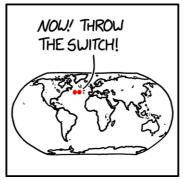
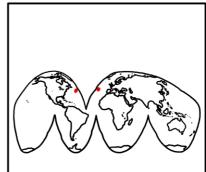
Projection cartographique de la Pseudosphère sur le plan

Gaspar Daguet, n=° XXXXXXX



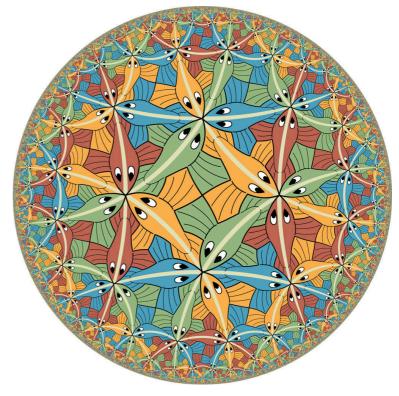






Sea Chase - Xkcd

- 1) Introduction & Problématique
- 2) La pseudosphère
- 3) La projection
- 4) projeté des droites et des cercles
- 5) non conservation des longueurs
- 6) conservation des angles



Cercle Limite III - M. C. Escher

1) Introduction & Problématique

1) Introduction & Problématique



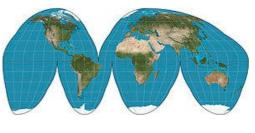
Cahill-Keyes



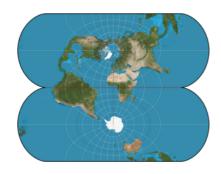
Rétro-azimutale de Craig



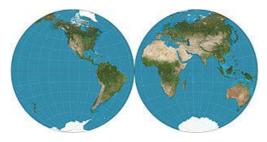
Équirectangulaire



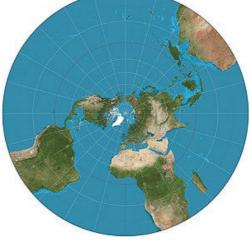
Goode



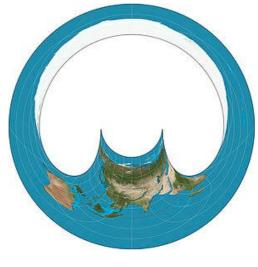
Transverse Universelle de Mercator



Globulaire de Nicolosi



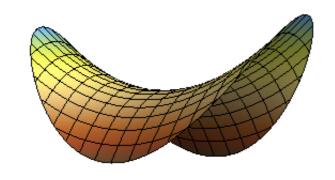
Stéréographique



Rétro-azimutale de Hammer

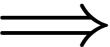
Problématique:

Comment projeter une surface hyperbolique sur le plan



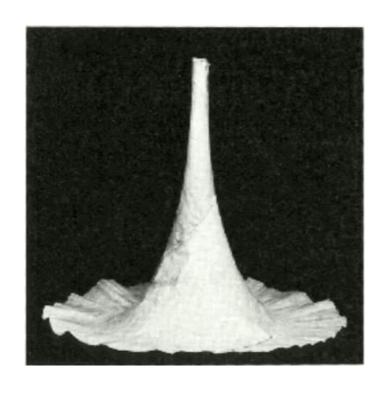
$$z = \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}, \quad \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} < 1$$

un pringle



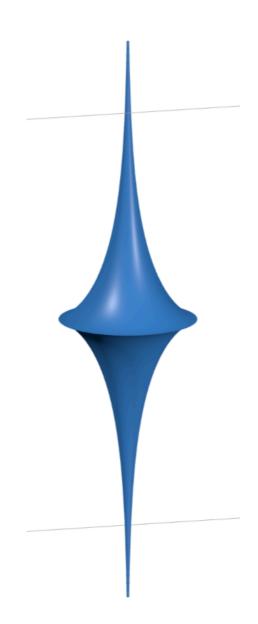


une carte



2) La Pseudosphère

$$P: \left\{ egin{array}{ll} [0;2\pi] imes \mathbb{R}_+ & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{R}^3 \ (u,v) & \longmapsto & \left(rac{\cos(u)}{\ch(v)} \ rac{\sin(u)}{\ch(v)} \ v- h(v) \end{array}
ight)$$



