

Eulerian 2-Complexes

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A celebrated theorem of graph theory, known to mathematicians and nonmathematicians alike, is what we call the *Eulerian equivalence*:

Theorem 1. *The following are equivalent for a connected graph G .*

- (i) *Each vertex of G has positive even degree, (in which case we say G is even),*
- (ii) *G is an edge-disjoint union of cycles,*
- (iii) *G has an Euler tour.*

This is traditionally attributed to Euler's 1735 paper on what is now called the Königsberg bridge problem (although Euler gave only a partial proof) [2]. Euler asked whether one could cross each bridge in a city exactly once, returning to the starting point. He modeled the problem with a graph, where each land mass is a vertex and each bridge joining two land masses is an edge between the corresponding vertices. A successful traversal of the bridges corresponds to an Euler tour in the graph, which we view informally as a closed route through the graph that traverses each edge once. (See Chartrand [1] for a more careful definition and for other standard terms not defined here.)

For example, consider the map in Figure 1 (left), which is adapted from Euler's paper. This configuration is modeled by the graph G (center). This graph has two vertices of odd degree, so the Eulerian equivalence implies that it has no Euler tour. By contrast, every vertex of the graph G' (right) has even degree, so G' has an Euler tour. (The reader can easily find one.) Further, G' is the edge-disjoint union of the six cycles that are the boundaries of the six shaded regions. (The shading is included only to indicate the cycles. Note that we allow for cycles of length 2.)

This article explores the generalization of the Eulerian equivalence from graphs (1-complexes) to 2-complexes. Certain technical issues arise in extending this beyond dimension 2, but the theory for 2-complexes is, as we will see, very rich.

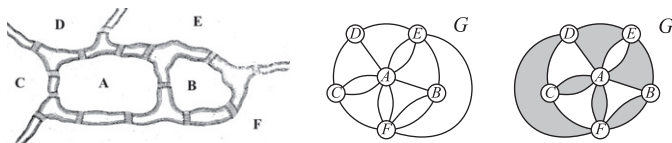


Figure 1 Left: A network of bridges. Center: The graph that models the network. Right: A graph that meets the conditions of the Eulerian equivalence.

We assume only a working knowledge of graph theory and surface topology.

For us, a *2-complex* is a triple $K = (V(K), E(K), F(K))$ of three finite sets: a *vertex set* $V(K)$ of points; an *edge set* $E(K)$ whose elements are homeomorphic to the unit interval; and a *face set* $F(K)$ of polygons, each homeomorphic to some closed n -gon ($n \geq 3$) in \mathbb{R}^2 . In addition, the endpoints of any edge in $E(K)$ are distinct elements of $V(K)$, and the edges of any polygon in $F(K)$ are distinct edges in $E(K)$. Further, the elements of $F(K)$ have pairwise nonintersecting interiors, as do those of $E(K)$. Elements of $V(K)$, $E(K)$, and $F(K)$ are also called *0-cells*, *1-cells*, and *2-cells*, respectively.

The *degree* $\deg(v)$ of a $v \in V(K)$ is the number of edges to which v belongs; likewise, the degree $\deg(e)$ of $e \in E(K)$ is the number of faces to which e belongs. A *1-complex* is a pair $K = (V(K), E(K))$ for which the endpoints of any edge in $E(K)$ are distinct vertices in $V(K)$. (We regard graphs as 1-complexes.) The *1-skeleton* of a 2-complex $K = (V(K), E(K), F(K))$ is the 1-complex $K^1 := (V(K), E(K))$. A *cellular map* $K \rightarrow K'$ is a map between complexes whose restriction to any k -cell of K is a homeomorphism onto a k -cell of K' for $k = 0, 1, 2$.

We regard a 2-complex as a topological space in the obvious way, as the union of its cells. It is a *surface* if each of its points has a neighborhood homeomorphic to an open disk. Clearly each edge of a surface belongs to exactly two faces.

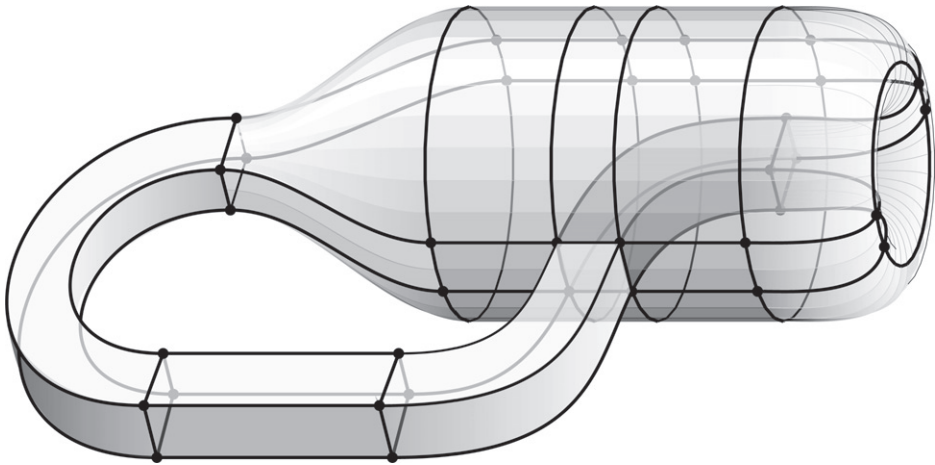


Figure 2 A 2-complex K .

Figure 2 shows a 2-complex K , embedded in an ambient space \mathbb{R}^3 . All of its faces happen to be squares. It is not a surface, as some of its edges belong to four faces. We might regard it as the image $\varphi(M)$ of a surface M under a cellular map φ that is bijective on $M - M^1$ (so the image of M intersects only along its 1-skeleton).

To illustrate these terms, and also to motivate the main idea of this article, we pose a quick multiple choice question.

