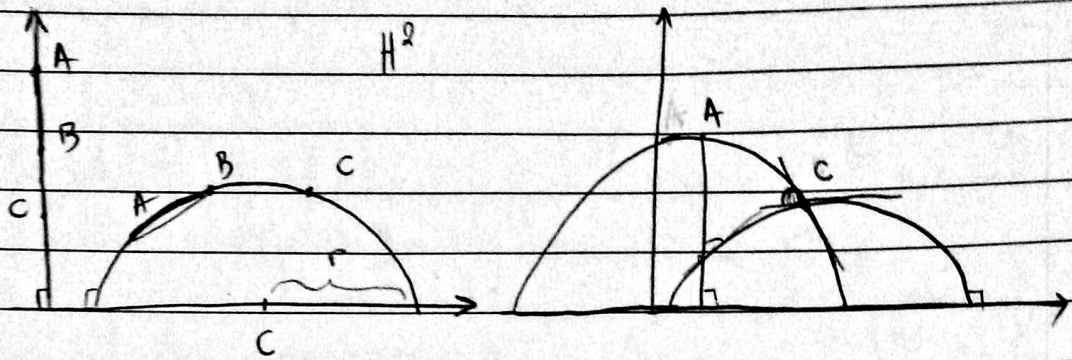


Εστω d μετρική $d: H^2 \times H^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ & εστω δύο σύνολα A, B του H^2
 τότε $d(A, B) =$;

$$d(A, B) + d(B, C) = d(A, C)$$

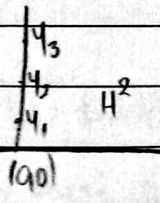


(*) Το εστω του κελύφους επιπέδου πάνω στο α για x

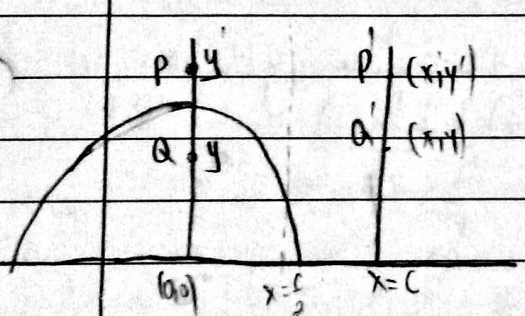
Απόδειξη Αποδείξη: $d: H^2 \times H^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$, $A, B \in H^2: (A, B) \rightarrow d(A, B)$

i) $\forall f$ ισομετρία στο $H^2: d(f(Q), f(P)) = d(P, Q) \quad \forall (P, Q) \in H^2$

ii) $d((0, y_1), (0, y_2)) + d((0, y_2), (0, y_3)) = d((0, y_1), (0, y_3))$
 για $y_1 < y_2 < y_3$



iii) $d: H^2 \times H^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ given by



$$d((0, y), (0, y')) = d((0, y'), (0, y))$$

$$0 < y < y'$$

$f: H^2 \rightarrow H^2$

$\exists r: y < r < y'$

$f(Q) = P \quad r =$;
 $f(Q) = P(0, y) = (0, z)$
 $|(0, z) - (0, y)| = r^2$
 $yz = r^2 \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{yy'}$
 $f \circ f = Id_{H^2}$

$d(P, Q) = d(f(P), f(Q)) = d(Q, P)$

$f(y, y') = d((0, y), (0, y'))$
 $y, y' > 0 \quad \& \quad y < y'$

τομή με: $f_1(y, y') = f_1(ry, ry') \quad \forall r > 0, ry, ry' > 0$
 $0 = d((0, ry), (0, ry'))$
 & τομή με $d(0,0) = 0$ & $ry > 0$

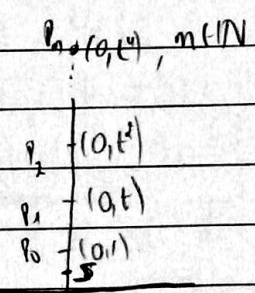
$\Delta_m f(0,y) = (0,ny)$
 $f(0,y') = (0,ny')$
 $d(0,y), (0,y') = d(f(0,y), f(0,y'))$
 (1)

