

(1)

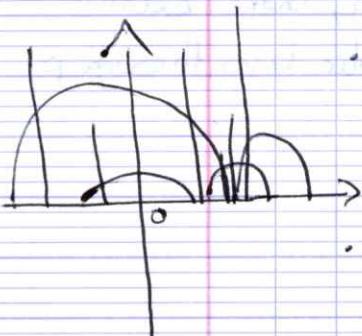
SL-Geohyperbo

- upper half-plane model

$$\mathbb{C} \supset H = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \operatorname{Im}(z) > 0\}$$

Let $S^1 = \{z \in \mathbb{C}, |z| = 1\}$ be the unit circle of \mathbb{C} .

Definition 1.1 There are two seemingly different types of hyperbolic lines:



- one is the intersection of H with a euclidean line in \mathbb{C} perpendicular to the real axis R in \mathbb{C}
- the other is the intersection of H with a euclidean circle centred on the real axis R .

→ exists a way of unifying these two types of hyperbolic lines.

Proposition 1.2 For each pair p and q of distinct points in H , there exists a unique hyperbolic line l in H passing through p and q .

Proof Two cases:

- same real parts

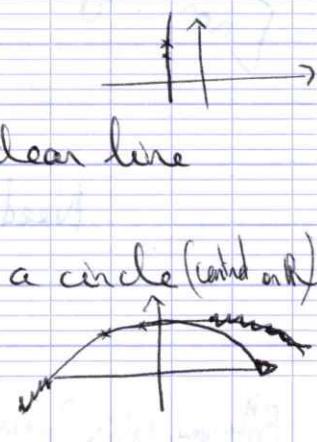
→ euclidean line

- ≠ real parts

→ construct a circle (centred on)

uniqueness comes from

the euclidean setting:



Is hyperbolic geo different from euclidean geo
since it is based on it?

YES! A LOT. will see how much.

First example

Definition 1.3

Two hyperbolic lines in \mathbb{H} are parallel if they are disjoint. [par analogie avec la géométrie euclidienne]

Theorem 1.4.

Let l be a hyperbolic line in \mathbb{H} and let p be a point in \mathbb{H} not on l . Then, there exist infinitely many distinct hyperbolic lines through p that are parallel to l .

Proof

Two cases ↴

if two are
constructed
take points
in between.

[axiomatique]

Hyperbolic geometry do not respect Euclidean parallel postulate, i.e. given Euclidean line L and a point not on L , there exists a unique Euclidean line through p and parallel to L .



↳ at least two in hyperb
(infinitely many)

[non euclidean
geometry]

Need to define

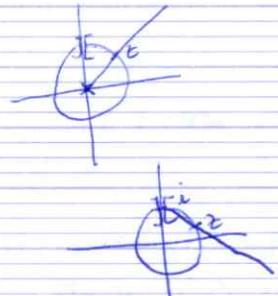
hyperbolic length, hyperbolic distance,
hyperbolic area

⇒ group of transformation of \mathbb{H} taking hyperbolic lines to hyperbolic lines

Bolyai, Klein, Poincaré

1.2. The Riemann Sphere $\overline{\mathbb{C}} = \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$

→ unify hyperbolic lines as one single object



Consider $\xi: S^1 - \{i\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ assigning
 $z \mapsto \mathbb{R} \cap K_z$ where K_z is the Euclidean
line passing through i and $z \in S^1 - \{i\}$

[Stereographic projection]

↳ send reasonable d'appeler la compactification de Riemann

One has: $\xi(z) = \frac{\operatorname{Re}(z)}{1 - \operatorname{Im}(z)}$

[bc of line equation of K_z]

$$\xi^{-1}(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2+1} + i \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1}$$

$\Rightarrow \xi$ is a bijection between $S^1 - \{i\}$ and \mathbb{R}

\Rightarrow because \mathbb{R} is S^1 minus a point, then

(also) \mathbb{R} might be S^1 plus a point

One point compactification

Topology is \mathbb{H} is essentially the same, except for the ∞ point.

For regular points: $U_\varepsilon(z) = \{w \in \mathbb{C} \mid |w-z| < \varepsilon\}$

For ∞ point: $U_\varepsilon(\infty) = \{w \in \mathbb{C} \mid |w| > \varepsilon\} \cup \{\infty\}$

Def A set X is open if for each point x of X , there exists some $\varepsilon > 0$ (possibly depending on x, X) so that $U_\varepsilon(x) \subset X$

\mathcal{D} open of $\mathbb{C} \Rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ open of $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$

e.g. \mathbb{H} is an open of $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$

$U_\varepsilon(\infty)$ is open in $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$

S^1 is not open

Def A set X is closed in $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$ if its complement $\bar{\mathbb{C}} - X$ is open in $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$.

e.g. S^1 is closed in $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$ because

$$\bar{\mathbb{C}} - S^1 = \mathcal{U}_1(0) \cup \mathcal{U}_{\infty}(\infty)$$

(union of opens is open)

Def A sequence $\{z_n\}_n$ of $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$ converges to $z \in \bar{\mathbb{C}}$ if for each $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ so that $z_n \in \mathcal{U}_{\epsilon}(z)$, $\forall n \geq N$

[definition]

Def Let $X \subset \bar{\mathbb{C}}$. The closure of X in $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$, denoted \bar{X} , is

$$\bar{X} = \{z \in \bar{\mathbb{C}} \mid \mathcal{U}_{\epsilon}(z) \cap X \neq \emptyset \text{, for all } \epsilon > 0\}.$$

Note $X \subset \bar{X}$ because $\{z\} \subset \mathcal{U}_{\epsilon}(z) \cap X$.

