

Surface embeddings in \mathbb{R}^3
via the lens of the crease set

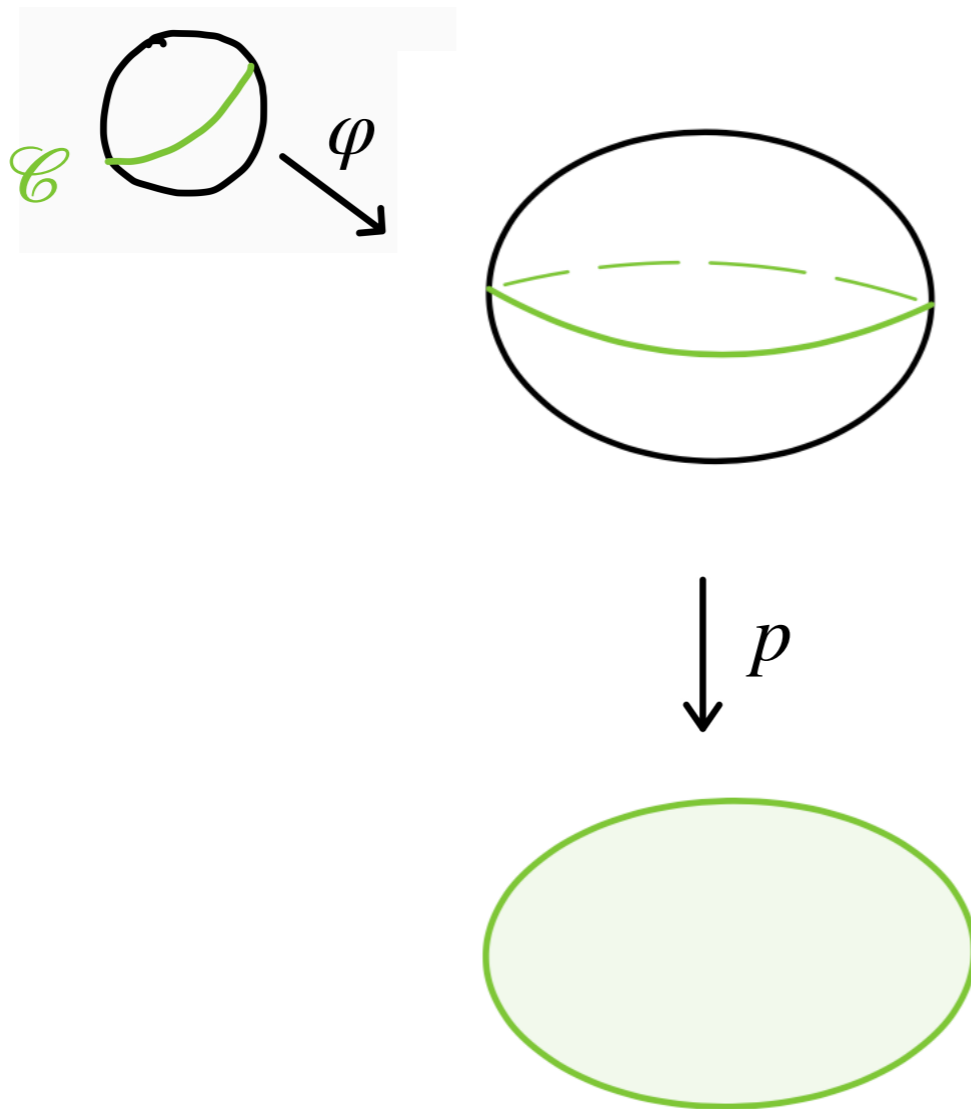
Margaret Nichols
Joint with William Menasco
University at Buffalo
25 June 2021

Crease set

The *crease set* \mathcal{C} of $\varphi : S \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 = \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ captures how S “folds” under a fixed projection $p : \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$.

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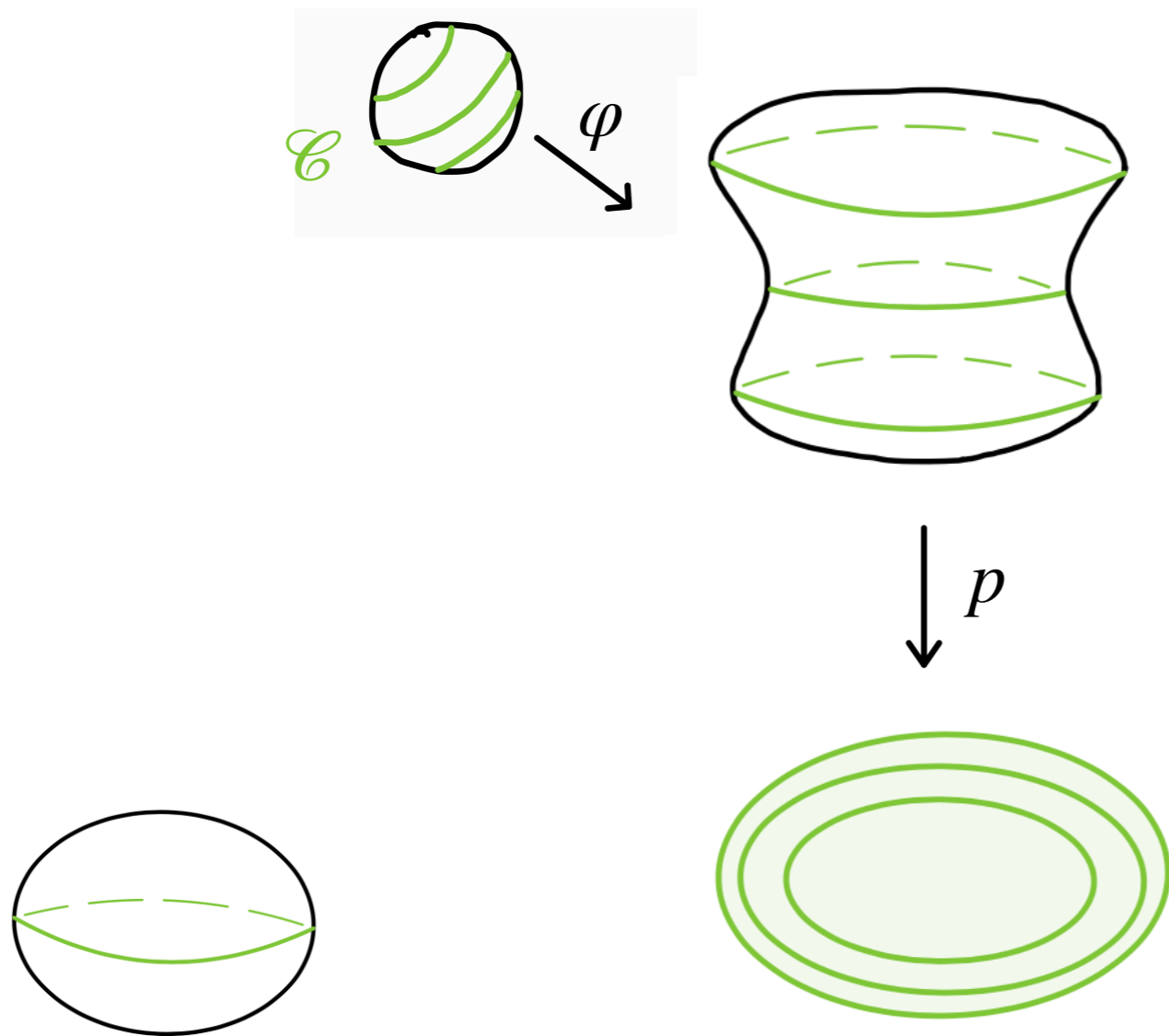
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\mathcal{C} – disjoint system of simple closed curves in S