Question 1. *The 2-complex K shown in Figure 2 is*

- (a) *the image of a Klein bottle,*
- (b) *the image of a torus,*
- (c) *the image of a double (two-holed) torus,*
- (d) *the image of a triple (three-holed) torus.*

The question is easy, not because the answer is obvious, but because all four answers are correct. (There are even four additional correct answers!) As we will see shortly, each choice is a different “traversal” of K by a “2-dimensional Euler tour.”

The Euler equivalence for 2-complexes

Let us now adapt conditions (i), (ii), (iii) of the Eulerian equivalence to 2-complexes.

The *even-degree* condition (i) is replaced with the requirement that each *edge* of a 2-complex have positive even degree. Such a 2-complex is called *even* or *Eulerian*.

Extending condition (ii) to 2-complexes requires generalizing the notion of a cycle in a graph. A *cycle* is an even 1-complex that is not an edge-disjoint union of two even 1-complexes. The analogous object for 2-complexes is an even 2-complex that is not a face-disjoint union of two even 2-complexes. (That is, its faces cannot be partitioned into two sets, each the face set of an even 2-complex.) We call such an object a *circlet*.

So a circlet is a minimal even 2-complex, in the sense that it contains no proper even sub-2-complex. *As a cycle is a minimal even 1-complex, a circlet is a minimal even 2-complex.* Any connected surface is a circlet. We'll soon see more exotic examples.

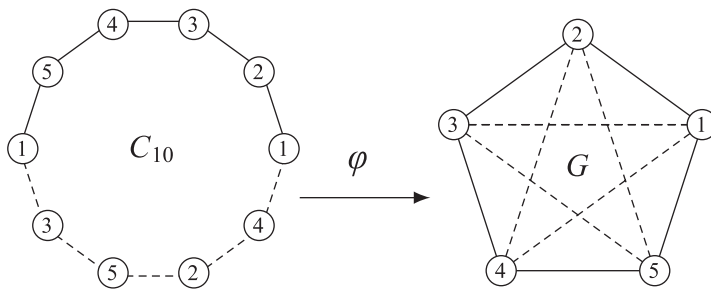


Figure 3 An Euler tour $\varphi: C_{10} \rightarrow G$ in the graph $G = K_5$. Here $V(G) = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$, and each vertex x of C_{10} is labeled with $\varphi(x)$. The solid and dashed paths in C_{10} map to two edge-disjoint cycles in G , as illustrated.

Let us now generalize the notion of an Euler tour. An Euler tour in a graph G can be described as a cellular map $\varphi: C_n \rightarrow G$, where C_n is a cycle and each edge of G is the image of exactly one edge of C_n . See Figure 3. Note that the domain C_n is a connected 1-dimensional manifold. By strict analogy, we define an *Euler cover* of a 2-complex K to be a cellular map $\varphi: M \rightarrow K$, where M is a connected 2-dimensional manifold (i.e., surface), and each face of K is the image (under φ) of exactly one face of M . So, whereas an Euler tour charts the edges of a graph with a cycle, an Euler cover charts the faces of K with a (connected) surface. Figure 4 shows an Euler cover $\varphi: M \rightarrow K$, where K is the 2-skeleton of the 5-dimensional simplex and M is a triangulation of the sphere.

We say a 2-complex K is *strongly connected* if $K - V(K)$ is connected, that is, if K is connected and removing its vertices does not disconnect it. Here is our generalization of the Eulerian equivalence to 2-complexes.

Theorem 2. *For a strongly connected 2-complex K , the following are equivalent:*

- (i) K is even,
- (ii) K is a face-disjoint union of circlets,
- (iii) K has an Euler cover.

Figure 4 illustrates the theorem. Here, K is the 2-complex consisting of the vertices, edges and (triangular) faces of the 5-dimensional simplex. The 2-complex K is even because each edge belongs to 4 faces, and it is certainly strongly connected. Figure 4 shows an Euler cover of K , and also illustrates how K is a face-disjoint union of circlets (three tetrahedral spheres and one octahedral sphere).

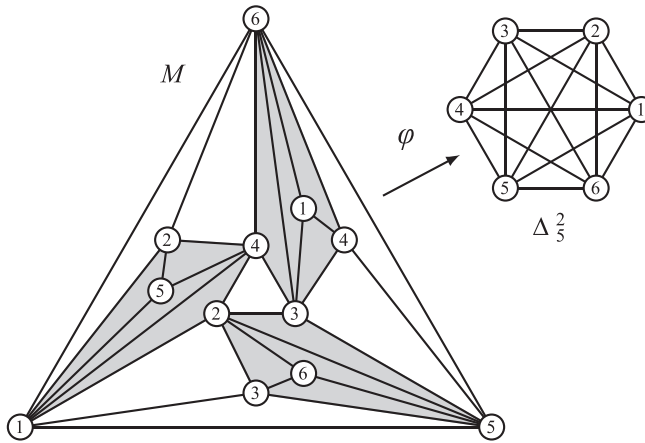


Figure 4 An Euler cover $\varphi: M \rightarrow \Delta_5^2$ of the 2-skeleton of the 5-dimensional simplex, which has six vertices 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, fifteen edges and twenty triangular faces. Here M is a triangulated sphere, with each vertex x labeled by $\varphi(x)$. The three shaded areas of M map to three face-disjoint tetrahedra. The white areas of M (including the unbounded face) map to an octahedron sharing no face with the three tetrahedra.

The next section gives examples of circlets and proves that every circlet has an Euler cover. (And we will see why every answer to Question 1 is correct.) This is followed by a proof of Theorem 2, and we conclude with examples and a discussion.

Circlets and their Euler covers

Recall that a circlet is a 2-dimensional generalization of a cycle, an even 2-complex that is not a face-disjoint union of two or more even 2-complexes.

The most basic examples of circlets are the connected surfaces (orientable or non-orientable), as well as connected surfaces with pinch points. (See the pinched sphere K in Figure 5.) Also, “zipping” a connected surface along two paths can result in a circlet, as is the case of K' in Figure 5, in which the portion of a great circle of a sphere is zipped on itself. But zipping too far—as in K'' of Figure 5—can yield a 2-complex that is not a circlet, as it is a face-disjoint union of two even complexes.