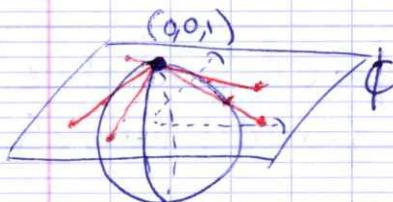
$\lim z_n \in \bar{X}$ for $(z_n) \in X^{\mathbb{N}}$.

Def A circle in $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$ is either a Euclidean circle in \mathbb{C} or the union of a Euclidean line in \mathbb{C} with $\{\infty\}$.

$$L = L \cup \{\infty\}$$

notatn

e.g. $\bar{R} = R \cup \{\infty\}$ is a circle in $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$



$$g: S^2 - \{(0,0,1)\} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{C}}$$

le pôle nord

[generalization of stereographic projection]

If $P \in S^2 - \{(0,0,1)\}$, let L_P be the line passing through $(0,0,1)$ and P and let $g(P)$ be the intersection between L_P and $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$

g is bijective.

Equation circles in $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$: $\alpha z\bar{z} + \beta z + \bar{\beta}\bar{z} + j = 0$, $\alpha, j \in \mathbb{R}, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$

cards, diats.

sphères \Rightarrow nons

non compactables

mais ça va le

param pas tout le

au début

Rq: un cercle sur S^1 est l'intersection d'un plan non tangent avec S^2
 les cercles de $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$ sont exactement les murs de ces cercles pour la projection (clair pourquoi presque tous les autres)

Def A function $f: \bar{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{C}}$ is continuous at $z \in \bar{\mathbb{C}}$ if
 for each $\epsilon > 0$, there exist $\delta > 0$ (depending on ϵ, z)
 so that $w \in M_\delta(z)$ implies $f(w) \in M_\epsilon(f(z))$.

[usual operations [for continuous functions]]

[slight difference between R-continuity and $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$ -continuity]

Proposition The function $J: \bar{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{C}}$ defined by

on va le voir
 cette fonction

$J(z) = \frac{1}{z}$, $z \in \bar{\mathbb{C}}^*$ Moreover, it is a homeomorphism of $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$

$$J(z) = \frac{1}{z} \text{ for } z \in \bar{\mathbb{C}}^*, J(0) = \infty, J(\infty) = 0$$

is continuous on $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$.

\downarrow
 a bijection and both f and f^{-1} are continuous

We note $\text{Homeo}(\bar{\mathbb{C}}) = \{ f: \bar{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{C}} \mid f \text{ is a homeomorphism} \}$
 forms a group.

terminologie dépendance claire
 ⊕ fond

1.3 The Boundary at infinity of H .

NOTE: complement of circles in $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$ have two components

e.g. $(B^1)^c$: $M_1(0)$ and $M_1(\infty)$

$(\bar{R})^c$: H and H^c

Def A disc D in $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$ is one of the components of the complement of a circle A in $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$. For such D and A , we refer to A as the circle determining the disc D .

e.g. \bar{R} is the circle determining H $\rightarrow \bar{R}$ = "boundary at infinity of H "

every circle in $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$ determines two disjoint discs in $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$.
 a disc determines an unique circle.

cercle et le bord
 du disque!
 par disc à l'infini?
 → distance.
 → unique et bord.

Generalisation. boundary at infinity of $x \in \overline{\mathbb{C}}$ to be the intersection
 $\overline{x} \cap \overline{\mathbb{R}}$

Proposition Let p be a point of \mathbb{H} and q a point of $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$.

Then, there is a unique hyperbolic line in \mathbb{H} determined by p and q .

1.2 - The general Möbius group

- quantities invariant under action of group of transformations
- Möbius transformations & reflection
- transformations preserving \mathbb{H} ?

2.1 - Group of Möbius transformations

Let $\text{Homeo}^c(\overline{\mathbb{C}}) \subset \text{Homeo}(\overline{\mathbb{C}})$ homeo taking circles of $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$
 to circles of $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$

still unclear if inverses of $\text{Homeo}^c(\overline{\mathbb{C}})$ lie in $\text{Homeo}^c(\overline{\mathbb{C}})$
 pb surjectivity inverse, pas clair

Let's first consider homeo arising from polynomials (\Rightarrow forced to be of degree 1; see previous exercises).

$$(f(z) = g(z) \text{ for } z \in \mathbb{C}, f(\infty) = \infty, g \text{ poly deg 1})$$

Proposition The element f of $\text{Homeo}(\overline{\mathbb{C}})$ defined by

$$f(z) = az + b, z \in \mathbb{C}, f(\infty) = \infty$$

where $a, b \in \mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}$, is an element of $\text{Homeo}^c(\overline{\mathbb{C}})$

$az+b$
 composition
 due à la
 rotation, translation
 qui projette sur une
 droite

Prof show if z satisfies a given equation, then $f(z)$ satisfies a similar
 équation par les équations dans \mathbb{C}

Proposition

The element J of $\text{Homeo}(\bar{\mathbb{D}})$ defined by

$$J(z) = \frac{1}{z} \text{ for } z \in \mathbb{D} - \{0\}, \quad J(0) = \infty, \quad J(\infty) = 0$$

is an element of $\text{Homeo}^+(\bar{\mathbb{D}})$

démontrer Prove for euclidean line & euclidean circles given the equation

More generally:

obtained by
group composition
↓

Def A Möbius transformation is a function $m: \bar{\mathbb{D}} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{D}}$ of the form:

$$m(z) = \frac{az + b}{cz + d}$$

where $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{C}$ and $ad - bc \neq 0$.