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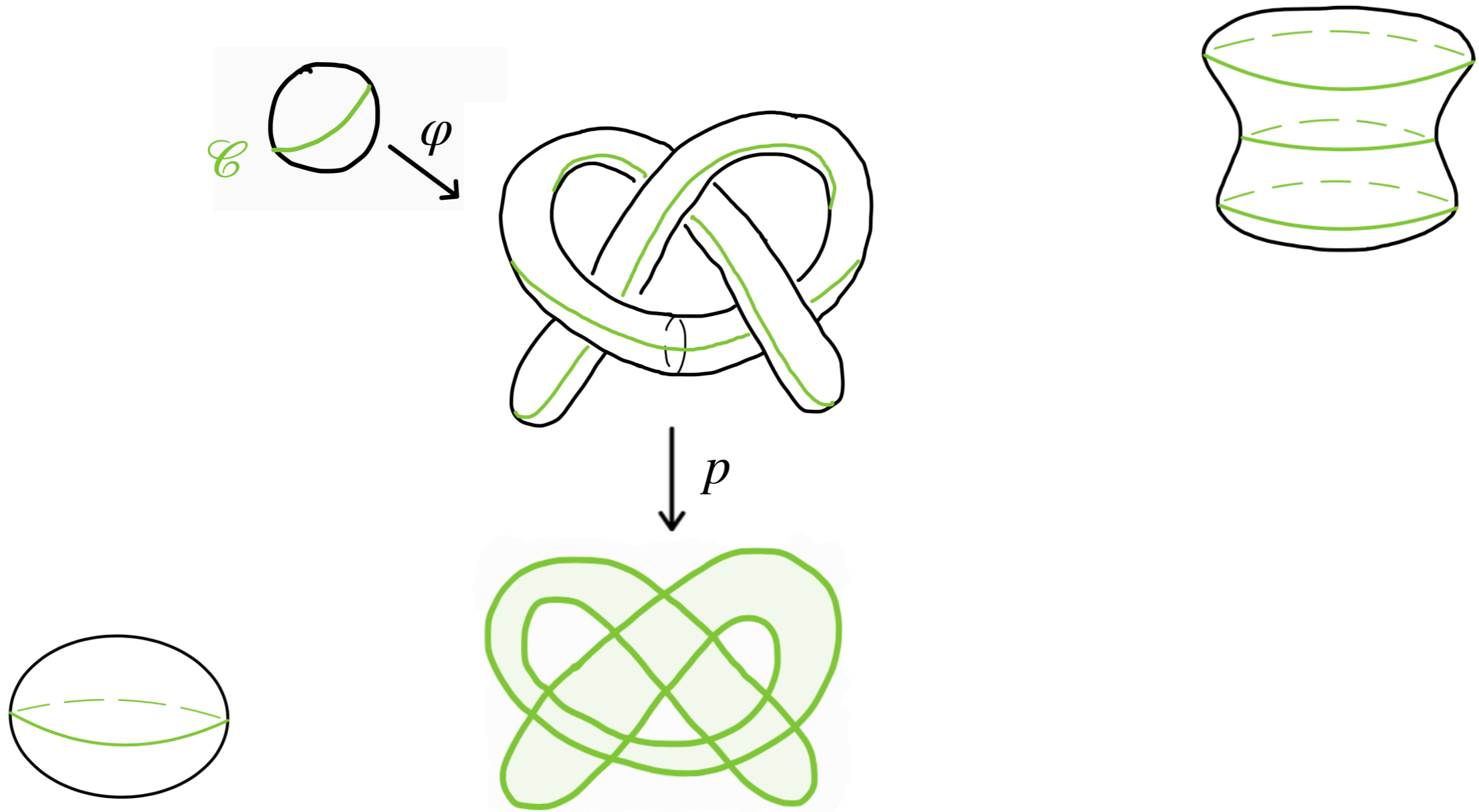
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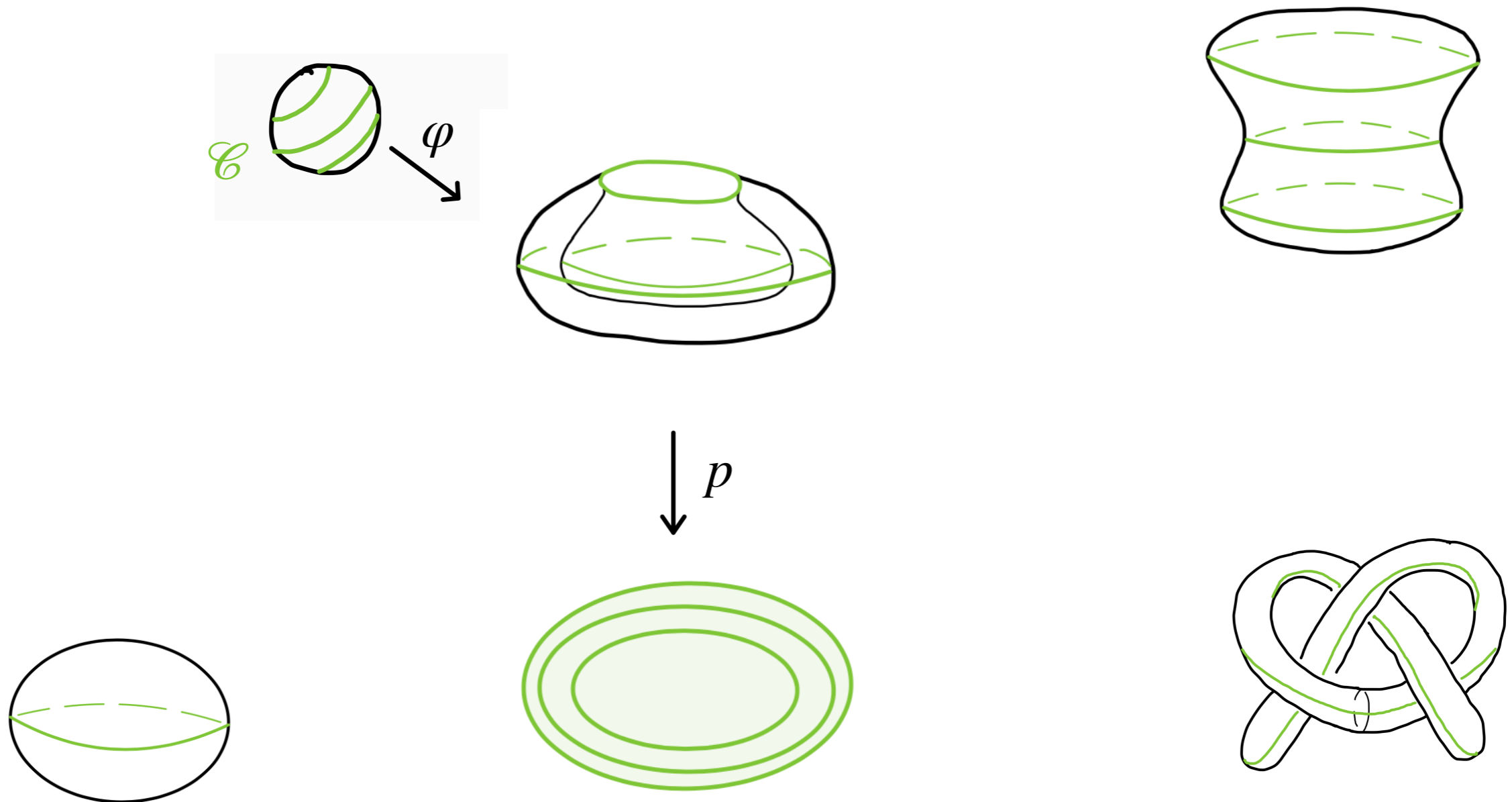
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