

**Homework 11-12**  
**Starred problems due on Thursday, 2 February**

- 11.1 Show that Möbius transformations form a group.
- 11.2 Find a Möbius transformation which takes  $1, 2, 3$  to  $0, 1, \infty$ .
- 11.3 (\*)
- (a) Let  $l$  be a line and  $\gamma$  be a circle. Show that  $\gamma$  is orthogonal to  $l$  if and only if  $l$  contains the centre of  $\gamma$ .
- (b) Let  $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$  be three mutually orthogonal circles on the plane. Show that there exists a Möbius transformation which takes them to the curves  $\{x = 0\}$ ,  $\{y = 0\}$  and  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ .
- 11.4 (\*) Let  $\gamma$  be a circle and  $P$  be a point lying outside of  $\gamma$ . Let  $l$  be a line through  $P$  and  $A, B$  be the intersection points of  $l$  with  $\gamma$ . Prove that the product  $|PA| \cdot |PB|$  does not depend on the choice of  $l$ . (This product is also called *power of  $P$  with respect to  $\gamma$* ).
- 11.5 The same question as 11.4, but  $P$  lies inside  $\gamma$ .
- 12.1 Prove the theorem of Ptolemy: for a cyclic quadrilateral  $ABCD$ , the following equality holds:

$$AB \cdot CD + BC \cdot AD = AC \cdot BD.$$

- 12.2 (\*) (Inversion with ruler and compass).  
 In this question, you need to find and describe algorithms for certain constructions as well as to justify them. You can use without proofs and further descriptions the following constructions:
- midpoint of a given segment;
  - perpendicular bisector for a given segment;
  - the line perpendicular to a given line through a given point.

This is a long question with an easy start and more complicated parts at the end. Please, try to submit parts (b)-(e) (may be using hints if needed). If you want to present solutions/sketches for later parts, I would be happy to read also that (but formally it is not the part of the written assignment).

- (a) Given a circle  $\gamma$ , construct its centre.
- (b) Given segments of length  $a$  and  $b$  construct a segment of length  $h$  satisfying  $h^2 = a \cdot b$ .
- (c) Given a circle  $\gamma$  and a point  $P$  outside the circle, construct a line  $PQ$  tangent to  $\gamma$ .
- (d) Given a circle  $\gamma$  and a point  $A$  outside the circle, construct the inversion image of  $A$
- (e) Construct the inversion image for the point  $A'$  lying inside the circle  $\gamma$ .
- (f) Let  $O, A'$  and  $A$  be three points lying on a line ( $A'$  lies between  $O$  and  $A$ ).  
 Construct a circle  $\gamma$  centred at  $O$  such that the inversion with respect to  $\gamma$  takes  $A$  to  $A'$ .
- (g) Given two circles  $\gamma_1$  and  $\gamma_2$ , construct a line tangent to both of them.
- (h) Given two circles  $\gamma_1$  and  $\gamma_2$  of different sizes, construct an inversion which takes  $\gamma_1$  to  $\gamma_2$  and takes  $\gamma_2$  to  $\gamma_1$ .  
 (You need to construct the centre and the radius of the circle of inversion).
- (i) Given two circles  $\gamma_1$  and  $\gamma_2$  of different sizes,  
 find an inversion which takes them to a pair of equal circles.  
 (You need to construct the centre and the radius of the circle of inversion).

- 12.3 What type is the transformation  $1/z$ ?  
(Hint: parabolic or not? if not, then is it elliptic, or hyperbolic, or loxodromic?)
- 12.4 Write the following transformations as compositions of reflections:  
(a)  $2z$       (b)  $-z$       (c)  $z + 1$       (d)  $\frac{1}{z}$
- 12.5 Let  $I$  be an inversion with respect to the unit circle  $|z| = 1$ . Find the image  $I(l)$  of the line  $l$  given by the equation  $\operatorname{Re}(z) = 2$ .
- 12.6 Do the points  $-1 - 2i$ ,  $-1 + 2i$ ,  $3 + i$ ,  $3 - i$  lie on one line or circle?
- 12.7 Show that a finite order Möbius transformation is elliptic.  
( $g$  is called of finite order if  $g^n = id$  for some integer  $n$ ).
- 12.8 Find a parabolic Möbius transformation preserving the point  $z = 1$ .
- 12.9 Find a Möbius transformation mapping the disc  $|z| < 1$  to the half-plane  $\operatorname{Re}z > 2$ .
- 12.10  $I_0$  is the inversion with respect to the circle  $|z| = 1$ .  $I_1$  is the inversion with respect to the circle  $|z - 1| = 1$ . The composition  $I_1 \circ I_0$  is a Möbius transformation. What type is the composition  $I_1 \circ I_0$ ?  
(Hint: try to find a geometric solution, without writing the formulas).

### References:

- Lectures 21-24 (Möbius transformations, Inversion, Stereographic projection) are expansions of Lecture V in Prasolov's book.
- You will find all you need about Möbius transformations in Section 1.1 of
  - Caroline Series, *Hyperbolic Geometry*.
- For introduction and discussion of inversion you can check the following sources (both linked from the course's on-line resources page):
  - *Circle inversion* by Malin Christersson. (Nice illustrated introduction with proofs)  
<http://www.malinc.se/math/noneuclidean/circleinversionen.php>
  - Tom Davis, *Inversion in a circle*. Beautiful article showing how to use inversions (but not giving the proofs of basic properties of inversion)  
<http://www.geometer.org/mathcircles/inversion.pdf>