Let Möb^+ denote the set of all Möbius transformations.

$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{C}^2$ det ok!
 $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ pourquoï
 $\det \neq 0$?
 $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ pourquoï
 $ad - bc \neq 0$?

→ Note that $m(\infty) = \frac{a}{c}$ (eighth limit)

well defined because by
ad - bc condition, either a or c has to be ≠ 0.
 $m(c=0, m(\infty)=\infty)$

but undefined if $ad=0$

pourquoï le $+\text{}$ au Möb^+ ?

plus tard, on
aura glob
sans plus

Explicit expression of the inverse of $m(z) = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$:

$$m^{-1}(z) = \frac{b - dz}{cz - a}$$

⇒ thus m bijection

↓
 Möb^+ forms a group.

Theorem 2.4 Let $m(z) = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$ with $ad - bc \neq 0$

If $c=0$, $m(z) = \frac{a}{d}z + \frac{b}{d}$.

If $c \neq 0$, $m(z) = f(J(g(z)))$ where $g(z) = c'z + d'$

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= -(ad-bc)z + \frac{a}{c} \\ f(\infty) &= \infty = g(\infty) \end{aligned}$$

decomposer
Möb en
produit de
matrices triangulaires

Thus, as composition of homeomorphisms, one has:

On va interpréter les compositions d'homéomorphes
comme produit de matrices

$$\text{Möb}^+ \subset \text{Homeo}(\bar{\mathbb{D}})$$

More precisely:

$$\text{M\"ob}^+ \subset \text{Homeo}^+(\bar{\mathbb{D}})$$

Classification of Möbius transforms based on # of fixed points
 ↗ a w.p. in finite factors
 ↗ distinct

- if m is the identity: 3 preuve par l'absurde
- $c = 0 : 1 \text{ or } 2$ (Pensez à $m(\infty) = \infty$ ou pas)
- $c \neq 0 : 1 \text{ or } 2$

Reciprocal: Let $m(z)$ be a Möbius transformation fixing three distinct point of $\bar{\mathbb{D}}$. Then m is the identity transforma

Idée preuve:

2.2. Transitivity properties of M\"ob^+

M\"ob^+ acts uniquely triply transitively on $\bar{\mathbb{D}}$

↳ given $(z_1, z_2, z_3) \neq (w_1, w_2, w_3) \in \bar{\mathbb{D}}^3$

$\exists! m \in \text{M\"ob}^+ \text{ tq } m(z_1) = w_1, m(z_2) = w_2, m(z_3) = w_3$

↗

for uniqueness, use reciprocal up there
existence, consider: (trichier)



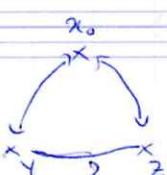
Def

A group G acts on a set X if there is a homeomorphism ~~from G onto~~ from G onto the group $\text{Bij}(X)$ of bijections of X .

well behaved
collection of
symmetries
of a set X

G acts transitively on X if for each $(x, y) \in X^2$, $\exists g \in G$ such that $g(x) = y$.

G acts uniquely transitively on X : \nrightarrow unicity of g



action transitive? Prendre un point de référence et qui n'est pas orange

~~be point important~~ ~~Theorem~~

M\"ob^+ acts uniquely transitively on the set T of triples of distinct points of $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$.

but not
uniquely
transitively

Theorem M\"ob^+ acts transitively on the set C of circles in $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$.

Theorem M\"ob^+ acts transitively on the set D of discs in $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$.

To show those theorems, have in mind:

- triple of distinct points in $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$ determines a unique circle in $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$
(converse is not true!!!)
- strange compositions \rightarrow going from a simple case to the general situation
- think about $J(z) = \frac{1}{z}$, $J(0) = \infty$, $J(\infty) = 0$.

interpret transitive
action in term of
projectivity; uniquely transitive
in term of injective objective

2.3. the cross ratio (bijective)

\rightarrow functions on $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$ invariant under M\"ob^+

Def \curvearrowleft is a function $f: U \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}}$, $U \subset \overline{\mathbb{C}}^k$, st

$$f(z_1, \dots, z_n) = f(m(z_1), \dots, m(z_n))$$

for all $m \in \text{M\"ob}^+$ and all $(z_1, \dots, z_n) \in U$.

|| triple transitivity of M\"ob^+ on \mathbb{C} implies: the only function for $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$ of $n=1, 2, 3$ variables invariant under M\"ob^+ are the constant functions.

More interesting for $n \geq 4$. For instance, we have the crossratio.