The even complex K of Figure 2 is another example of a circlet. Indeed, suppose it were a face-disjoint union $K = X \cup Y$ of two even 2-complexes. Say X contains one of the faces having an edge of degree 2. Then, to preserve evenness, X must contain *all* faces having an edge of degree 2. (This should be clear from the picture of K .) There is only one face remaining, namely the one whose edges all have degree 4. But this must also belong to X , for otherwise X is not even. As there are no faces left over for Y , we admit that K must be a circlet.

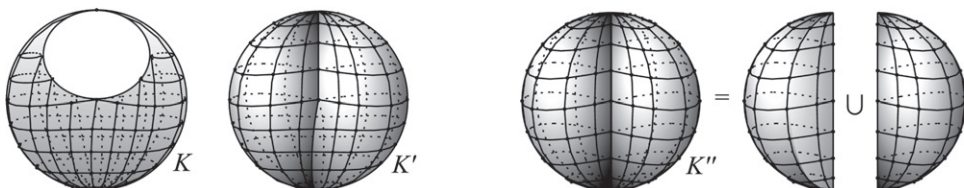


Figure 5 Examples and non-examples of circlets. The pinched (or zipped) spheres K and K' are circlets, but the zipped sphere K'' is not.

Our first proposition implies that every circlet is the face-disjoint image of a surface. (The converse is false, as witnessed by K'' in Figure 5.) We will subsequently use the proof's construction to show how all answers to Question 1 are correct.

Proposition 1. *Every circlet K has an Euler cover $M \rightarrow K$.*

Proof. Our construction will fabricate M by cutting K along its edges, then re-gluing its faces so that two faces meet at each edge, as suggested in Figure 6.

For each edge e of K , let \mathcal{F}_e be the set of faces of K that have e as an edge. Select a partition \mathcal{P}_e of \mathcal{F}_e , each part of which consists of exactly two faces (possible because K is even). Note that the choice of \mathcal{P}_e is unique only if $\deg(e) = 2$; otherwise there are multiple ways to pick \mathcal{P}_e . Given a face $f \in \mathcal{F}_e$, let $g_e(f)$ be the face paired with f in \mathcal{P}_e . Thus $g_e^2(f) = f$, so g_e is an order-2 fixpoint-free permutation of \mathcal{F}_e . We call g_e a *gluing function* because below we will rip apart K along its edges, then glue any face f to the face $g_e(f)$ along their common edge e .

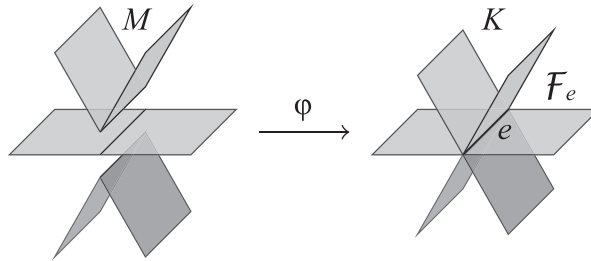


Figure 6 The surface M is obtained by unattaching the faces of K and then re-gluing them along their shared edges in pairs. If an edge e of K has degree $2k$, then it is the image of k edges in M , and the map φ reattaches these k edges to e .

Let \tilde{K} be the complex that is the disjoint union of all the faces of K . For any face f of \tilde{K} , there is an (injective) inclusion map $f \hookrightarrow K$. This induces an “inclusion” map $\iota : \tilde{K} \rightarrow K$, which is not injective because if $x \in K$ is on the interior of an edge e , then its preimage $\iota^{-1}(x)$ has cardinality $\deg(e)$.

The gluing functions act on the faces of \tilde{K} in a way that mirrors their effect on K . Specifically, given a face $f \in \tilde{K}$ and an edge e of f , we agree that $g_e(f)$ is the face $f' \in \tilde{K}$ for which $\iota(f') = g_{\iota(e)}(\iota(f))$.

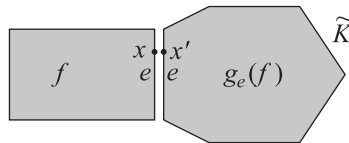


Figure 7 Any face f with edge e is glued to $g_e(f)$ along their common edge.

Now we make a surface by gluing the faces of \tilde{K} together edge-to-edge, two faces per edge. Identify any point x on an edge e of a face $f \in \tilde{K}$ with its “twin” x' on $g_e(f)$. That is, such an $x \in e \subseteq f$ is identified with the x' on $g_e(f)$ for which $\iota(x) = \iota(x')$. See Figure 7. Let $q : \tilde{K} \rightarrow M := \tilde{K}/\sim$ be the quotient map for this identification. Then M is a surface, and there is an induced cellular map $\varphi : M \rightarrow K$ making the following diagram commute. By construction, each face of K is covered once.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{K} & & \\ q \downarrow & \searrow \iota & \\ M & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & K \end{array}$$

We claim that M is connected. Say that M is a disjoint union $M = M_1 \cup \cdots \cup M_n$ of connected surfaces. Then K is a face-disjoint union $K = \varphi(M_1) \cup \cdots \cup \varphi(M_n)$ of even 2-complexes. As K is a circlet, $n = 1$, so $\varphi : M \rightarrow K$ is an Euler cover. ■

To illustrate Proposition 1 (and its proof's construction) we next describe four Euler covers of the circlet K from Figure 2. These four covers will show that each of the four given answers to Question 1 is correct.

The construction of an Euler cover $M \rightarrow K$ from Proposition 1 begins with the disjoint union \tilde{K} of the faces of K , and the selection of a gluing function g_e for each edge of K . Notice that K has four edges of degree 4 (labeled a, b, c, d in the lower portion of Figure 8) and all other edges of K have degree 2. For an edge of K having degree 4 (such as a) there are $C(4, 2)/2 = 3$ ways to choose the gluing function g_a . But for those edges e of degree 2, there is only one choice for g_e .

