

Prof. Dr. Boris Springborn
Isabella Thiesen

Geometry I

WS 2014/15

<http://www3.math.tu-berlin.de/geometrie/Lehre/WS14/GeometryI/>

Exercise Sheet 4

$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ denotes the Lorentz inner product on $\mathbb{R}^{2,1}$. The last exercise is optional.

Exercise 1. Hyperbolic circles

(3 pts)

Define the circle of radius r around point $\mathbf{x}_0 \in \mathbf{H}^2$ as

$$C_{\mathbf{x}_0, r} := \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{H}^2 \mid d(\mathbf{x}_0, \mathbf{x}) = r\},$$

where d denotes the hyperbolic distance. What is the length of a hyperbolic circle with radius r ? Hint: It is enough to consider circles with center $e_3 = (0, 0, 1)$. Why?

Exercise 2. Hyperbolic triangle

(1.5+2.5 pts)

Given a right-angled hyperbolic triangle ABC .

- If $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$, $\beta = \frac{\pi}{5}$, and $\gamma = \frac{\pi}{2}$, find the side lengths (a, b, c) of the triangle.
- Assume $C = (0, 0, 1)$, and that A is of the form $(\sinh(t), 0, \cosh(t))$ for some $t > 0$. Solve for the coordinates of A and B in \mathbf{H}^2 .

Exercise 3. Orthogonal lines

(2+2 pts)

- Given a point x and a line l in \mathbf{H}^2 not containing x . Show that there exists a unique line m in \mathbf{H}^2 containing x and orthogonal to l .
- Let l_1 and l_2 be hyperbolic lines with normals n_1 and n_2 . Show that if $|\langle n_1, n_2 \rangle| > 1$, then there exists a unique hyperbolic line l_3 such that $l_1 \perp l_3$ and $l_2 \perp l_3$.

Exercise 4. Parallelism

(2.5+2.5 pts)

Let ABC be a right-angled hyperbolic triangle with right-angle at vertex C , with side-lengths (a, b, c) and interior angles $(\alpha, \beta, \frac{\pi}{2})$.

- Show that $\tanh(a) = \sinh(b) \tan(\alpha)$.
- Show that $\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \alpha = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sinh(b)}\right) = 2 \tan^{-1}(e^{-b})$

Optional Exercise. Half-angle formula

(Extra 4 pts)

Adapt the half-angle formula (for $\tan(\frac{\alpha}{2})$) from spherical trigonometry to the hyperbolic plane and prove it.