Def Let $z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4 \in \mathbb{C}$, their crossratio is:

$$[z_1, z_2; z_3, z_4] = \frac{(z_1 - z_4)(z_3 - z_2)}{(z_1 - z_2)(z_3 - z_4)}$$

define the crossratio of a $z_k = \infty$ by continuity

\downarrow
is invariant

For instance : $[\infty, 0, 1, z] = \frac{1}{1-z} = \frac{1-\bar{z}}{|1-z|^2}$
 \Leftrightarrow is real if \bar{z} and hence z is.

Proposition Let z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4 be four distinct points in $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$

~~let m be st~~ Then, z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4 lie on a circle in $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$ if and only if the cross ratio is real

Proof Let m be st $m(z_1) = \infty, m(z_2) = 0, m(z_3) = 1$

Use ~~that~~ that cross ratio is invariant under $M\ddot{o}b^+$ and $M\ddot{o}b^+ \subset \text{Home}^c(\overline{\mathbb{C}})$

On peut introduire d'autres biports très symétriques :

$$[z_1, z_2; z_3, z_4]_2 = \frac{(z_1 - z_2)(z_3 - z_4)}{(z_1 - z_4)(z_3 - z_2)}$$

$$[z_1, z_2; z_3, z_4]_3 = \frac{(z_2 - z_1)(z_3 - z_4)}{(z_2 - z_4)(z_3 - z_1)}$$

et l'on a :

$$[z_1, z_2; z_3, z_4]_2 = \frac{1}{[z_1, z_2; z_3, z_4]}$$

$$[z_1, z_2; z_3, z_4]_3 = \frac{1}{1 - [z_1, z_2; z_3, z_4]}$$

2.4. Classification of Möbius transforms

→ refine the classification of Möb⁺ elements in terms of # of fixed points.

Def Two Möbius transformations m_1 and m_2 are conjugate if there exists some Möbius transformation p so that

$$m_2 = p \circ m_1 \circ p^{-1}.$$

Conjugates
same
geometric action
up to a coordinate change

Rk: If n and m are conjugates then same # of fixed points

Idea: use conjugates to classify Möb⁺ elements

Let $m \neq \text{Id}$ be a Möb⁺ element.

Only one fixed point:

Standard form of a parabolic element m : $p \circ m \circ p^{-1}(z) = z + 1$

(only one ~~fixed point~~ in $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$)

$$\hookrightarrow \text{eg } m(z) = \frac{z}{z+1}$$

If two fixed points:

a is multiplier of m if $p \circ m \circ p^{-1}(z) = az$ for $a \in \mathbb{C} - \{0, 1\}$

Rk: $a = p \circ m \circ p^{-1}(1)$

est ce que a est bien défini? et dep du choix de la conjugaison?

Sps multiplier of m st $|a|=1$

→ m is elliptic and may write $a = e^{i\theta}$, $\theta \in [0, \pi]$

then $p \circ m \circ p^{-1}(z) = e^{i\theta}z$, rotation angle 2π

\hookrightarrow Standard form $e^{i\theta}z$

Sps multiplier of m st $|a| \neq 1$, then $a = p^2 e^{i\theta}$ ($p \neq 1$), $\theta \in [0, \pi]$

→ m is loxodromic, its standard form: $g \circ m \circ g^{-1}(z) = p^2 e^{i\theta}z$

(dilatation by p^2 ⊕ rotation by 2π)

pour considérer 2θ ? → liée à la diagonalisation de matrice dans un espace propre

↑ expansion if $p^2 > 1$
contraction if $p^2 < 1$

2.5. The Matrix representation

Möbius transforms $\xleftrightarrow{?} 2 \times 2$ matrices

product \Rightarrow composition
of matrices



important quantities: trace and determinant.
eg $\chi(M) = X^2 - \text{tr}(M)X + \det(M)$

Def Let $m(z) = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$, then $\det(m) = ad - bc$.

L'autre est bonné
Sur la tête, il détermine
en deux pas détermine
que c'est mal défini!
on peut faire
mais pas m → X

\hookrightarrow defined up to a constant.

eg $n(z) = \alpha m(z)$, then $\det(n) = \alpha^2 \det(m)$

but n, m have same geometric interpretation

But can choose α st $\det(n) = 1$.
but still ambiguity by -1 multiplication

Def Let $\tau : \text{Möb}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ st $\tau(m) = (a+d)^2$.

\hookrightarrow consider that instead of $a+d$, so no ambiguity

exo: $\tau(mn) = \tau(nm)$, $\tau(pmp^{-1}) = \tau(m)$



Rk conjugacy invariance suffices to characterize types of transforms.

Proposition • m parabolic ($pmp^{-1}(z) = z+1$): $\tau(m) = (1+z)^2 = 4$

$\left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Let } m \neq \text{Id} \\ \in \text{Möb}^+ \end{array} \right.$

• m elliptic: $\tau(m) \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\tau(m) \in [0; 4[$
 \hookrightarrow after normalization, we find $\tau(m) = 4 \cos^2(\theta)$

• m loxodromic: $\text{Im}(\tau(m)) \neq 0$ OR $\tau(m) \in]-\infty; 0] \cup]4; +\infty[$

For the
normalized
form ($\det(m)=1$)
 \downarrow
fixed nonzero c

On peut aussi déterminer le multiplicateur α

let $p: GL_2(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \text{Möb}^+$ st.