So for any edge e of K having degree 2, the copies (in \tilde{K}) of the two faces sharing e must be glued together in \tilde{K} exactly as they are attached in K . Denote by \tilde{K}' the complex \tilde{K} with all such face pairs attached as they are attached in K . It may be helpful to think of the edges of K and \tilde{K}' as “lines of glue” that fuse adjoining faces. Then \tilde{K}' is the space $K - abcd$, that is, K with the “cycle of glue” $abcd$ removed. (As faces are not yet glued along the edges a, b, c, d .) Notice that \tilde{K}' is a tube with an isolated square cut out of it, as shown at the top of Figure 8. (To avoid fussy notation we use the symbols a, b, c, d to stand for both edges of K and their “copies” in \tilde{K}' .)

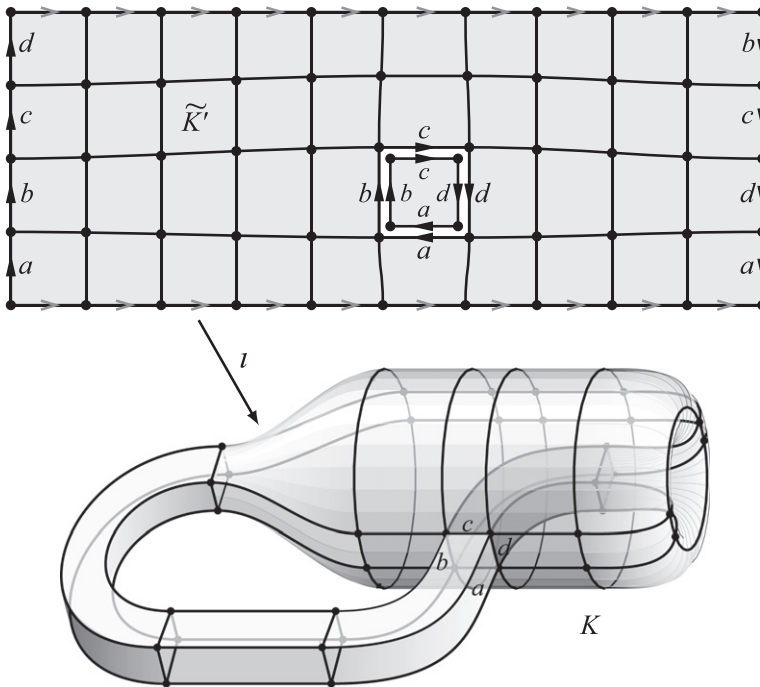


Figure 8 The complexes \tilde{K}' and K . We can think of \tilde{K}' as K with all of its degree-4 edges unglued. Observe that \tilde{K}' is a tube (identify the upper and lower edges of the gray rectangle) with a square cut out of it. Euler covers of K result from identifying the boundary edges of \tilde{K}' in pairs rather than in quadruples.

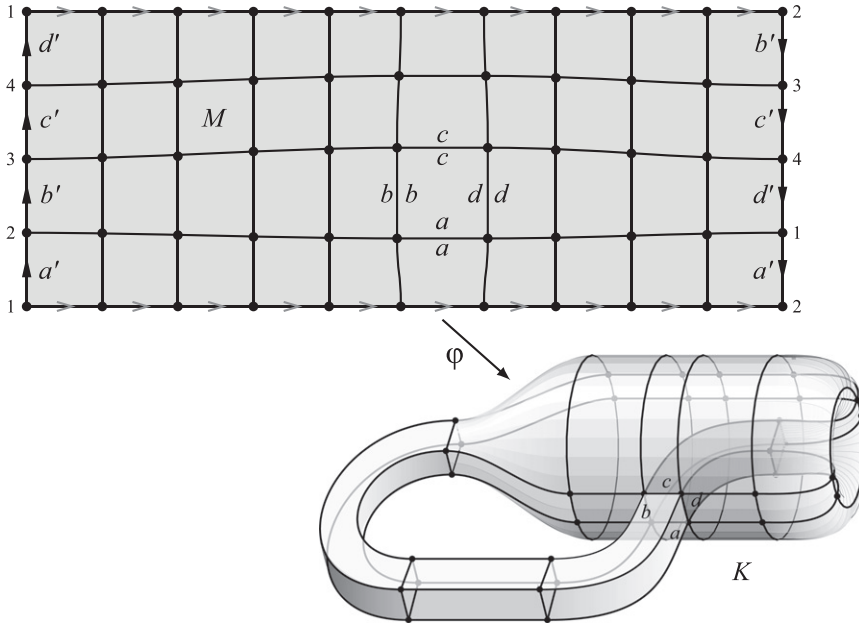


Figure 9 Euler cover of K by a Klein bottle: Make a surface M by gluing the isolated square of \tilde{K}' (Figure 8) to the shaft of the tube, as shown here. Then glue the left end of the tube to the right end, so that a' is glued to a' , b' to b' , etc. The cycle $a'b'c'd'$ is now distinct from the cycle $abcd$, and the vertices $1,2,3,4$ of the cycle $a'b'c'd'$ are distinct from the vertices of $abcd$. The resulting surface M is a Klein bottle. The Euler cover $\varphi : M \rightarrow K$ maps $a', a \in E(M)$ to $a \in E(K)$. Also $\varphi(b') = \varphi(b) = b \in E(K)$, etc.

The boundary of \tilde{K}' comprises four cycles of length 4, each with edges labeled a, b, c , and d . The complex K results from gluing the four edges labeled a together (with the indicated orientations), and likewise for the four labeled b, c , and d . But the gluing functions g_a, g_b, g_c, g_d encode instructions for gluing these edges in pairs rather than quadruples. As there are 3 choices for each of these functions, there are $3^4 = 81$ different gluings of the boundary edges of \tilde{K}' , each resulting in an Euler cover M of K . Below we construct four of them.

