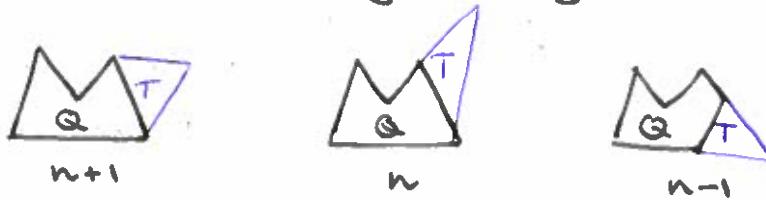


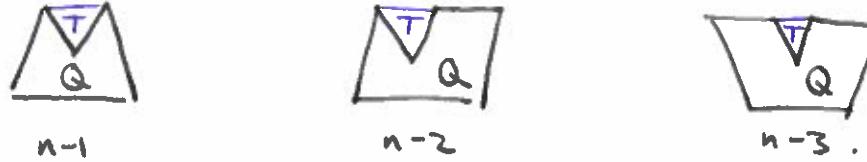
(HW II ex 1)

- Question: • Let Q be an n -gon, not necessarily g. convex, ①
and suppose you add a triangle T to Q by
identifying a side of T with a side of Q .
Depending on whether the two other sides of T form 180° angles with the sides of Q , one obtains
an $n+1$ -gon, n -gon or $(n-1)$ -gon P



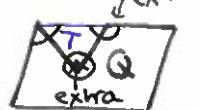
Show that in each case, the defect of P is
 $\text{defect}(T) + \text{defect}(Q)$.

- Now suppose you add a triangle T to Q s.t. two of T 's sides are identified with sides of Q . The resulting n -polygon P has $n-1$, $n-2$ or $n-3$ sides.



Show that in each case, the defect of P is
 $\text{defect}(T) + \text{defect}(Q)$.

Example:



(you don't need to check them all! just until
you feel confident)
 P has $n-2$ sides.

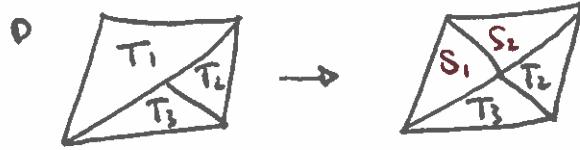
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Defect}(P) &= 180(n-4) - (\text{angle sum of } P) \\ &= 180(n-4) - [(\text{angle sum of } Q) + (\text{angle sum of } T)] \\ &\quad - 360 - 180 \\ &= 180(n-1) - [\text{angle sum of } Q] + \text{angle sum } T \\ &= (180(n-2) - [\text{angle sum of } Q]) + (180 - [\text{angle sum of } T]) \\ &= \text{defect } Q + \text{defect } T.\end{aligned}$$

(2)

Now given any polygon P which has been divided into

triangles T_1, \dots, T_n , we want to show $\text{defect}(P) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{defect}(T_i)$

WLOG assume that all vertices in the triangulation
are common vertices (if not, add more lines)



Then we'll show

$$\text{defect}(T_1) = \text{defect}(S_1) + \text{defect}(S_2)$$

$$\text{and } \text{defect}(P) = \text{defect}(S_1) + \text{defect}(S_2) \\ + \text{defect}(T_2) + \text{defect}(T_3),$$

$$\text{which implies } \text{defect}(P) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \text{defect}(T_i)$$

A triangle in such a triangulation shares exactly 1, 2 or 3
sides with other triangles (i.e. has 0, 1, or 2 sides exposed)

Now by induction on the number of triangles in the triangulation,

$$\text{show that } \text{defect}(P) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{defect}(T_i).$$

(use results on the previous page)