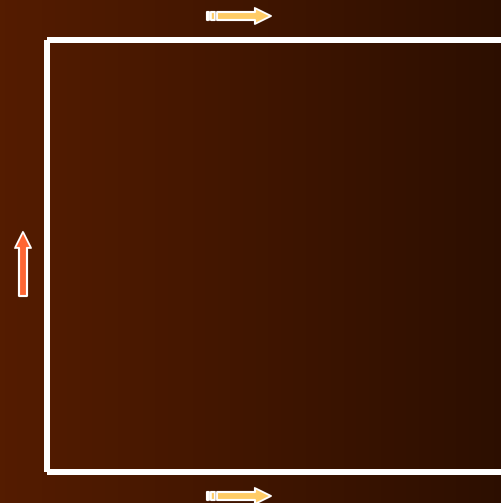


# Torus vs. Flat Torus



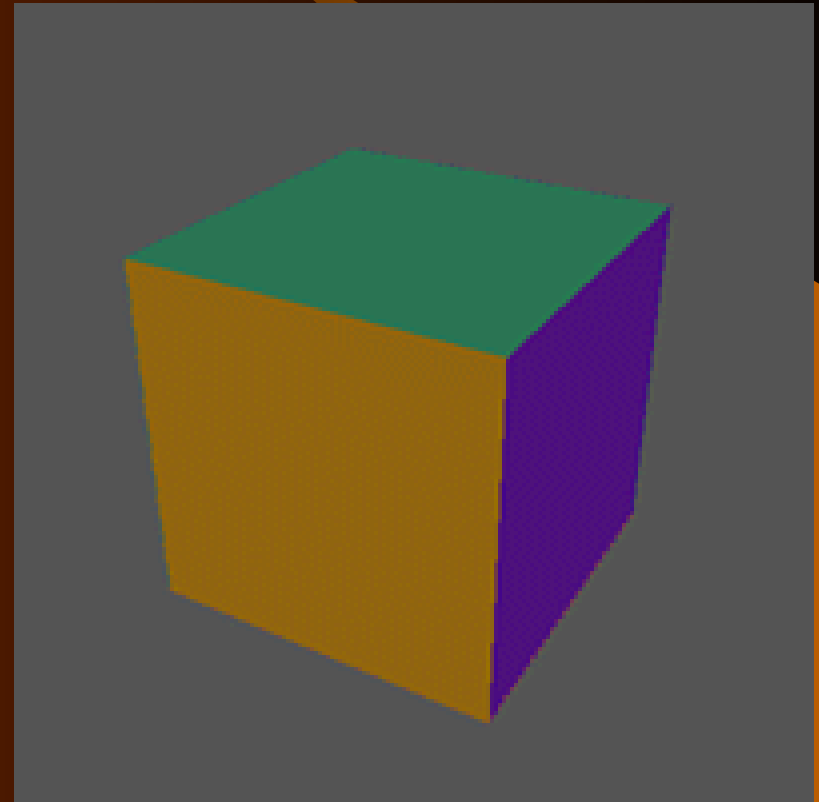
torus

Flat torus



# Flat 3-torus

- Glue:
  - Top to bottom
  - Left to right
  - Front to back



# Flat 3-torus

- Have a seat in a flat 3-torus.
  - What do you see when you look
    - up?
    - down?
    - left?
    - right?
    - straight ahead?
    - backwards?

# Question

- A town is built in a flat 3-torus.
  - All North-South streets are 1-way northbound
  - All West-East streets are 1-way eastbound
  - Elevators only go up.
- Can you go from any place to any other place in this town?



