| ETH Zürich | D-MATH | Geometrie |
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## Exercise Sheet 12

## Exercise 1

Sketch the hypberbolic plane and three pairwise intersecting hyperbolic lines. Sketch a fourth hyperbolic line which is ultraparallel to all previous three.

## Exercise 2

Let $\ell$ and $\ell^{\prime}$ be two hyperbolic lines that have a common limit point $p \in \partial B_{1}=$ $S^{1}$. Prove that there are sequences of points $x_{1}, x_{2}, \ldots \in \ell$ and $y_{1}, y_{2}, \ldots \in \ell^{\prime}$ with $\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty}\left(x_{n}\right)=p=\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty}\left(y_{n}\right)$, such that there is a constant $C$ with

$$
d_{H}\left(x_{n}, y_{n}\right) \leq C e^{-d_{H}\left(x_{1}, x_{n}\right)} \quad \text { for all } n \in \mathbb{N},
$$

i.e. the distance between the hyperbolic lines $\ell$ and $\ell^{\prime}$ converges to 0 exponentially fast.

Hint: Use the Taylor expansion of cosh.

## Exercise 3

(a) Prove that every hyperbolic triangle has angle sum less than $180^{\circ}$.
(b) Show that there are hyperbolic triangles of arbitrarily small positive interior angle sum.
(c) Prove that there is a regular ${ }^{1}$ octagon in the hypberbolic plane, all of whose angles are $45^{\circ}$.

## Exercise 4

Consider the regular hyperbolic octagon all of whose angles are $2 \pi / 8$ from Exercise $3(\mathrm{c})$. Label the sides of the hyperbolic octagon by the letters $a, b, a^{-1}, b^{-1}$, $c, d, c^{-1}, d^{-1}$ as in Figure 1. Now for each letter in $\{a, b, c, d\}$ glue together the two sides labelled by it and its inverse, respecting the orientation ${ }^{2}$ Denote the resulting object by $X$.
(a) Prove that all eight vertices of the hyperbolic octagon get identified into one point in $X$.
(b) Show that for every $x \in X$, we can identify a neighborhood of $x$ with a neighborhood of a point in the hyperbolic plane. This way we can give $X$ a local hyperbolic metric, we then say that $X$ is a hyperbolic surface.
(c) Show that $X$ is homeomorphic to a double torus.

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Figure 1: A hyperbolic octagon whose sides are to be identified.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ An $n$-gon is regular if all its sides have the same lengths and the angles at all vertices are the same.
    ${ }^{2}$ This construction is analogous to the construction of a torus by identifying the opposite sides of a square.