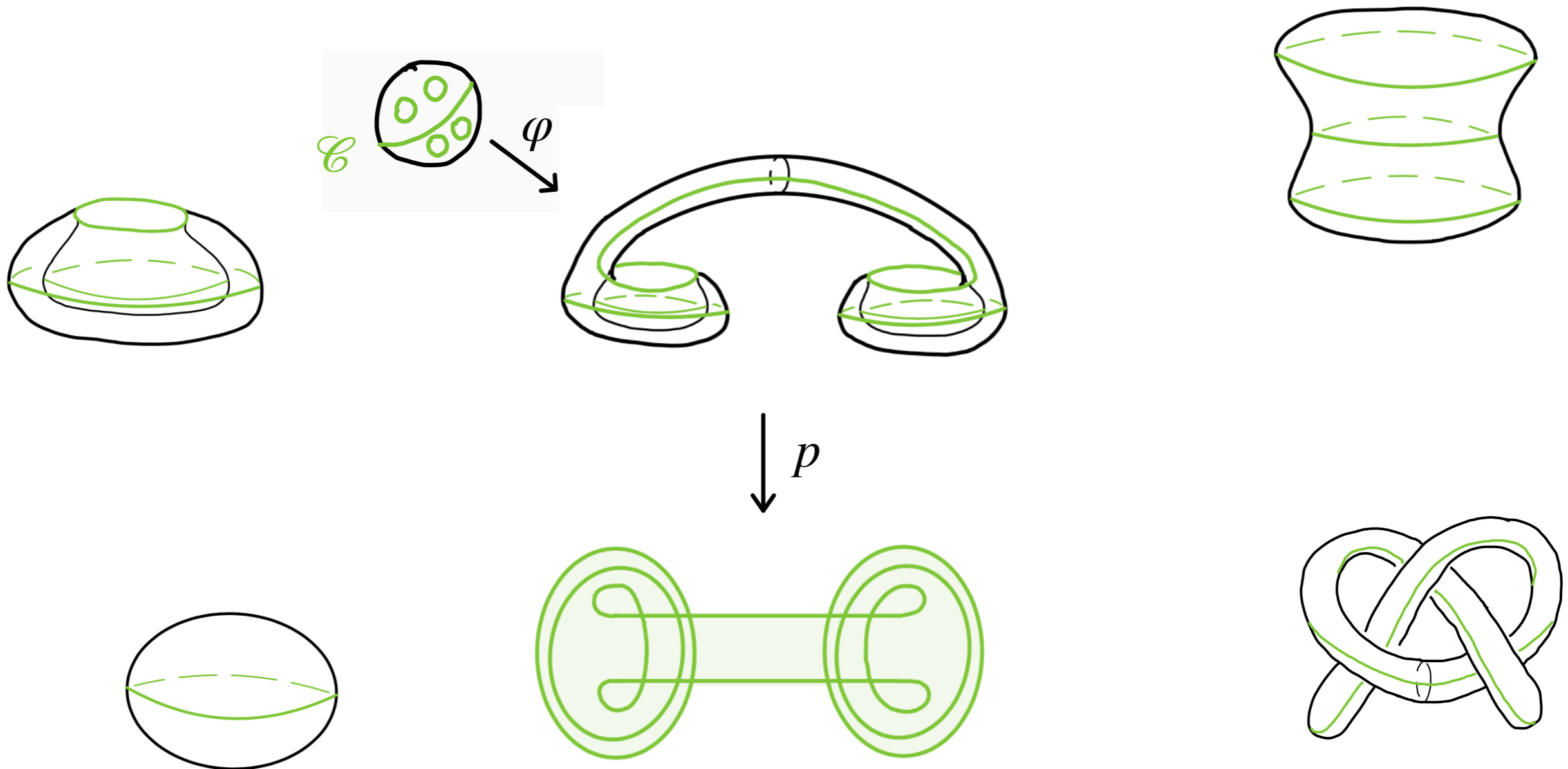
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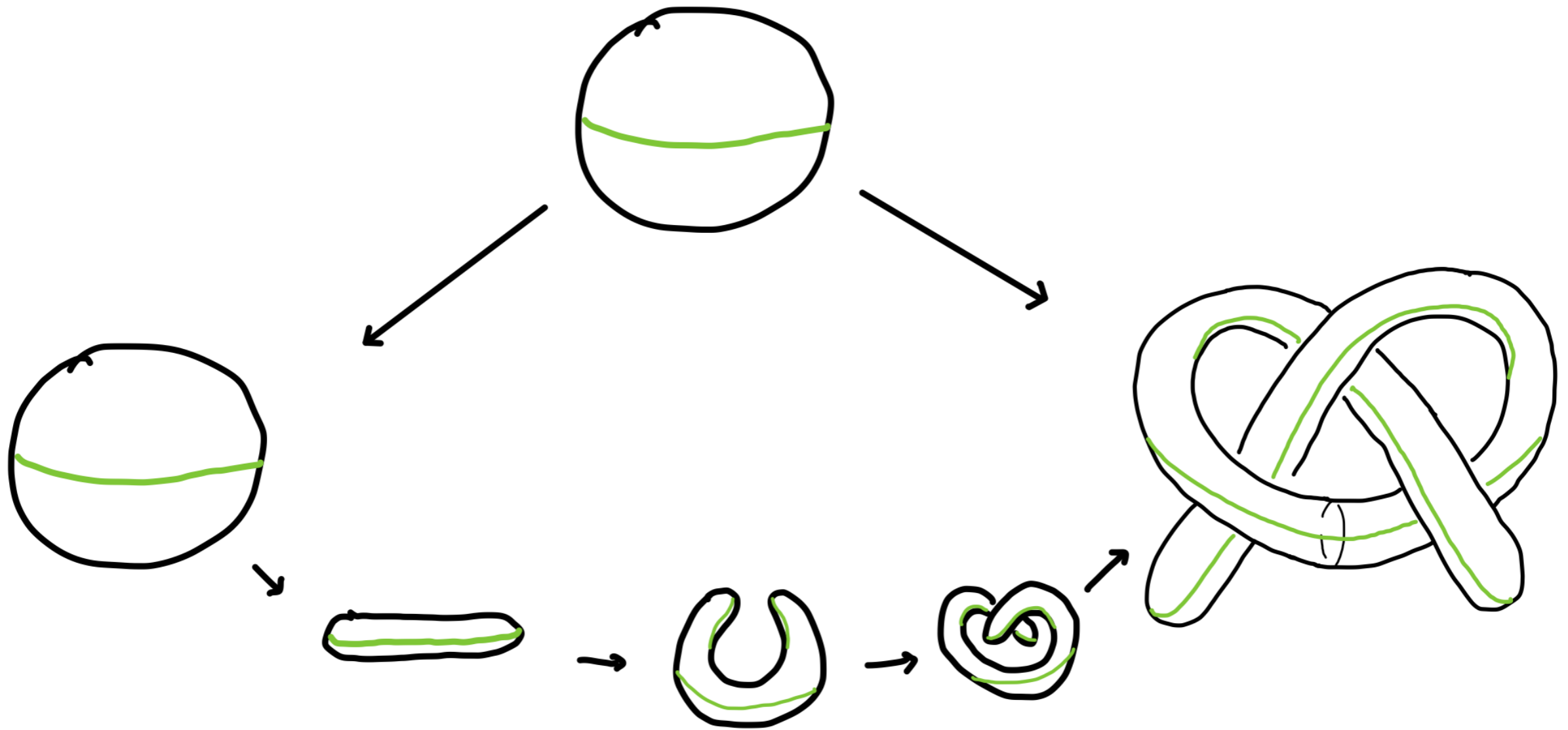
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Condition: \mathcal{C} preserved by isotopy