$p(M = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}) = (m(z) = \frac{az+b}{cz+d})$, c'est un homomorphisme
tq $\ker(p) = \{\alpha \text{Id} \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{C}^*\}$

if m has multiplier α^2 , then
 $\tau(m) = (\alpha + \bar{\alpha})^2 = d^2 + \alpha^{-2} + 2$
then solve for α given $\tau(m)$

Mg

$\text{Möb}^+ \cong \text{PGL}_2(\mathbb{C}) = GL_2(\mathbb{C}) / \ker p$

1^{er} the isomorphism

Penser que $m(z) = az$ par (13)

représente naturellement
version (normalisée)

2.6 Reflections

Recall $\text{Möb}^+ \subset \text{Homeo}^+(\mathbb{C})$

To extend to a larger group. (on a niveau cf au topo)

Prop The function $C: \bar{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{C}}$ defined by

$$C(z) = \bar{z}, z \in \mathbb{C}, C(\infty) = \infty$$

is an element of $\text{Homeo}^+(\mathbb{C})$ but not of Möb^+ .

Def The general Möbius group Möb is the group generated by Möb^+ and C . That is, every (natural) element p of Möb can be expressed as a composition:

$$p = (C \circ m_k \circ \dots \circ m_1).$$

for some $k \geq 1$, $m_i \in \text{Möb}^+$.

\rightarrow Because $\text{Möb}^+ \subset \text{Möb}$

: Möb acts transitively on triple of \neq points of $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$, on discs in \mathbb{C} , on circles in $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$.

But: no unique transitivity on triple of \neq points (!!)

We have

$$\text{Möb} \subset \text{Homeo}^+(\bar{\mathbb{C}})$$

form of the elements :

$$\frac{az+b}{cz+d} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{\alpha\bar{z}+\beta}{\bar{\delta}\bar{z}+\bar{\gamma}}$$

Prop Every element of Möb can be expressed as the composition of reflections in finitely many circles in \mathbb{C} .

Preuve Comme Möb engendré par Möb^+ et C , suffit de vérifier la proposition

engendré par $\frac{1}{z}$ et $az+b$

Il suffit de vérifier par un

ça génère

: important : on a besoin que d'un nombre fini de réflexions C_{A_i} , $i=1, \dots, n$.

notion de réflexion
par rapport à A .

→ ce qui montre que
l'isométrie que $\text{Homeo}^+(\mathbb{H})$
est engendrée

Theorem

$$\text{M\"ob} = \text{Homeo}^+(\mathbb{H})$$

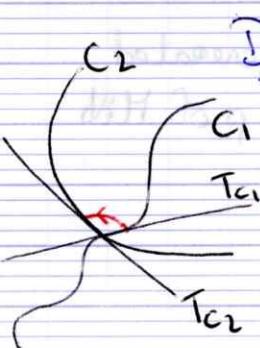
[à répondre]

↓
y'a pas une preuve
du à genre à
base d'Anac?

Preuve Il suffit de montrer que $\text{Homeo}^+(\mathbb{H}) \subset \text{M\"ob}$, cf p.52.

chaines de points adéquats → ingrédients
denses

2.7. The conformality of elements of M\"ob.



Def Given two smooth curves C_1 and C_2 in \mathbb{H} that intersect in z_0 , define the angle $\angle(C_1, C_2)$ between C_1 and C_2 at z_0 to be the angle between the tangent lines to C_1 and C_2 at z_0 , measured from C_1 to C_2 .

$$\angle(C_1, C_2) = -\angle(C_2, C_1)$$

$\stackrel{\text{additive}}{\text{defined up to a multiple of }} \pi$

Def A homeomorphism of \mathbb{H} that preserves the absolute value of the angle between curves is said to be conformal.

Theorem The elements of M\"ob are conformal homeomorphisms of \mathbb{H} .

Faire preuve
plus générale
Jones & Singerman.

Preuve idée: se ramener aux diabolo euclidiennes de \mathbb{H}
car on mesure les angles avec des tangentes!
Calculer comme une brute et se restreignant
~~Se restreindre~~ aux éléments génératrices de M\"ob .

2.8. Transformations préservant \mathbb{H}

Jusqu'à lors : - on a vu quelques propriétés des droites hyperboliques (parallelisme, paramétrisation/équation...)

- on a étudié les transformations ~~homéomorphes~~ ^{plan de} du plan complexe qui envoient les cercles de $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$ sur des cercles de $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$ et montré que ces éléments avaient une certaine forme.

Désormais, l'objectif est de caractériser les transformations du demi-plan de Poincaré \mathbb{H} envoyant les droites hyperboliques sur les droites hyperboliques.

Préserver le bord $\Leftrightarrow m(\bar{\mathbb{R}}) = \bar{\mathbb{R}}$.
 $m(\mathbb{H}) \subset m(\bar{\mathbb{R}}) ?$

Def On appelle $\text{Möb}(\mathbb{H})$ le sous-groupe de Möb préservant \mathbb{H} , i.e. $\text{Möb}(\mathbb{H}) = \{m \in \text{Möb} \mid m(\mathbb{H}) = \mathbb{H}\}$.