To begin, let us count the cells of K and M . The grid form of \tilde{K}' makes this easy for K . The complex K has $4 \cdot 10 = 40$ faces, 76 edges, and 36 vertices. (The four edges in \tilde{K}' labeled a account for just one edge of K , etc.) Say M has r faces, q edges and p vertices. Then $r = 40$ because an Euler cover $M \rightarrow K$ covers each of the 40 faces of K once. And $q = 80$ because each of the 72 degree-2 edges of K are covered once, but each of the four degree-4 edges are covered *twice*. A short argument shows $36 \leq p \leq 40$.* So M has Euler characteristic

$$\chi(M) = p - q + r = p - 40 \in \{0, -1, -2, -3, -4\}. \tag{1}$$

This tags M as one of eight surfaces: If $\chi(M)$ is 0, then M is a torus or Klein bottle. If $\chi(M)$ is -1 or -3 , then M is a sphere with three or five cross-caps, respectively.

*Outline: Each of the 32 vertices of K that are not on the cycle $abcd$ must be covered exactly once by a vertex of M . That accounts for 32 vertices in M . We claim that each of the four vertices of the cycle $abcd$ is covered by either *one* or *two* vertices of M (so $36 \leq p \leq 40$). Indeed, any vertex x on $abcd$ touches eight faces of K , so the preimage $\varphi^{-1}(x)$ is a set of vertices of M that collectively touch eight faces of M . If $|\varphi^{-1}(x)| > 2$, then one vertex of $\varphi^{-1}(x)$ touches at most $8/|\varphi^{-1}(x)| < 3$ faces of M . Thus M has a vertex incident with only two faces of M , so these two faces share more than one edge. Then φ maps these faces to two faces of K that share more than one edge. But K has no such pair of faces, so $|\varphi^{-1}(x)| \leq 2$, proving the claim.

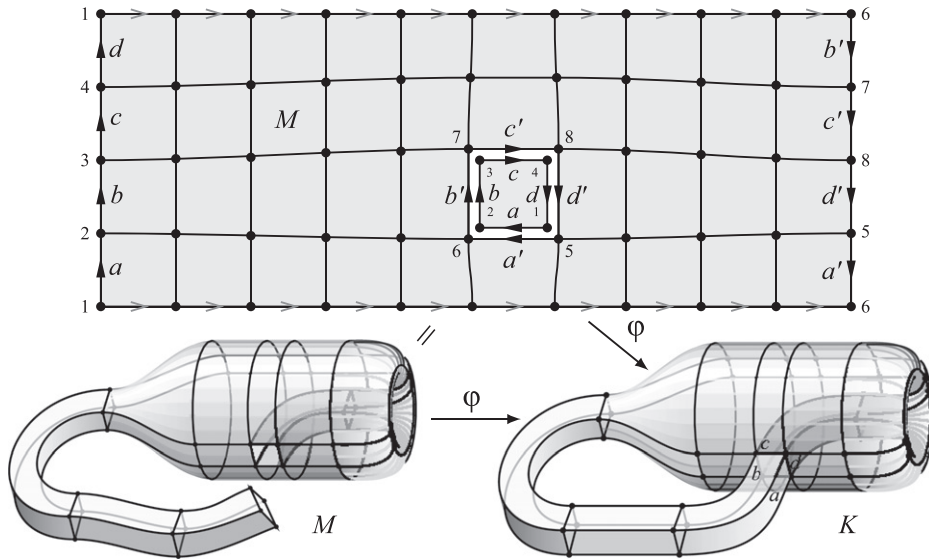


Figure 10 Euler cover of K by a torus: Glue the tube's left boundary cycle $abcd$ to the isolated square, thus capping the left end of the tube. Glue the tube's right boundary $a'b'c'd'$ to the boundary of the square hole, as shown. This creates a handle, resulting in a torus M . Informally, M is K with its neck detached and capped with the square. So M is a sphere with a tunnel through it, that is, a torus. The Euler cover $M \rightarrow K$ re-attaches the neck.

If $\chi(M)$ is -2 , then M is a double torus or a sphere with four cross-caps. Finally, if $\chi(M)$ is -4 , then M is either a triple torus or a sphere with six cross-caps.

Each of these possibilities is attainable with a judicious choice of gluing functions g_a , g_b , g_c and g_d . Figures 9–12 describe four of them, the answers to Question 1. We leave the remaining four cases as exercises.

Proof of the main theorem

We can now prove Theorem 2. Suppose K is a strongly connected 2-complex. Below we prove (iii) \Rightarrow (i) \Rightarrow (ii) \Rightarrow (iii). (Strong connectivity is required only for (ii) \Rightarrow (iii). In fact, the reader can easily verify that (iii) \Rightarrow (i) \Leftrightarrow (ii) hold without it.)

Proof. (iii) \Rightarrow (i) (If K has an Euler cover, then K is even.)

If a 2-complex K has an Euler cover $M \rightarrow K$, then any edge e of K has degree $2k$, where e is the image of k edges in M .

(i) \Rightarrow (ii) (If K is even then K a face-disjoint union of circlnets.)

Suppose K is even. If K is not the face-disjoint union of two even 2-complexes, then K is a circlnet and we are done. Otherwise $K = X \cup Y$ is a face disjoint union of two even 2-complexes X and Y . If neither X nor Y are face-disjoint unions of even 2-complexes, then they are circlnets, and we are done. Otherwise at least one of them decomposes into a face-disjoint union of even 2-complexes. In a finite number of steps this process decomposes K into a face-disjoint union of circlnets.

(ii) \Rightarrow (iii) (If K is a face-disjoint union of circlnets, then K has an Euler cover.)