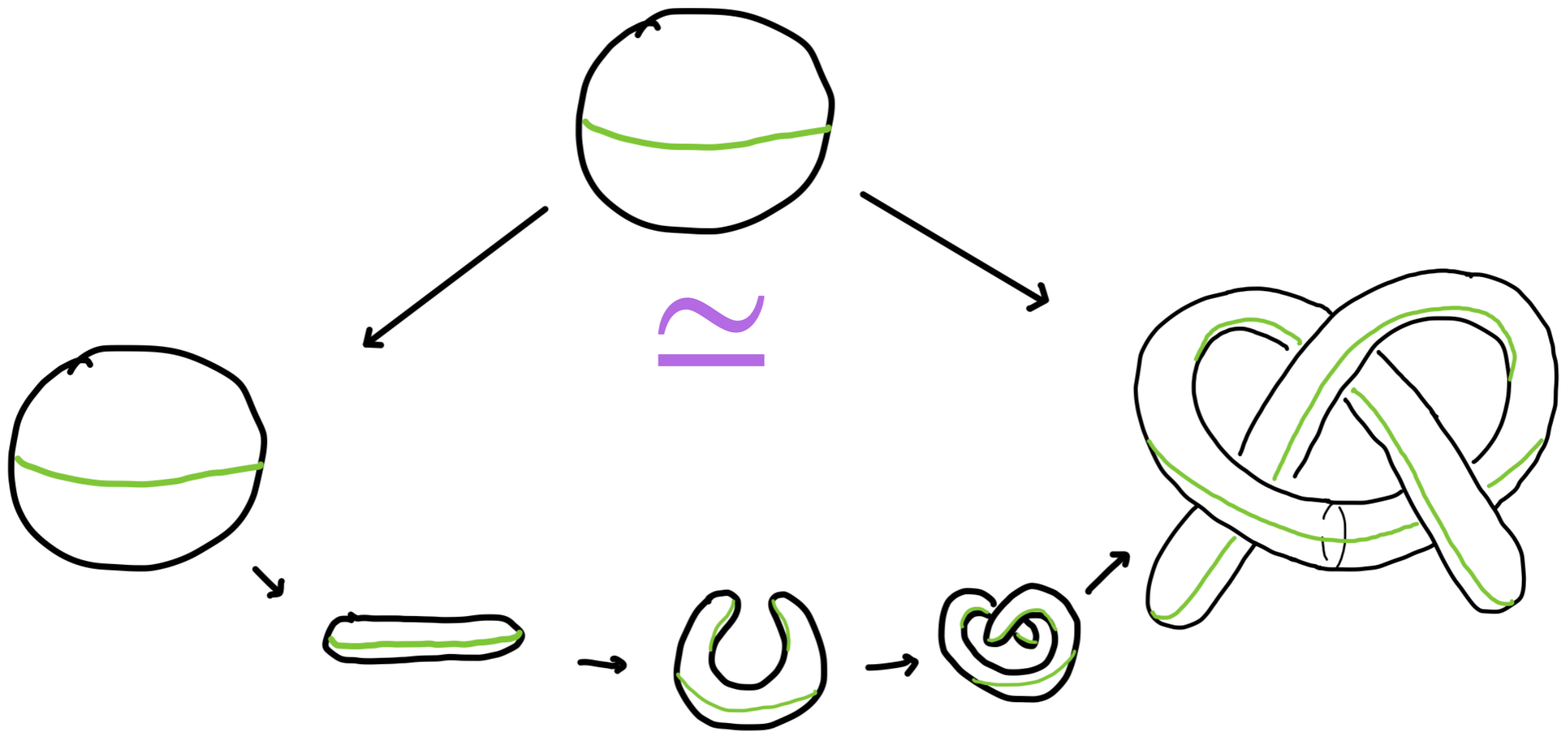
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Question: Which \mathcal{C} actually arise? Are there restrictions on the determining data?