De même, on définit $\text{Möb}(\bar{\mathbb{R}}) = \{m \in \text{Möb} \mid m(\bar{\mathbb{R}}) = \bar{\mathbb{R}}\}$

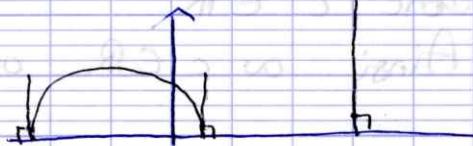
remarque générale à la fin

Théorème Tout élément de $\text{Möb}(\mathbb{H})$ envoie une droite hyperbolique de \mathbb{H} sur une droite hyperbolique de \mathbb{H} .

Preuve Soit $m \in \text{Möb}(\mathbb{H})$ et L une droite hyperbolique de \mathbb{H} .

Comme m est un ~~homéomorphisme~~ ^{diffeomorphisme} conforme, il préserve l'angle entre cercles de $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$. OR, L est l'intersection de \mathbb{H} avec un cercle de $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$ orthogonal à $\bar{\mathbb{R}}$.

Deux cas :



De plus,
 $\text{Möb} = \text{Homeo}^+(\bar{\mathbb{C}})$

Donc $m(L)$ est une droite hyperbolique de \mathbb{H} . En effet : dessin
 → montrer par le dessin

attention
 homéo / difféo
 (ci sur t. ça coïncide
 par la constante) as look
 ça vient
 juste
 essentielle

Théorème

Les éléments

Tout élément $m \in \text{Möb}(\mathbb{R})$ s'écrit sous l'une des formes suivantes:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad m(z) = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}, \quad \textcircled{2} \quad m(z) = \frac{a\bar{z}+b}{c\bar{z}+d}$$

où a, b, c, d sont tous réels ou bien tous imaginaires purs et $ad - bc = 1$.

α/β $\det \pm 1$
et réel(s)
tous réel(s)

Premre

On sait que tout élément m de Möb peut se mettre sous la forme $\textcircled{1}$ ou $\textcircled{2}$ avec $ad - bc = 1$ (exo). L'objectif est de déterminer les conditions sur a, b, c, d pour avoir $m(\mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}$.

Avant, remarquons que $C(\mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}$, donc $C \subset \text{Möb}(\mathbb{R})$.

Dès qu'il compose par C , on peut se restreindre à des éléments de la forme $\textcircled{1}$.

Analyse Soit $m \in \text{Möb}(\mathbb{R})$ tq $m(z) = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$, $ad - bc = 1$. +0

$$\text{Rq } m(\infty) = \frac{a}{c}, \quad m^{-1}(\infty) = -\frac{d}{c}, \quad m^{-1}(0) = -\frac{b}{a}$$

sont tous réels (par déf de m)

Sps a et $c \neq 0$ ($a = 0$ ou $b = 0$: exo)

Alors, on peut reexprimer m :

$$m(z) = \frac{m(\infty)cz - m^{-1}(0)m(\infty)c}{cz - m^{-1}(\infty)c}$$

$$\text{Or, } 1 = ad - bc = -m(\infty)c m^{-1}(\infty)c + m^{-1}(0)m(\infty)c^2 \\ = c^2(m^{-1}(0)m(\infty) - m(\infty)m^{-1}(\infty))$$

réel et $\neq 0$ car $c \neq 0$
et prop de l'inver

Donc $c^2 \in \mathbb{R}$

Ainsi ou $c \in \mathbb{R}$ ou $c \in i\mathbb{R}$

Synthèse

On vérifie que les ~~formes~~ formes obtenues conviennent car qu'avec les a, b, c, d trouvés, on ait $m(\mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}$

Rq finale \rightarrow faire la même chose pour $\text{Möb}(\mathbb{C})$, à cercle de \mathbb{C} au cas $\text{Möb}(\mathbb{R})$ ($\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}$) en se servant du cas $\text{Möb}(\mathbb{R})$ (conjugaison)

ce qui va red interesser c'est le ∞ où il est en dehors de \mathbb{C}

2.8. Preserving \mathbb{H}

Recall our goal: determine transformations of the upper half plane \mathbb{H} that take hyperbolic lines to hyperbolic lines.

Define $\text{M\"ob}(\mathbb{H}) = \{m \in \text{M\"ob} \mid m(\mathbb{H}) = \mathbb{H}\}$.

$\text{M\"ob}^+(\mathbb{H}) = \{m \in \text{M\"ob}^+ \mid m(\mathbb{H}) = \mathbb{H}\}$

Theorem Every element of $\text{M\"ob}(\mathbb{H})$ takes hyperbolic lines in \mathbb{H} to hyperbolic lines in \mathbb{H} .

→ want explicit expression for the elements of $\text{M\"ob}(\mathbb{H})$ and $\text{M\"ob}^+(\mathbb{H})$

↳ start with simpler case ($b \in \mathbb{R}$ is also a circle in \mathbb{C})

Theorem Every element of $\text{M\"ob}(\overline{\mathbb{R}})$ has one of the following forms:

- $m(z) = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$, $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$ with $ad-bc=1$,
- $m(z) = \frac{a\bar{z}+b}{c\bar{z}+d}$, $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$ with $ad-bc=1$,
- $m(z) = \frac{az+b}{c\bar{z}+d}$, $a, b, c, d \in i\mathbb{R}$ with $ad-bc=1$,
- $m(z) = \frac{a\bar{z}+b}{c\bar{z}+d}$, $a, b, c, d \in i\mathbb{R}$ with $ad-bc=1$.