Suppose K is a face-disjoint union $K = K_1 \cup \dots \cup K_n$ of circlnets. Proposition 1 guarantees an Euler cover $\varphi_i : M_i \rightarrow K_i$ of each circlnet. This induces a cellular map $\varphi : (M_1 \cup \dots \cup M_n) \rightarrow K$ having all the properties of an Euler cover except that the

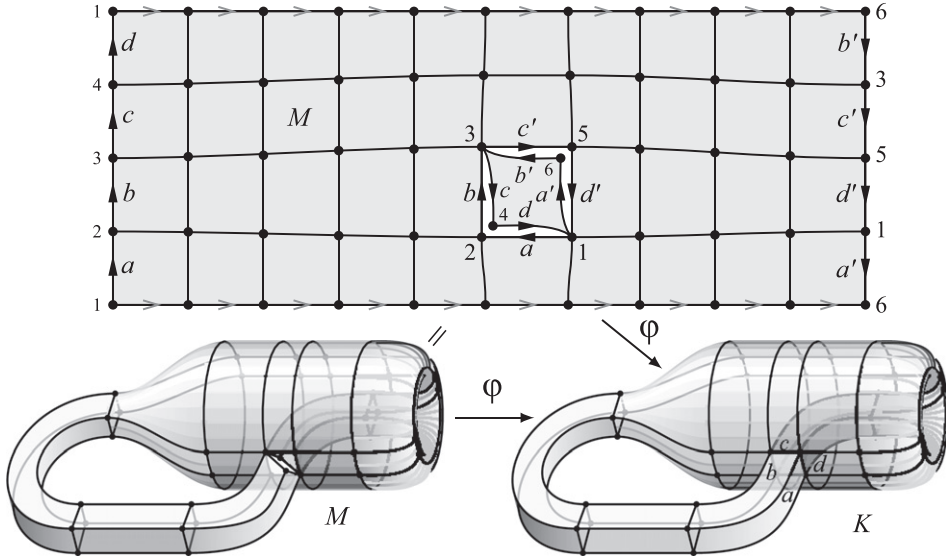


Figure 11 Euler cover of K by a double torus: Form M by attaching the isolated square to the shaft of the tube at two diagonal vertices. Flip the square along the diagonal. Glue the tube's left boundary $abcd$ to the hole bounded by $abcd$ (thus creating a handle). Glue the right boundary $a'b'c'd'$ to the hole bounded by $a'b'c'd'$ (a second handle). This is also illustrated on the bottom. In M , the isolated square pivots to vent a tunnel that exits to the right. (On the other side of the neck it vents a hole that connects the interior of the neck to the inner chamber of the bottle.) The Euler cover φ closes the vent.

domain surface is disconnected if $n > 1$. In what follows we explain how to splice the M_i together to get an Euler cover $M \rightarrow K$.

Now, K must have an edge ab that is the image of an edge $a'b' \in E(M_1)$ and also the image of an edge $a''b''$ of some other M_j . Indeed, if this were not so, then no edge of $\varphi(M_1)$ would be an edge of any $\varphi(M_j)$ and hence $\varphi(M_1)$ could be disconnected from the rest of K by removing all vertices of K , violating strong connectivity of K . There will be no harm in assuming $M_j = M_2$. See Figure 13. Choose the labeling so that

$$\varphi_1(a') = a = \varphi_2(a'') \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi_1(b') = b = \varphi_2(b'').$$

In general, M_1 and M_2 will have paths P (with initial edge $a'b'$) and Q (with initial edge $a''b''$), respectively, of common length at least 1, for which $\varphi_1(P) = \varphi_2(Q)$. (See Figure 13.) Slit M_1 along P , opening a hole, making M_1 a surface with boundary. In a like manner slit M_2 along Q , opening a hole.

Now glue M_1 and M_2 together along their boundaries in such a way that any boundary point x' of M_1 is glued to a boundary point x'' of M_2 for which $\varphi_1(x') = \varphi_2(x'')$, as indicated in Figure 13(c). This yields a new surface $M_1 \# M_2$, a connected sum of M_1 and M_2 . Because φ_1 and φ_2 agree on the identified points, they induce a cellular map $M_1 \# M_2 \rightarrow K$ that is an Euler cover of its range. (If P and Q have length 1, then this construction introduces a pair of parallel edges in $M_1 \# M_2$.)

Performing this operation reduces the number of components of $M_1 \cup \dots \cup M_n$ by one, while preserving the salient features of an Euler cover. We can perform this operation in a sequence, reducing the number of components of our domain by one in each iteration. We eventually arrive at just one component M and we are done. ■