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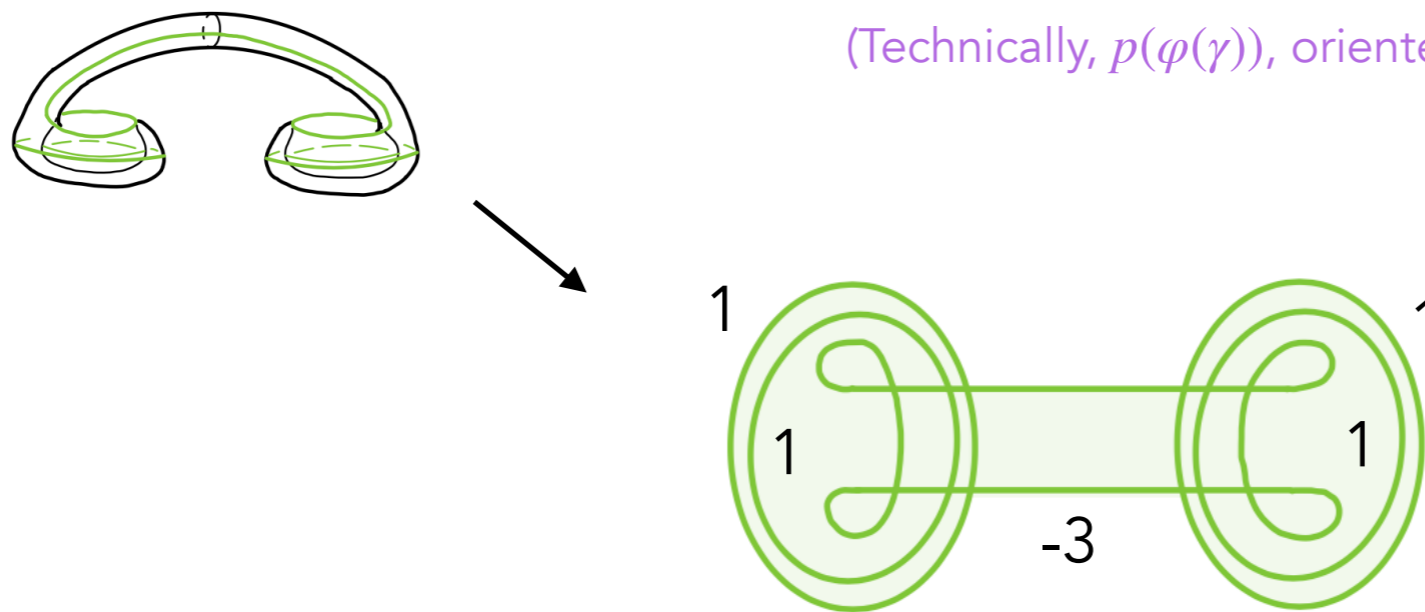
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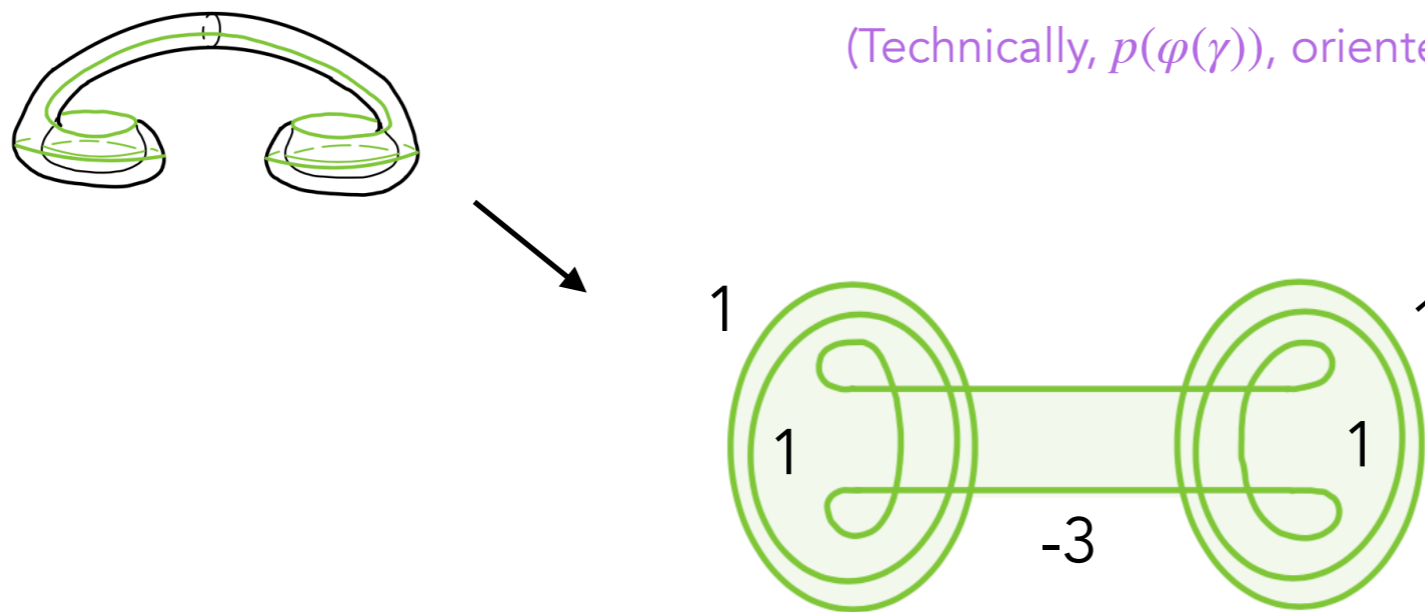
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Turning number is *preserved* by regular isotopy!