# Characteristics of a flat 3-torus

- How many dimensions does it have?
  - 3
- Is it finite or infinite?
  - finite
- Does it have boundary?
  - no

# Goal

Flat 2-torus and flat 3-torus are both examples of “nice” spaces (called *manifolds*)

**Goal: define “nice”**

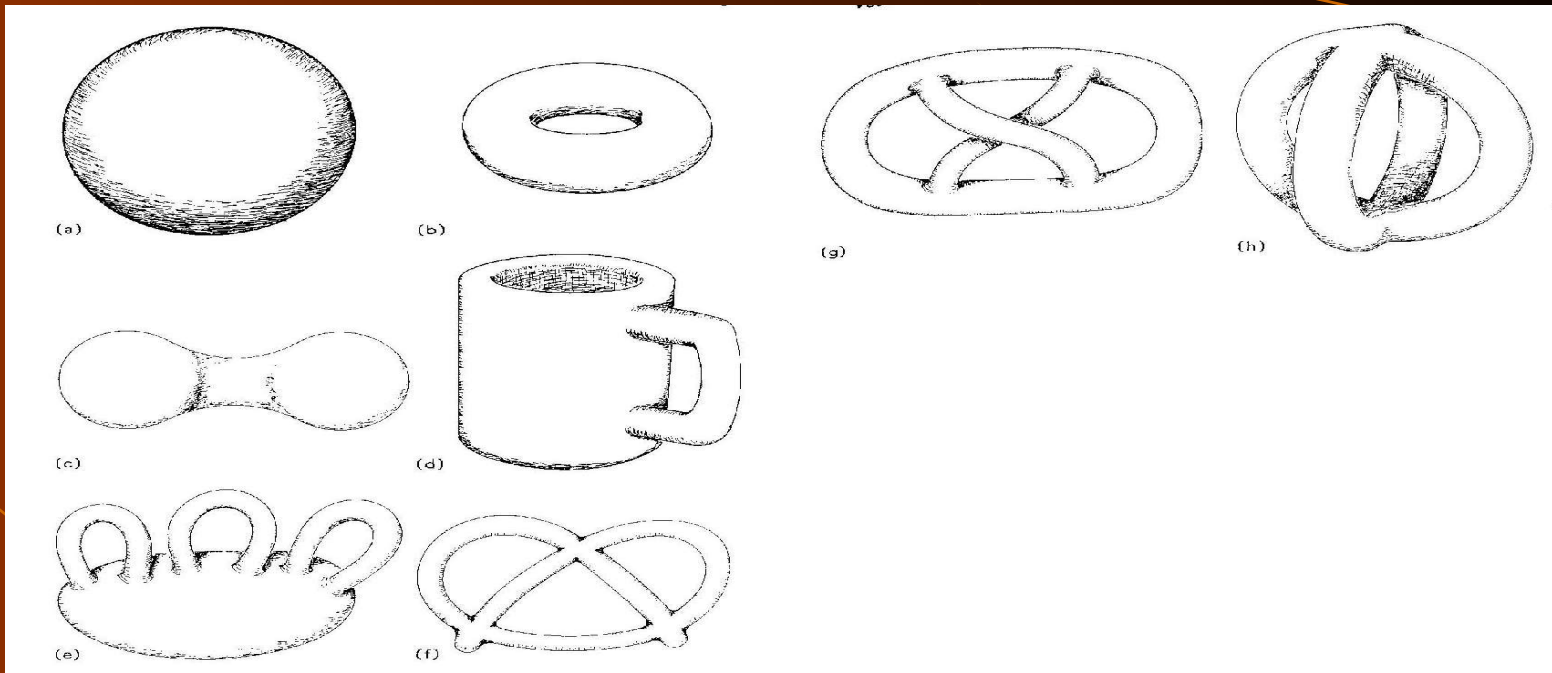
# Allowed moves

- Bend! Stretch! Twist! Flip and flop!
  - DO NOT TEAR
  - DO NOT GLUE

# Topology vs. Geometry

- The aspects of a space that remain unchanged under these deformations are called space's TOPOLOGY
- The aspects of the space that do change when you deform the space are called geometry (distances, angles, areas, curvature...)

# Exercise 1



- Which spaces have the same topology?
  - a & c; b & d; e & f & g & h

# Exercise 2



cylinder

Cut the cylinder open, put a full twist in one of the ends and glue it back up.