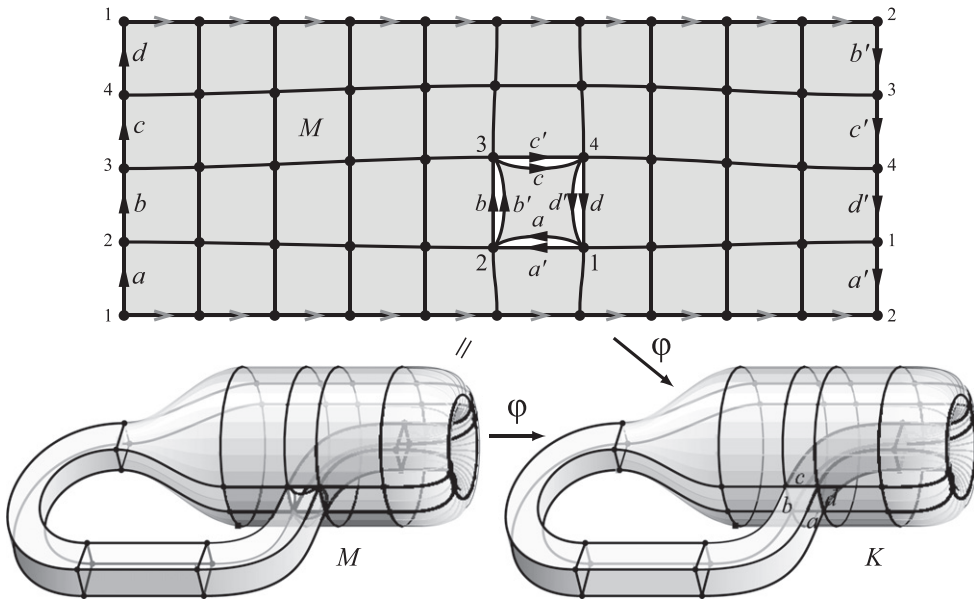


Figure 12 Euler cover of K by a triple torus: Attach the isolated square from Figure 8 to the tube at its four corners and glue the arcs in pairs as shown. The resulting surface M has 36 vertices, the same number of vertices as K . (All vertices of M have degree 4, except those labeled 1, 2, 3, 4, each of which has degree 8.) Equation (1) gives $\chi(M) = -4$, so M can only be a triple torus or a sphere with six cross-caps. Inspection reveals no Möbius strips, so M is a triple torus. This may be more easily visualized as drawn at the bottom. Here the isolated square is saddle-shaped. Where the neck meets the main bottle cylinder there are two crescent-shaped holes (bounded by dicycles aa' and cc') that give passage into the main tunnel that exits to the right. (And the two dicycles bb' and dd' are two openings through which the interior of the neck passes into the interior of the main cylinder.)

Decomposition into circlets

We have hitherto concentrated mainly on Euler covers of even 2-complexes, that is, the equivalence (i) \Leftrightarrow (iii) of Theorem 2. Let's now turn to the equivalence (i) \Leftrightarrow (ii), guaranteeing that any even 2-complex is a face-disjoint union of circlets. This is illustrated (somewhat whimsically) in Figure 14, showing an even 2-complex that is a face-disjoint union of a double torus, a sphere, an image of Klein bottle and a pinched sphere. This decomposition is not unique; this 2-complex also decomposes as two tori, an image of a Klein bottle and a pinched sphere.

In [5] we describe explicit circlet decompositions of all even 2-skeletons of the n -dimensional platonic polyhedra. For example, consider the 2-skeleton of an odd-dimensional simplex.

The n -dimensional simplex Δ_n is the convex hull of the standard basis elements $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_{n+1}\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$. The 2-cells (or faces) of Δ_n are precisely the convex hulls of the triples $\{e_{i_1}, e_{i_2}, e_{i_3}\}$ for $\{i_1, i_2, i_3\} \subseteq \{1, 2, \dots, n+1\}$. The 2-skeleton Δ_n^2 of Δ_n is the 2-complex consisting of the $n+1$ vertices, $\binom{n+1}{2}$ edges, and $\binom{n+1}{3}$ faces of Δ_n . It is even precisely when n is odd, as each edge belongs to $n-1$ faces.

Here is a recipe for decomposing Δ_n^2 into spherical circlets when n is odd. Draw Δ_n as a regular $(n+1)$ -gon with an edge connecting each vertex pair. Label the vertices in a counterclockwise sequence $e_2, e_4, e_6, \dots, e_{n+1}$, followed by $e_1, e_3, e_5, \dots, e_n$, so that e_{2i} is always the antipode (relative to the drawing) of e_{2i-1} . See Figure 15, left.

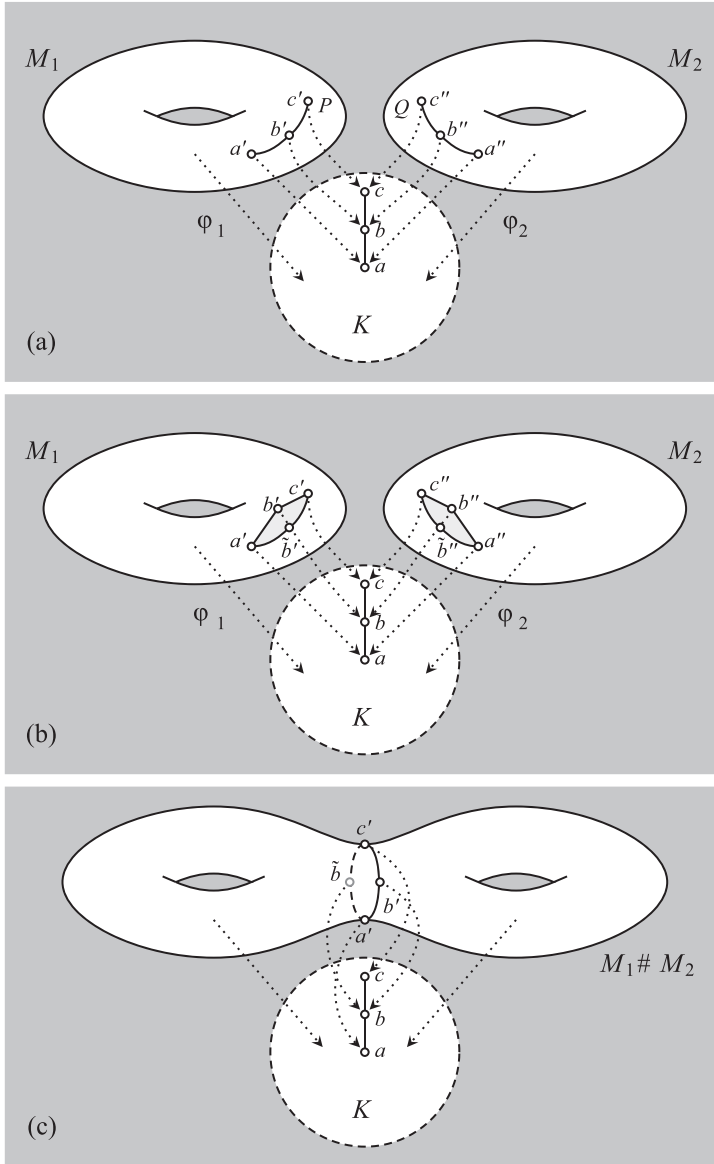


Figure 13 The construction for splicing covers.

