

**MATHEMATICS 2001**  
**INDIVIDUAL WORK DUE FRIDAY FRIDAY APR 6 AT 8 AM**

**General information.** You can work with others as long as you write up your solutions yourself (not copying). Hand this in on canvas as with previous groupwork.

Please spend approximately 2 hours on this homework. If you don't finish all the proofs, hand in what you have.

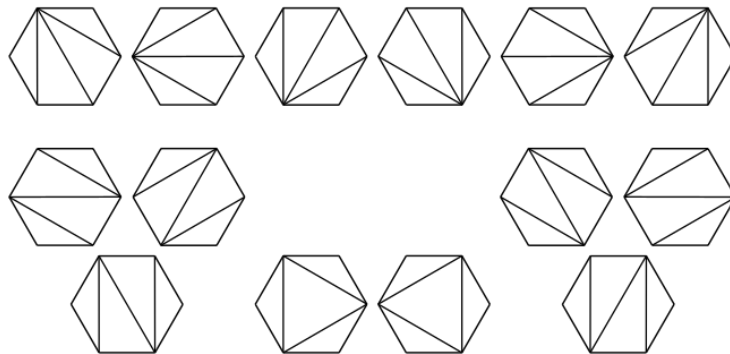
TRIANGULATIONS

Let  $P$  be a convex polygon with  $n$  sides. Convex, for us, means the interior angles are all less than 180 degrees. In such a polygon, it is possible to draw a diagonal between any two non-consecutive vertices, which passes through the interior.

**Definition 1.** A triangulation of  $P$  is a collection of such diagonals which do not cross one another, and divide the interior into triangular regions. If such a triangulation exists, we say that it triangulates  $P$ .

**Definition 2.** Given a convex polygon  $P$  with  $n$  sides, and a triangulation of that polygon, a triangle of the triangulation is called an ear if it shares two sides with the original polygon.

Here are a whole bunch of ways to triangulate a hexagon. Most have two ears, but the ones in the lower middle have three ears.



**Definition 3.** The dual graph of a triangulation is the graph which has one vertex for each triangle, and two vertices are joined exactly when the two triangles share a side.

Prove the following theorems. You may wish to re-order them, as some may depend upon others.

**Theorem 1.** The dual graph to any triangulation is a tree whose vertices have degree at most 3.

**Theorem 2.** Any triangulation of a convex polygon with  $n$  sides has at least two ears.

**Theorem 3.** Any convex polygon with  $n$  sides can always be triangulated in at least one way.

**Theorem 4.** Any triangulation of a convex polygon with  $n$  sides breaks it into exactly  $n - 2$  triangles.

**Theorem 5.** Any triangulation of a convex polygon with  $n$  sides uses exactly  $n - 3$  diagonals.

Here's something to ponder, if you like: how many different triangulations of an  $n$ -gon are possible? The hexagon had 14, as in the picture above.