Version SL_2 (de $\det \neq 1$) et coeff tan
neut → c'est
a quelconque

↳ More generally can determine the form of $\text{M\"ob}(A)$ for A a circle in \mathbb{C} (en conjuguant!)

exo 2.3.7 déterminer la forme des éléments de $\text{M\"ob}(\mathbb{S}^1)$

Theorem Every element of $\text{M\"ob}(\mathbb{H})$ either has the form

- $m(z) = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$, $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$, $ad-bc=1$ or
- $m(z) = \frac{a\bar{z}+b}{c\bar{z}+d}$, $a, b, c, d \in i\mathbb{R}$, $ad-bc=1$.

Remarque: déterminer aussi les éléments de $\text{M\"ob}(\overline{\mathbb{R}})$, un M\"ob(\mathbb{R})

↳ ça permet de retrouver la forme des éléments de M\"ob^+
(car aucun n'a la forme $\frac{a\bar{z}+b}{c\bar{z}+d}$)

ou a des coeffs
tous réels

← forme det utiliser la
forme det ±1 ⇒ si c'est de

de $\text{M\"ob}(A)$
et anche
de $\text{M\"ob}(\mathbb{H})$

~~→ pour montrer que la réflexion d'un point dans un cercle est bien définie.~~

Tout ça pour en arriver à un point bien précis.

Prop Reflection in a circle in $\bar{\mathbb{H}}$ is well-defined.

2.9. Transitivity properties of $\text{M\"ob}(\mathbb{H})$

→ recall: M\"ob^+ acts uniquely transitively on triples of distinct points of $\bar{\mathbb{H}}$

• M\"ob^+ acts transitively on the set of circles in $\bar{\mathbb{H}}$ and discs in $\bar{\mathbb{H}}$.

Proposition $\text{M\"ob}(\mathbb{H})$ acts transitively on \mathbb{H} .

→ utiliser lemme 2.8.

Prop $\text{M\"ob}(\mathbb{H})$ acts transitively on the set of hyperbolic lines in \mathbb{H} .

But not on set of pairs of distinct points of \mathbb{H} .

Def An open half-plane in \mathbb{H} is a component of the complement of a hyperbolic line in \mathbb{H} .

A closed half-plane in \mathbb{H} is the union of a hyperbolic line l with one of the open half-planes determined by l .

The hyperbolic line determining a half-plane is the bounding line for that half-plane.

Prop $\text{M\"ob}(\mathbb{H})$ acts transitively on open half-planes in \mathbb{H} .

Prop $\text{M\"ob}(\mathbb{H})$ acts triply transitively on triples of distinct points of \mathbb{H} .

↳ But not $\text{M\"ob}^+(\mathbb{H})$

2.10 - The geometry of the action of $\text{M\"ob}(\mathbb{H})$

→ consider how individual elements of $\text{M\"ob}(\mathbb{H})$ act on \mathbb{H} .
 [↳ catalogue of possibilities]

Theorem

3 fixed pt (and more)

deletaria

translators

rotation

Let $m(z) = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$ be an element of $\text{M\"ob}^+(\mathbb{H})$ s.t. $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$ and $ad-bc=1$. Then, exactly one of the following holds:

- m is the identity,
- m has exactly two fixed points in $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$; in which case, m is loxodromic and is conjugate in $\text{M\"ob}^+(\mathbb{H})$ to $q(z) = \lambda z$ for some positive real number λ ,
- m has one fixed point in $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$; in which case, m is parabolic and is conjugate in $\text{M\"ob}(\mathbb{H})$ to $q(z) = z+1$, or
- m has one fixed point in \mathbb{H} ; in which case, m is elliptic and is conjugate in $\text{M\"ob}^+(\mathbb{H})$ to $q(z) = \frac{a(\theta)z + \sin(\theta)}{-\sin(\theta)z + \cos(\theta)}$ for some real number θ .

Theorem

$n \in \text{M\"ob}(\mathbb{H})$

where $n(\mathbb{H})$

int \mathbb{H} at

fix b (bad)

i.e. $\mathbb{H} = R \cup \{b\}$

Let $n(z) = \frac{\alpha z + \beta}{\gamma z + \delta}$ be an element of $\text{M\"ob}(\mathbb{H}) \setminus \text{M\"ob}^+(\mathbb{H})$, so that $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta \in i\mathbb{R}$ and $\alpha\delta - \beta\gamma = 1$. Then, exactly one of the following holds:

- n fixes a point of \mathbb{H} ; in which case, there is a hyperbolic line l in \mathbb{H} so that n acts as reflexion in l , or
- n fixes no point in \mathbb{H} ; in which case ~~two points of $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$~~ n fixes exactly two points of $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ and acts as a glide reflection along the hyperbolic line l determined by those two points.

Lien entre le groupe de
 les fonctions de H suffisant
 et preserving
 angles, corriente veulent
 faire des liaisons de
 la forme Δ dans H ?