$f_1(y,y') = f_1(xy,xy'); f_1(y,y') = f_1(y',y') \quad (2)$

Για $y,y' > 0$ & $xy,xy' > 0$ $f_1(y,y') = f_1(y(t),y'(t)) \stackrel{(1)}{=} f_1(1,t) =$;

$y' = t(y,y') = t$

$d(P,Q) = f_1(1,t) = g(t) \quad 0 < t$
 $P = (0,1)$
 $Q = (0,t)$



$d(P_0, P_n) \stackrel{triv}{=} d(P_0, P_1) + d(P_1, P_2) + \dots + d(P_{n-1}, P_n)$

$f_1(1,t^n) = f_1(1,t) + f_1(1,t^2) + \dots + f_1(1,t^n)$

$\Delta_m \delta_0 g(t^n) = g(t) + g(t^2) + \dots + g(t^n) = ng(t)$, $g: \text{bwtexm } g(0,+\infty) \rightarrow (0,+\infty)$
 $\rightarrow = f_1(1,t) + f_1(1,t^2) + \dots + f_1(1,t^n)$, $\forall t > 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$\text{ΘΛΗΜΜΑ: } g: [1, \infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$, $g: \text{bwtexm } \forall t \geq 1, \exists \omega g(t^\omega) = \omega g(t)$, $\forall \omega > 0$
 $\Rightarrow g(t) = k \ln(t), k \in \mathbb{R}^+$

Exact case: $g(t) = f_1(1,t)$

$\text{① } g(t^n) = ng(t) \quad \forall t > 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$\rightarrow \left[\frac{g(t^n)}{t^n} = \frac{ng(t)}{t^n} \right] \Leftrightarrow g \left[\frac{(t^n)^p}{t^n} \right] = pg(t) \Leftrightarrow g \left[\frac{t^{np}}{t^n} \right] = pg(t)$

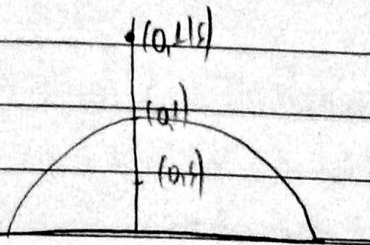
$\Delta_m \text{ opem } \omega_0 g \left[\frac{t^{np}}{t^n} \right] = pg(t)$

$\text{para } g(t) = g \left[\frac{(t^{1/q})^q}{t^{1/q}} \right] = q g(t^{1/q})$

$g(t^\omega) = \omega g(t), \forall \omega > 0$, $\text{the operation on } x \text{ pntos (x pntos) en idiota en to opio en ar. } \frac{p_1}{q_1} \rightarrow x \text{ pntos } \ln I$

$\text{Apr, } g(t) = f_1(1,t) = d((0,1), (0,t)) = \frac{1}{2} \ln t, \quad k_1 = g(1) = 0, \text{ etc}$

$$g(s) = f_1(h,s) = f_1(s,1)$$



$$0 < s < 1$$

$$1 < \frac{1}{s}$$

Εστω f : αντιστροφή ως προς το J y' $x^2 + y^2 = 1, y > 0$

$$f(P) = Q \quad g(Q) = P$$

$$g(s) = d((0,1), (s,s)) = d(f(0,1), f(s,s)) = d((0,1), (s,1/s))$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} |1/s|$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} \ln(1/s)$$

Αρα, βεβαιώστε ότι: $g'(t) = k \ln t, t > 1$

$$= k \ln \frac{1}{t}, t < 1$$

$0 < t$

από $g(t) = f_1(q,s)/(0,t)$

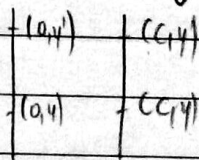
Αρα, $\delta > 0$ $g(t) = f_1(1,t) = d((0,1), (0,t))$, το οποίο μπορεί να γραφτεί ως παρακάτω:

$$g(t) = k |\ln(t)| \geq 0$$

$$t < 1 \quad \ln \frac{1}{t} = -\ln t = |\ln t|, \ln t < 0$$

$$d((0,1), (0,t)) = f_1(y,y') = f_1(y, y'/y) = f_1(1, y'/y)$$

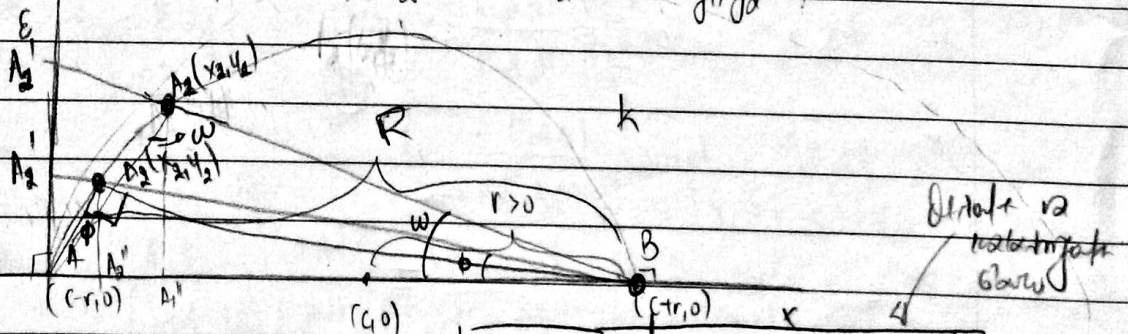
$$= g(y'/y) = k |\ln(y'/y)|$$



(*) O_1 $\delta > 0$ είναι πάντα ελάχιστο και οριακά σε πρώτου τάξου ελάχιστο

⊙ Υπερβολικό Αποστάση σε γωνία περίπτωση

Εστω δύο σημεία A_1, A_2 ($x_1 = x_2$) & ($y_1, y_2 > 0$)



Ο δ μπορεί να $k=1$ (αριθμός)

$$d(A_1, A_2) = k \ln \left(\frac{y_2}{y_1} \left| \frac{x_1 - r - c}{x_2 - r - c} \right| \right)$$

Ο δ είναι πάντα ελάχιστο και οριακά σε πρώτου τάξου ελάχιστο

προβλεπεί το μήκος του, ή του πρώτου συνιστώσας f , στο χώρο $f(k) = \epsilon$
 αυτ. $k(B, R = AB)$

ομοιομορφία $\subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ $f(k)$ αυτ. $\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$A \in k' \rightarrow f(A) \in f(k') = \epsilon'$ & $A \in k_2 \rightarrow f(A) = A \in \epsilon'$

Or $\perp k'$

$f(Ox) \perp f(k') = \epsilon'$

Or $\perp \epsilon''$

} αυτ. $f(k) = \epsilon$

• Προβλεπεί το A_2 στο A_2'' & το A_1 στο A_1''

$\triangle ABA_1$ $\tan \omega = \frac{|AA_2|}{|AB|}$

$\triangle ABA_2'$ $\tan \phi = \frac{|AA_1|}{|AB|}$

Γενικά αυτ. αυτ. ω είναι διαφορετικό αυτ. υπερχείτο αντιστοιχ.

$d(A_1, A_2) = d(f(A_1), f(A_2)) = d(A_1', A_2') = k \left| \ln \left(\frac{|AA_2'|}{|AA_1'|} \right) \right|$
 $f(A_1) = A_1'$
 $f(A_2) = A_2'$

Στο $\triangle BAA_2''$: $\tan \omega = \frac{|A_1''A_1|}{|A_1''B|} = \frac{|AA_1|}{|AB|}$

Στο $\triangle BAA_1''$ $\tan \phi = \frac{|A_2''A_2|}{|A_2''B|} = \frac{|AA_2|}{|AB|}$

Στο $\triangle AA_2'A_2''$: $\tan \phi = \frac{|AA_2''|}{|A_2'A_2''|}$ } $\textcircled{1}$