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Idea: Gauss–Bonnet

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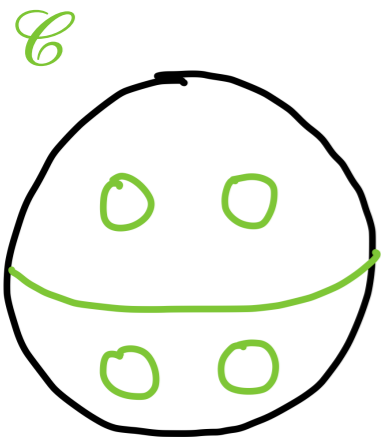
Idea: Build φ “layer-by-layer”, constructing each $S \subset S^2 - \mathcal{C}$ using the turning number data on ∂S .

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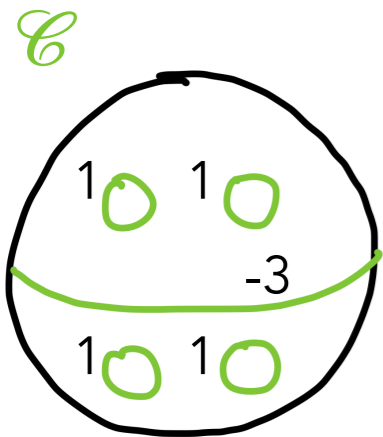
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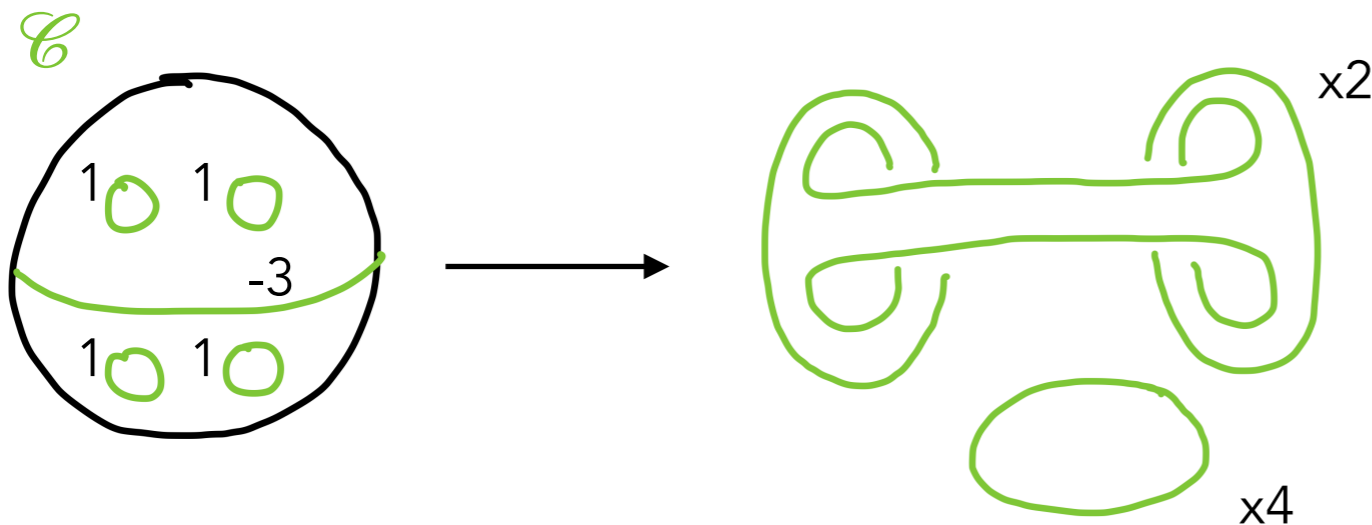
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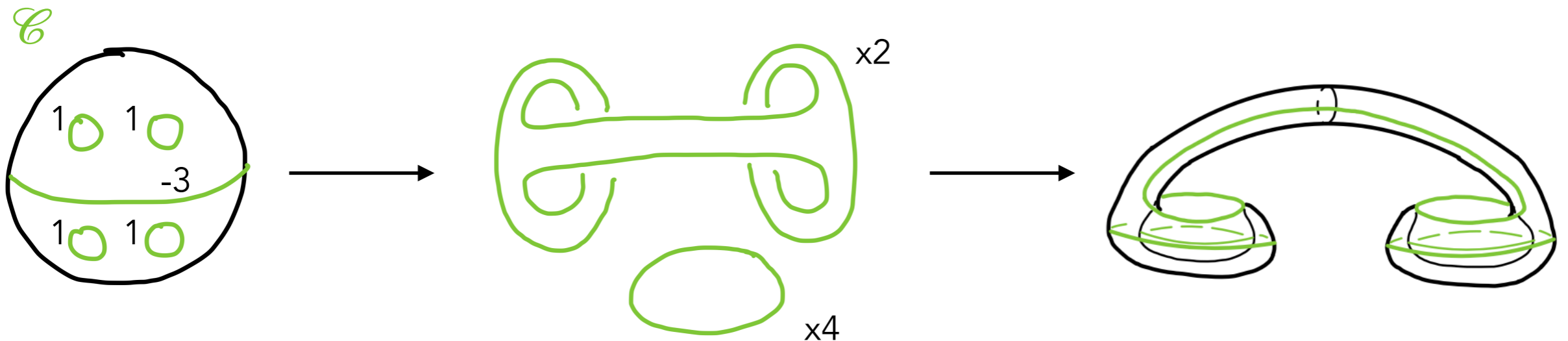
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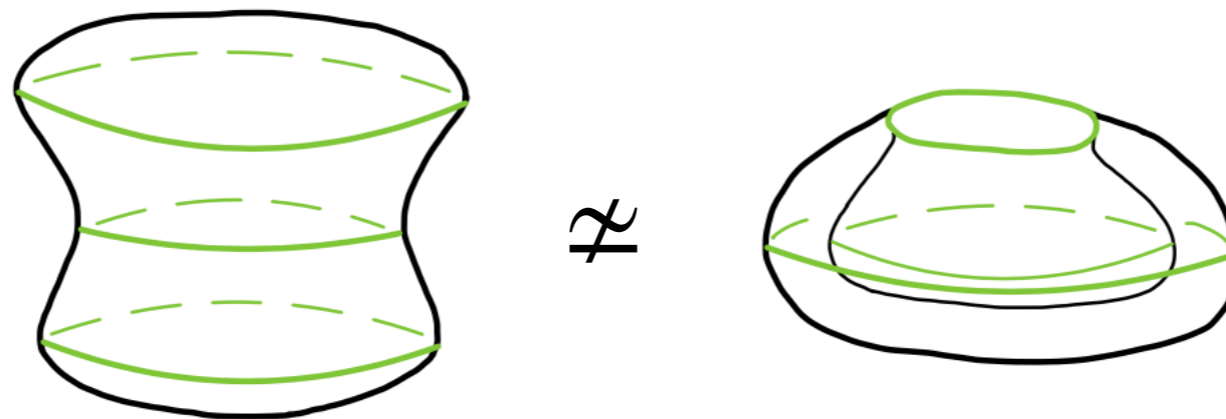
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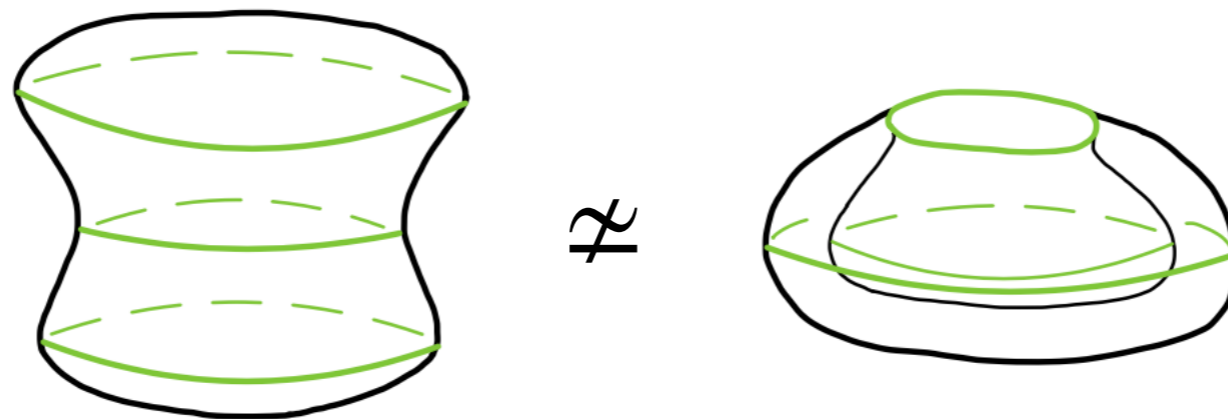
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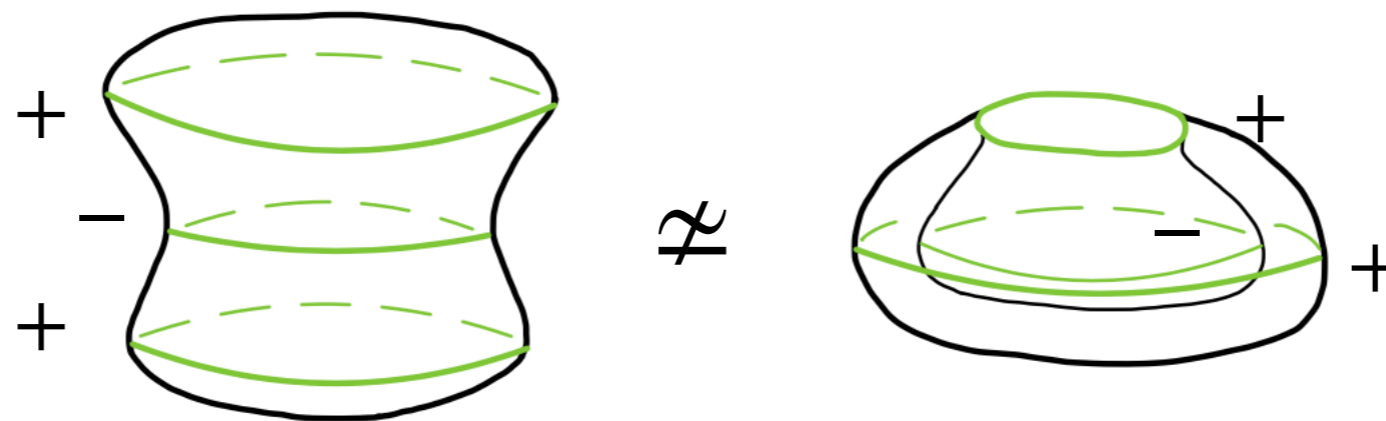
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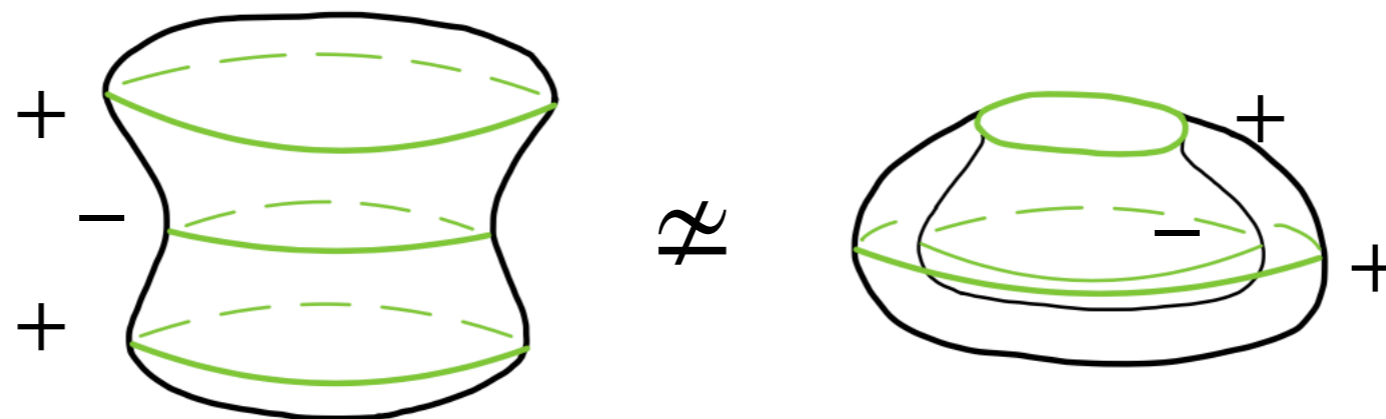
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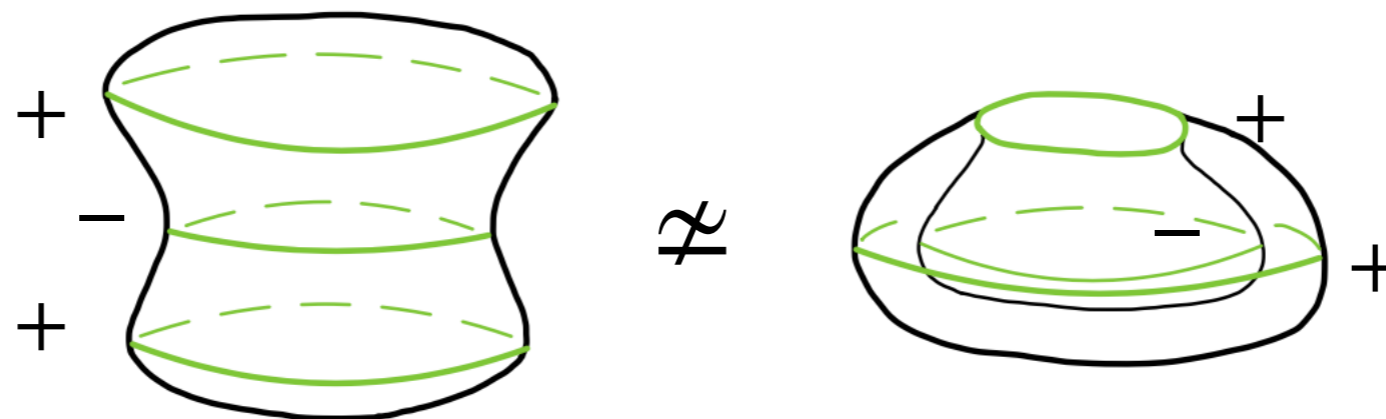


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→ Need to understand constraints from folding orientations.