For each triple

$$\{2i, 2j, 2k\} \subseteq \{2, 4, 6, \dots, n+1\},$$

Δ_n has eight triangle faces whose vertices are the eight triples from

$$\{\mathbf{e}_{2i}, \mathbf{e}_{2i-1}\} \times \{\mathbf{e}_{2j}, \mathbf{e}_{2j-1}\} \times \{\mathbf{e}_{2k}, \mathbf{e}_{2k-1}\}.$$

These eight triangles are shown in the middle drawing in Figure 15. They constitute the faces of a 2-complex that we shall denote as $O(i, j, k)$. Observe that $O(i, j, k)$ is homeomorphic the boundary of an octahedron.

Also, for $\{2i, 2j\} \subseteq \{2, 4, 6, \dots, n+1\}$, the convex hull of $\{\mathbf{e}_{2i}, \mathbf{e}_{2i-1}, \mathbf{e}_{2j}, \mathbf{e}_{2j-1}\}$ is a tetrahedron whose boundary $T(i, j)$ is six triangular faces of Δ_n (Figure 15, right).

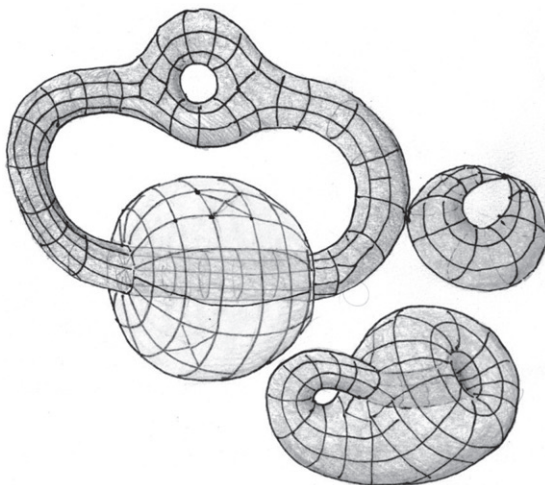


Figure 14 Every even complex is a face-disjoint union of circlets.

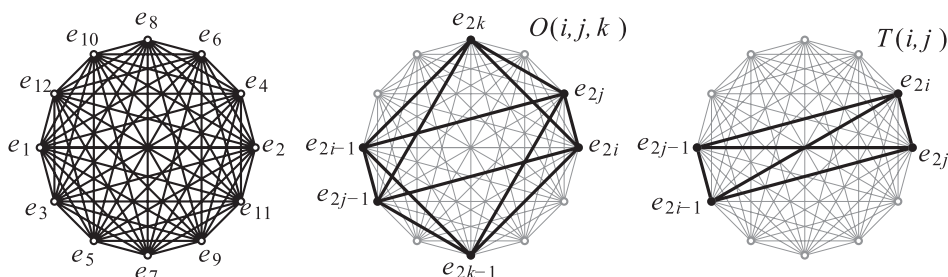


Figure 15 Decomposition of Δ_n^2 into circlets. Left: Δ_n . Middle: $O(i, j, k)$. Right: $T(i, j)$.

Thus in Δ_n^2 we have $\binom{(n+1)/2}{3}$ octahedral spheres $O(i, j, k)$ and $\binom{(n+1)/2}{2}$ tetrahedral spheres $T(i, j)$. Each face of Δ_n belongs to precisely one of these spheres, so we have realized Δ_n^2 as a face-disjoint union of circlets, all of which are spheres.

We can create an Euler cover of Δ_n^2 with the construction in the proof of our main theorem. For example, see the Euler cover and decomposition of Δ_5^2 in Figure 4.

In [5] we also show that the 2-skeleton of any cross-polytope is a face-disjoint union of octahedral spheres, and that odd-dimensional hypercubes are face-disjoint unions of tori and spheres. In [3], the 2-skeleton of the n -dimensional hypercube (for odd n) is decomposed into $(n-1)/2$ isometric multi-holed tori, into which the 1-skeleton (i.e., the hypercube graph) is simultaneously minimally 2-cell embedded.

An interesting question is whether the 2-skeleton of every odd-dimensional hypercube decomposes into spheres. In [4] we use design theory to show that this is possible in dimensions $n \equiv 1$ or $3 \pmod{6}$, as well as in other sporadic dimensions. Whether this is possible in every dimension is unknown.

Conclusion

We have shown that the three conditions of Euler's theorem (Theorem 1) for graphs also make sense in two dimensions and remain equivalent. Using the one-dimensional case as a model, we were led to generalizations of cycles and Euler tours. While an Euler tour can be seen as a cycle (connected 1-manifold) that intersects itself at points,

our notion of Euler cover of a 2-complex has a 2-manifold intersecting itself only in its 1-skeleton.

Although this article focuses on 2-complexes, our results do generalize to n -dimensions, with some caveats. Certainly the notions of evenness and circlets generalize nicely: an n -complex is *even* if each $(n-1)$ -cell belongs to a positive even number of n -cells; and an n -*circlet* is an even n -complex that is not a n -cell-disjoint union of two even n -complexes. With these definitions, an n -complex is even if and only if it decomposes into a n -cell-disjoint union of n -circlets.

But the notion of an n -dimensional Euler tour is more subtle. The constructions presented here for $n = 2$ do not work so well if $n > 2$. The heart of the issue stems from the fact that when polygonal faces are glued together edge-to-edge, faces arrange themselves cyclically around vertices, so that each vertex has a neighborhood homeomorphic to a disk (thus yielding a surface, or 2-dimensional manifold). For $n > 2$ there is no such cyclic arrangement, and gluing n -cells together along $(n-1)$ -cells may not result in a n -dimensional manifold, but rather a pseudo-manifold. For a detailed treatment, see [6].

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Summary. A famous theorem in graph theory—originating with Euler—characterizes connected even-degree graphs as (1) those graphs that admit an Euler tour, and (2) those connected graphs that decompose as a face-disjoint union of cycles. We explore a 2-dimensional generalization of this theorem, with graphs (i.e., 1-complexes) replaced by 2-complexes. This entails an interesting generalization of cycles, and the introduction of the notion of a “2-dimensional Euler tour.”

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