Does the new space have the same topology?

# Exercise 2 cont'd

- The topology changed from our (outsider) point of view!
- But what if we were the insiders? Did the topology change from a point of view of somebody from within the surface?
  - No, it did not change.

# Exercise 2 cont'd

- The INTRINSIC topology of the surface did not change, but its EXTRINSIC topology (the way it sits in a 3-dim'l space) did.

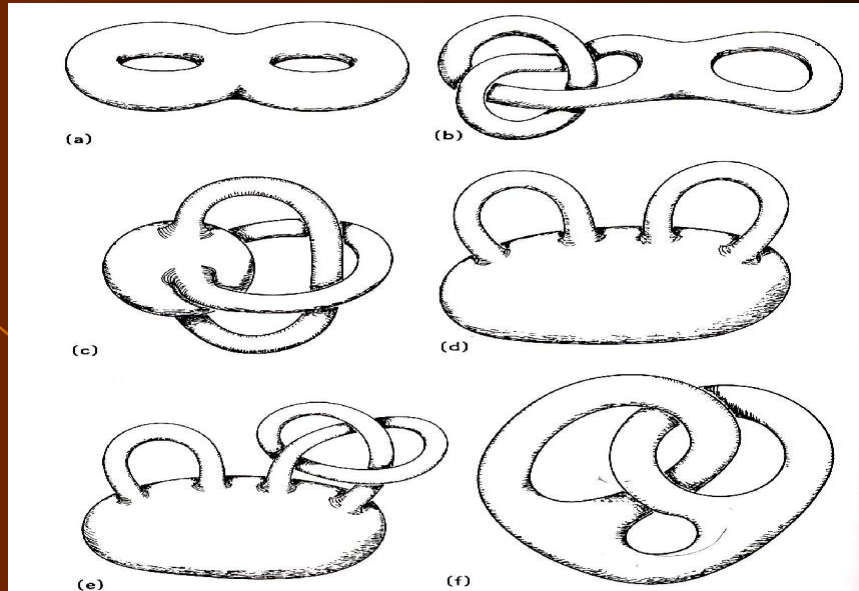


# Extrinsic vs. Intrinsic Topology

- Two spaces have the same *intrinsic topology* if they can not be told apart from within.
- Two spaces have the same *extrinsic topology* if one can be deformed (inside a larger space) to look like the other.

# Exercise 3

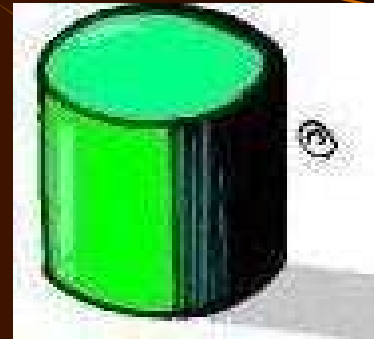
- Convince yourselves that all the spaces have the same intrinsic topology. Which ones have the same extrinsic topology as well?
  - a & c & d & f; b & e



# Exercise 4



Flat cylinder



cylinder

Do these two spaces have same or different:

- intrinsic topology?
  - extrinsic topology?
  - intrinsic geometry?
  - extrinsic geometry?
- same
  - different
  - same
  - different

# Geodesics

- Intrinsically straight lines are called geodesics
- To find geodesics you must live inside the space and you should pull a cord taught between two points

# Gauss' experiment

- Gauss tried to measure the curvature of the Universe by measuring the angles in a triangle formed by three mountain peaks.

# Question

- Can you decide if the Earth has a whole by looking into your back yard?
  - Local vs. Global Properties
  - Homogeneous vs. Nonhomogeneous spaces

# Local vs. Global Properties

- Local properties are those observable on the small region of your space.
- Global properties can only be observed by considering the whole space.

# Exercise 5

- Do torus and flat torus have the same:

- Intrinsic global topology

- yes

- Extrinsic local geometry?

- no