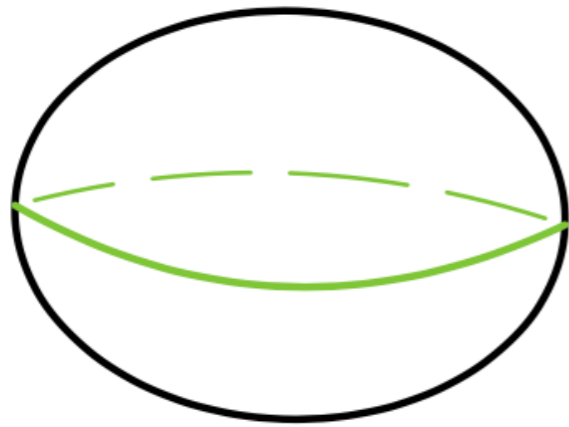
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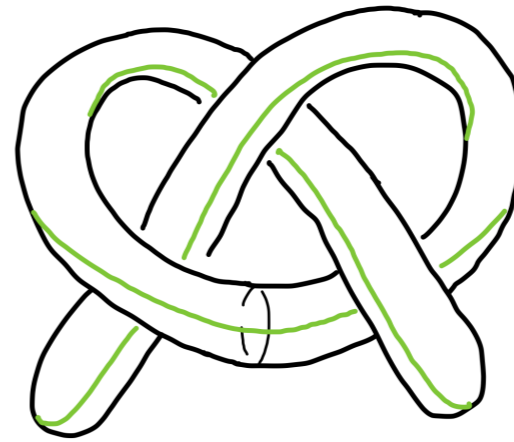
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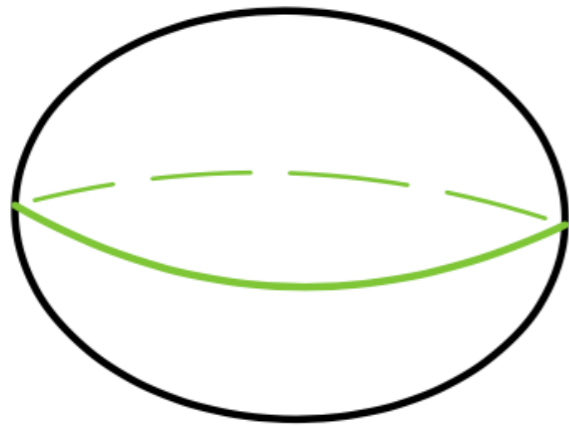


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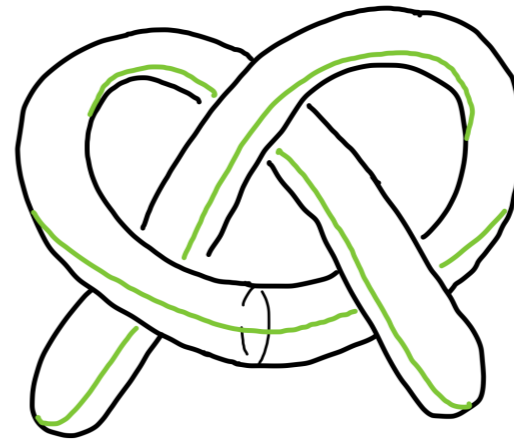


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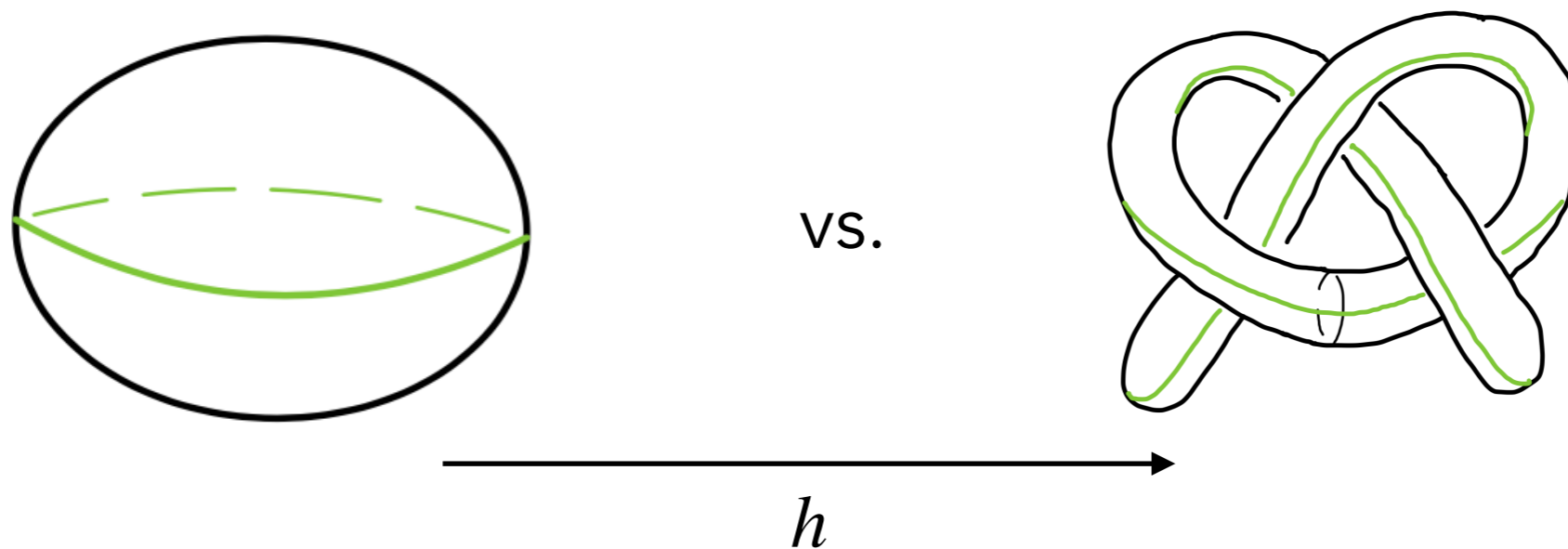


Key tool: *transverse foliations*

A singular foliation \mathcal{F} of S with leaves given by the level curves of a “horizontal direction” $h : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

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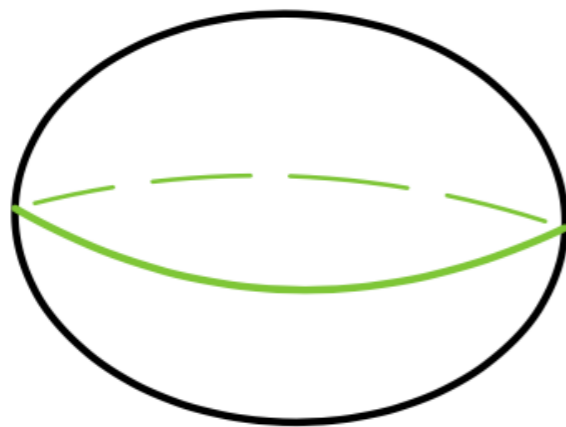
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\mathcal{F} is transverse to \mathcal{C}
except at singularities

