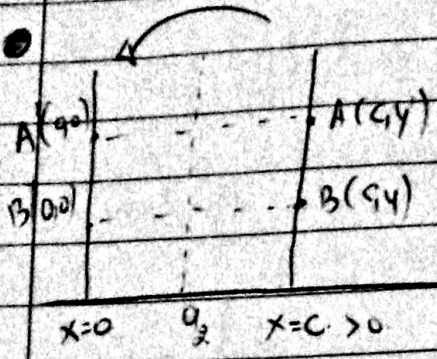


$H^2 \rightarrow H^2$
 f. Isomorphism



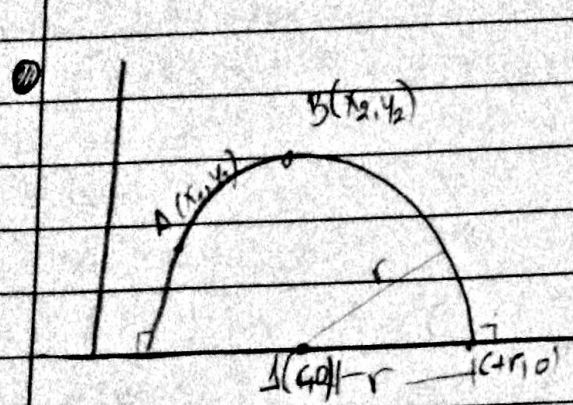
$$d(A,B) = d(f(A), f(B))$$

$$d(A',B') = k \left| \ln \left| \frac{y'}{y} \right| \right| = k \left| \ln \left| \frac{y'}{y} \right| \right|$$

$$= k \ln \left| \frac{y'}{y} \right|$$

f. Isomorphism

$$d(A,B) = d(f(A), f(B)) = d(A',B') = k \left| \ln \left| \frac{y'}{y} \right| \right|$$



$A, B \in K(c, r)$

und ungleiches y zum

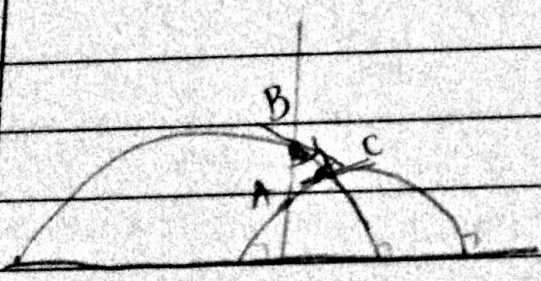
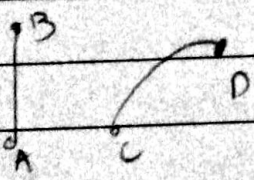
und ungleiches x zum:

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

[Summe 1-1]

$c \in \mathbb{R}$
 $r > 0$

$$AB = CD \Leftrightarrow d(A,B) = d(C,D)$$



Arbeits

y_3	$(0, y_3)$
y	$(0, y)$
y_1	$(0, y_1)$

$$d(A, B) + d(B, C) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} d(A, B) = \ln \left| \frac{y_3}{y} \right| = \ln y_3 - \ln y \\ d(B, C) = \ln \left| \frac{y_1}{y} \right| = \ln y_1 - \ln y \end{array} \right.$$

$$\ln y_3 - \ln y + \ln y_1 - \ln y = \ln y_3 + \ln y_1 - 2 \ln y = d(A, C)$$

Αρα $l_1: y-3 = -\frac{3}{2}(x-3)$

Μία εφελκυστική στο κύκλο που τέμνει τον άξονα $y=0$,

$K(7/2, 0)$, $r = |KA| = |(10, 2), (7/2, 0)| = \frac{\sqrt{65}}{2}$

$(x - \frac{7}{2})^2 + y^2 = \frac{65}{4}, y > 0$

3) Βρείτε την $d(A, B) =$, υπερβολική ασύμμετρη για $A(2, 1), B(-3, 1)$



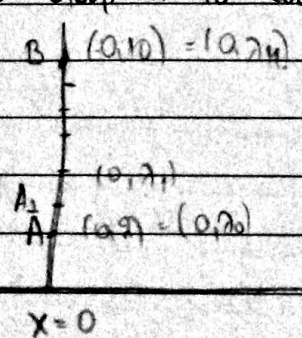
$(x-c)^2 + y^2 = r^2, r > 0, c > 2$

$$\begin{cases} (2-c)^2 + 1^2 = r^2 \\ (-3-c)^2 + 1^2 = r^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (2-c)^2 = (-3-c)^2 \\ |2-c| = |-3-c| \end{cases}$$

Αρα $K(-1/2, 0)$

① & ② $\Rightarrow r^2 = \frac{29}{4} \Rightarrow r = \frac{\sqrt{29}}{2}$

4) Να διασπασθεί το ε.π. Γ $[2-i, 10i]$ σε $n-1$ ίσα υπερβολικά ε.π.



$\gamma_0 = 2$
 γ_1
 γ_2

$$d(\gamma_k^i, \gamma_{k+1}^i) = d((0, 2k), (0, 2(k+1)))$$

$$= \frac{d(A, B)}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{|10-2|}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{4}$$

$$d(A_1, A_2) = \frac{1}{4} d(A, B) = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln \frac{\gamma_1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{5}$$

(γ) $\forall 1 < k < 4 \Rightarrow \gamma_k = j$

$d((0, 2), (0, \gamma_k)) = k \frac{1}{4} d(A, B)$

$$\Rightarrow \ln \left(\frac{\gamma_k}{2} \right) = \frac{k}{4} \ln 5 \Rightarrow \frac{\gamma_k}{2} = 5^{\frac{k}{4}} \Rightarrow \gamma_k = 2 \cdot 5^{\frac{k}{4}}, k=0$$

$\gamma_0 = 2$
 $\gamma_4 = 10$