

Geometry of the Space of Degenerate Polygons

Yesenia Villicaña-Molina

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Morelia, México

If a point $(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n) \in \mathbb{C}^n$ represents an n -gon with consecutive vertices $z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n \in \mathbb{C}$, then the space of n -gons in the plane with labeled vertices inherits the topology of $\mathbb{C}^n$. In particular, the subset of n -gons that degenerate into an n -segment (configurations in $\mathbb{C}^n$ where all vertices are collinear) forms an $(n+2)$ -dimensional real submanifold of $\mathbb{C}^n$. In this talk, we will focus on the topological and geometric properties of this submanifold.

In Special Session 57 on Differential Equations and Geometric Structures at the Mathematical Congress of the Americas 2025.