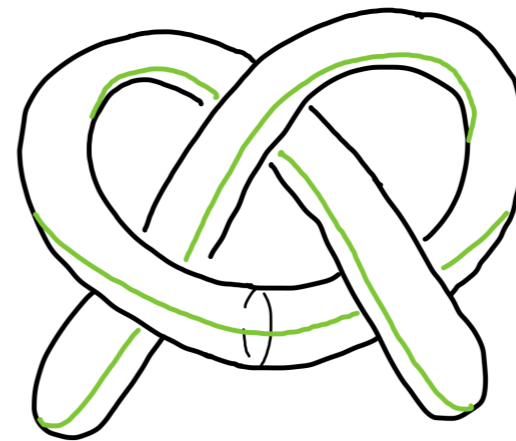
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Count the singularities $s(\gamma)$ along $\gamma \in \mathcal{C}$:

$$s(\gamma) \geq 2|t(\gamma)|$$



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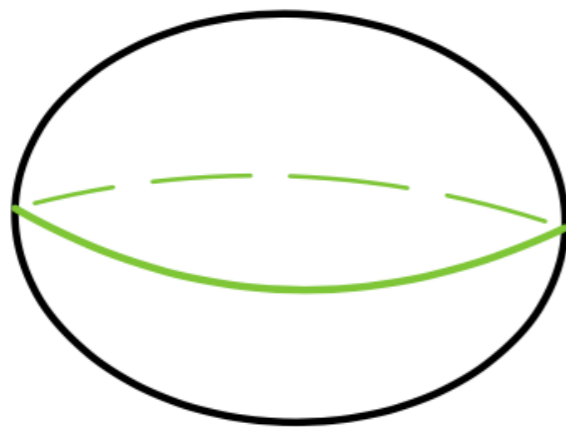


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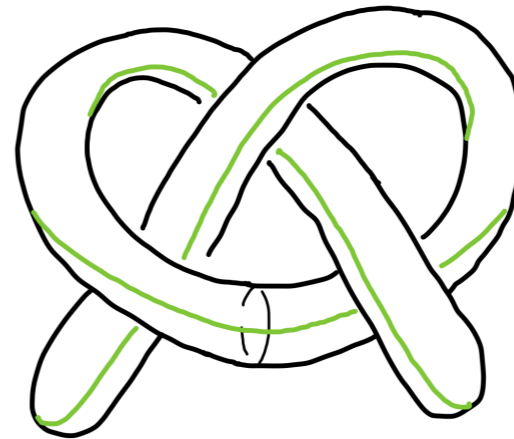
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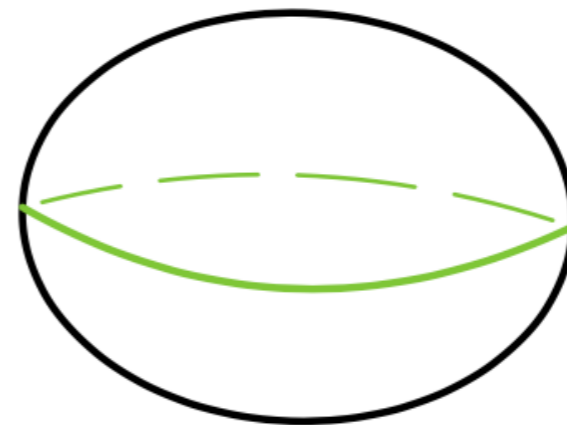
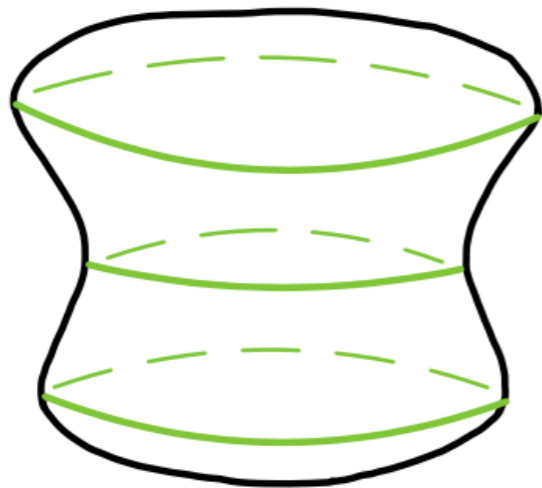
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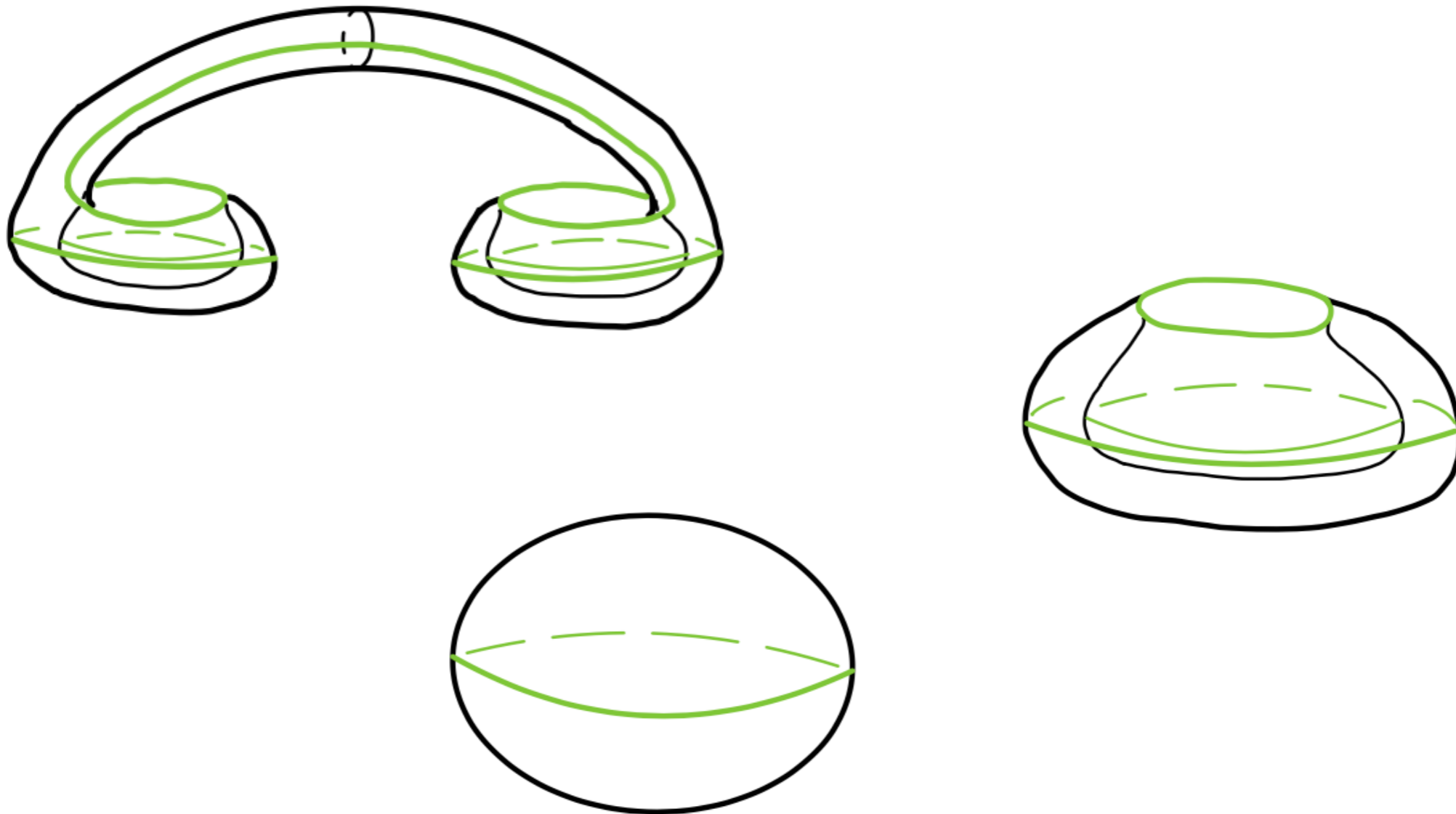
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