Στο $\triangle AA_1'A_1''$: $\tan \omega = \frac{|AA_1''|}{|A_1'A_1''|}$

$\frac{|AA_2''|}{|AA_1''|} = \frac{\tan \omega}{\tan \phi} = \frac{|AA_1''|/|A_1'A_1''|}{|AA_2''|/|A_2'A_2''|} = \frac{(|AA_1''|)}{(|AA_2''|)} \cdot \frac{(|A_2'A_2''|)}{(|A_1'A_1''|)} = \Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \textcircled{3}$

$\Gamma_2 = \frac{|A_2'A_2''|}{|A_1'A_1''|} \textcircled{2}$

$$\text{To } BAA'' \quad \tan \phi = \frac{|AA_2''|}{|A_2''B|}$$

$$\text{To } BA''A_1 \quad \tan \omega = \frac{|AA_1''|}{|A_1''B|}$$

$$\textcircled{2} = \frac{\tan \phi |A_2''B|}{\tan \omega |A_1''B|}$$

$$\textcircled{3} = \frac{|AA_1''| \tan \phi |A_2''B|}{|AA_2''| \tan \omega |A_1''B|} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\tan \omega}{\tan \phi} \right)^2 = \frac{|AA_1''| |BA_2''|}{|AA_2''| |BA_1''|}$$

$$\text{Dm } d(A_1, A_2) = \frac{k}{4} \left| \ln \left| \frac{\tan \omega}{\tan \phi} \right| \right| \quad \& \quad d(A_1, A_2) = \frac{k}{4} \left| \ln \frac{(|AA_1''|^2 |BA_2''|^2)}{(|AA_2''|^2 |BA_1''|^2)} \right|$$

④

$$|AA_1''|^2 = (x_1 - c + r)^2 \quad |AA_2''|^2 = (x_2 - c + r)^2 \quad |BA_1''|^2 = (x_1 - c - r)^2$$

$$|BA_2''|^2 = (x_2 - c - r)^2$$

$$A(c-r, 0)$$

$$B(c+r, 0)$$

$$A_1''(x_1, 0)$$

$$A_2''(x_2, 0)$$

$$\text{Apd } \textcircled{4} = d(A_1, A_2) = \frac{k}{4} \left| \ln \frac{(x_1 - c + r)^2 (x_2 - c - r)^2}{(x_2 - c + r)^2 (x_1 - c - r)^2} \right| = \frac{k}{2} \left| \ln \frac{|x_1 - c + r| |x_2 - c - r|}{|x_2 - c + r| |x_1 - c - r|} \right|$$

$$\text{Opus: } (x_1 - c)^2 + y_1^2 = r^2 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$(x_2 - c)^2 + y_2^2 = r^2 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \rightarrow y_1^2 = r^2 - (x_1 - c)^2 = (r - x_1 + c)(r + x_1 - c) = -(x_1 + r - c)(x_1 - r - c)$$

$$y_2^2 = \dots = -(x_2 + r - c)(x_2 - r - c)$$

$$\text{To } \frac{|x_2 - c + r|}{|x_1 - c + r|} = \frac{y_2^2}{y_1^2} = \frac{|x_2 - r - c|}{|x_1 - r - c|}$$

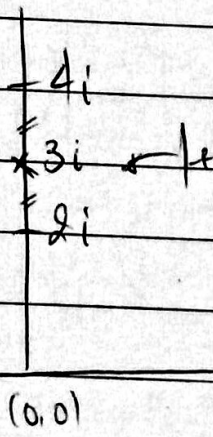
Apd, evant canno radios!!!

Άλλος ερως

$$\frac{\cos \omega}{\cos \varphi} = \frac{|A_1 A_1'|}{|A_1' B|} \bigg/ \frac{|A_2 A_2'|}{|B A_2''|} = \frac{y_1}{y_2} \left| \frac{x_2 - c - r}{x_1 - c - r} \right| \quad \text{Απόδειξη!$$

$$\text{Άρα, } d((x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)) = k \left| \frac{y_2}{y_1} \frac{(x_1 - r - c)}{(x_2 - r - c)} \right|$$

Σχολία:



Αλλά το $|x_2 - r - c|$ είναι υπερβολική συνάρτηση διαφορετικό.