## **Department of Mathematics and Computer Science**

Friday, November 2, 2018, 4:10 pm COLLOQUIUM TALK Speaker: Gregory Galperin (EIU) Old Main 2210

## Projections of Lines in Hyperbolic Geometry

## Abstract:

In Euclidean geometry  $\mathbb{E}^2$ , the orthogonal projection of one straight line, m, onto another straight line,  $\ell$ , covers the line  $\ell$  entirely. In hyperbolic (Lobachevsky) geometry  $\mathbb{H}^2$  the situation is drastically different: the orthogonal projection  $\operatorname{proj}_{\ell}(m)$  will never cover the line  $\ell$  entirely! It's either a <u>finite open interval</u> or an <u>open ray</u>. The first case happens for intersecting and divergently <u>parallel</u> lines, while the second case, the ray in the projection, happens when the lines m and  $\ell$  are asymptotically parallel.

I will prove this statement first without any model of hyperbolic plane, and then, using the Klein model  $\mathbb{K}^2$ , will derive the formula for the length of the interval in the projection,  $|\operatorname{proj}_{\ell}(m)|$ , in terms of either the angle  $\alpha$  between the intersecting lines m and  $\ell$ , or in terms of the length p of the common perpendicular in the case when the lines m and  $\ell$  are divergent. During this proof, I will use the Lobachevsky-Bolyai formula for the angle of parallelism  $\varphi$ which I also am going to derive.

In conclusion, I will formulate the intriguing <u>Bolyai construction</u> of the angle of parallelism  $\varphi$ , for which I will give my own proof in the Klein model  $\mathbb{K}^2$ .

All the necessary terms: angle of parallelism, the Klein model  $\mathbb{K}^2$ , the measurement of distances in the Klein model, etc., will be introduced and explained during the talk.

SNACKS IN FACULTY LOUNGE AT 3:30 PM. EVERYONE WELCOME (EVEN IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO ATTEND THE TALK)