L'application Normale :

$$N: [0; 2\pi] \times \mathbb{R}_+ \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$p \longmapsto \frac{P_u(p) \wedge P_v(p)}{\|P_u(p) \wedge P_v(p)\|}$$

$$E(p) = \|f_u\|^2$$

$$F(p) = < f_u | f_v >$$

$$G(p) = \|f_v\|^2$$

$$\mathcal{L}(p) = - < N_u | f_u >$$

$$\mathcal{M}(p) = - < N_v | f_u >$$

$$\mathcal{M}(p) = - < N_v | f_v >$$

La courbure en $p \in [0; 2\pi] \times \mathbb{R}_+$

$$K(p) = \frac{\mathscr{L}(p)\mathscr{N}(p) - \mathscr{M}(p)^2}{E(p)G(p) - F^2}$$

Pour la pseudosphère :

$$F = \mathscr{M} = 0$$
 $\mathscr{L} = -\mathscr{N} = \frac{\operatorname{sh}(v)}{\operatorname{ch}(v)}$

$$E = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}(v)} \qquad G = \frac{\operatorname{sh}^{2}(v)}{\operatorname{ch}^{2}(v)}$$

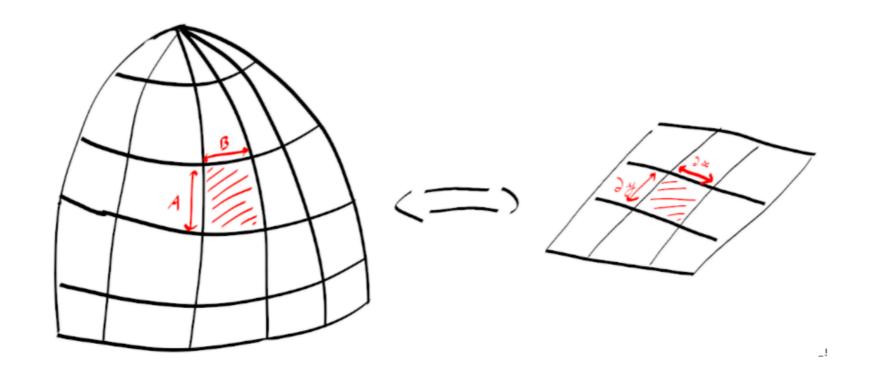
$$\forall p \in [0;2\pi] \times \mathbb{R}_+, K(p) = -1$$

Donc surface hyperbolique

2) La projection

2) La projection

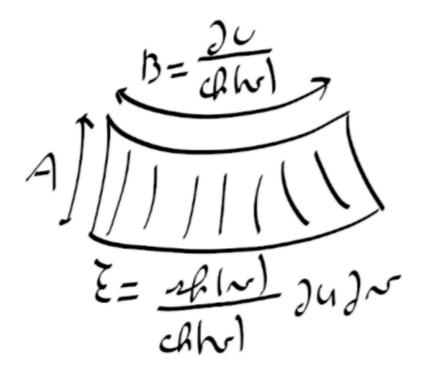
Idée de la projection de Mercator :



$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \frac{A}{B}$$

Surface élémentaire :

$$\mathcal{E} = \|f_u \wedge f_v\|$$



Pour la pseudosphère :

$$\mathcal{E} = \frac{\sinh(v)}{\cosh^2(v)} \partial u \partial v$$

Or:

$$A = \frac{\partial u}{\operatorname{ch}(v)}$$

Donc

$$A = \frac{\partial u}{\operatorname{ch}(v)}$$
 $B = \frac{\mathscr{E}}{A} = \operatorname{th}(v)\partial v$

On pose

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} = 1$$

Donc

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \frac{\operatorname{sh}(v)\partial v}{\partial u}$$

Donc

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial v} = \operatorname{sh}(v) \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} = \operatorname{sh}(v)$$

Ainsi:

$$y = \operatorname{ch}(v)$$

La projection:

$$C: \begin{cases} [0; 2\pi] \times \mathbb{R}_+ \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ p = (u, v) \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} u \\ \operatorname{ch}(v) \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

Plein d'image de projection!!

3) projeté des droites et des sphères

dèf droites et cercle
calcule par la projection
joli dessin

4) non conservation des longueurs

calcule de la distance sur S et sur P voir que diff

5) conservation des angles

faut que je travaille