3. Length and distance in H

- elem of $\text{Aut}(H)$ take hyperbolic lines to hyperbolic lines and preserve angles (conformal)
- we then derive a way of measuring lengths of paths in H that is invariant under the action of this group

3.1. Paths and elements of arc-length

→ rappel : C^1 path in \mathbb{R}^2 , $p(t) = (x(t), y(t))$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{length}(p) &= \int_a^b \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2} dt \\ &= \int_a^b |p'(t)| dt \stackrel{\text{notation}}{=} \int_p |dz| \end{aligned}$$

Then $|dz| = |p'(t)| dt$

Then $\int_p p(z) |dz| = \int_a^b p(p(t)) |p'(t)| dt$

↳ length of f w.r.t element of arc-length $p(z) |dz|$

e.g. Set $p(z) = \frac{1}{1+|z|^2} \begin{pmatrix} z \\ \bar{z} \end{pmatrix}$, $\text{length}_p(f) = \frac{2\pi a}{1+a^2}$

Proposition Let $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a piecewise C^1 path, let $[x, y]$ be an interval in \mathbb{R} and let $h: [x, y] \rightarrow [a, b]$ be a surjective piecewise C^1 function. Let $p(z) |dz|$ be an element of arc-length on f . Then :

$$\text{length}_p(f \circ h) \geq \text{length}_p(f)$$

with equality iff $h \circ f$ is a reparametrization of f
 iff $h'(t)$ does not change sign.

ℓ_{pm}

Quelles conditions
pour faire en
d'arrangement de variable ? a-t-on besoin hyperbolique ? Non (asky¹)

(19)

Def. • A parametrization of $X \subset \mathbb{H}$ is a piecewise C^2 path
 $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$ st $x = f([a, b])$.

• A piecewise C^2 path $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$ is a simple path
if f is injective.

• Let f be a parametrization of $X \subset \mathbb{H}$. If f is a simple path,
we say f is a simple parametrization of X .

• [almost simple path] def 3.6, 3.7

• A set $X \subset \mathbb{H}$ is a simple closed curve if there exists
a parametrization f of X st f is injective on $[a, b] \subset$
and $f(a) = f(b)$.

3.2. The element of arc-length of \mathbb{H} .

→ determine hyperbolic length and hyperbolic metric on \mathbb{H}
↳ consider elements of arc-length of \mathbb{H} that
are invariant under the action of $Mob(\mathbb{H})$.

↓

$$\forall f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{H} \text{ piecewise } C^2, \forall g \in MOb(\mathbb{H}) \\ \text{length}_g(f) = \text{length}_e(g \circ f)$$

Theorem For every positive constant c , the element of arc-length
on \mathbb{H} is invariant under the action of $MOb(\mathbb{H})$

Def For a piecewise C^1 -path $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$, we define the hyperbolic length of f to be:

$$\text{length}_{\mathbb{H}}(f) = \int_f \frac{1}{\text{Im}(z)} |dz| = \int_a^b \frac{1}{\text{Im}(f(t))} |f'(t)| dt.$$

Proposition Let $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$ be a piecewise C^1 -path. Then, the hyperbolic length $\text{length}_{\mathbb{H}}(f)$ is finite.
proof use ctn of f' in given subintervals and $f(\text{compact}) = \text{compact}$

3.3. Path metric space

- know how to compute $\text{length}_{\mathbb{H}}(f)$ of C^1 piecewise path
- want to get an hyperbolic metric

Def A metric on a set X is a function $d: X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ s.t:

- $d(x, y) \geq 0$ ~~s.t. $x \neq y$~~ equality iff $x = y$
- $d(x, y) = d(y, x)$
- $d(x, z) \leq d(x, y) + d(y, z)$ [triangle ineq]

eg: standard one of \mathbb{R}^n , & : $d(x, y) = \|x - y\|$
 on \mathbb{H} , $s(z, w) = \frac{2|z-w|}{\sqrt{(1+|z|^2)(1+w^2)}}$, $s(z, \infty) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+|z|^2}}$

→ topology generated by d

Sps we know how to measure length of paths.

$\forall (x,y) \in X^2$, sps there exist $T[x,y]$ a collection of paths $f: [a,b] \rightarrow X$ st $f(a)=x, f(b)=y$ where $\text{length}(f)$ makes sense.

Consider the function $d: X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$d(x,y) = \inf \{ \text{length}(f) \mid f \in T[x,y] \}$$

→ does it define a metric?

→ does there exist distance-realizing paths?

Def Let (X,d) be a metric space, it is a path metric space if $d(x,y) = \inf \{ \text{length}(f) \mid f \in T[x,y], \forall z \in X^2 \}$ and if there exists for each pair of points a distance-realizing path.

e.g. $(\mathbb{H}, d_{\mathbb{H}})$ and $(\overline{\mathbb{H}}, d_{\mathbb{H}})$ are
but not $(\mathbb{H} - \{0\}, d_{\mathbb{H}})$.

3.4. From Arc-length to metric

Theorem

$(\mathbb{H}, d_{\mathbb{H}})$ is a path metric space. Moreover, the distance-realizing paths in $T[x,y]$ are the almost simple parametrizations of the hyperbolic line segments joining x to y .
~~Recall that~~ $d_{\mathbb{H}}$ is invariant under the action of $\text{Lab}(\mathbb{H})$

have

\exists

q

Construction générale d'une distance à partir de la notion de longueur de chemin, notion d'espace de longueur ("pathmetric space")

A bat Anderson ! Horslement il ne dit pas plus que $\inf \{\text{length}(f) \mid f \in \mathcal{F}\}$ est un candidat pour définir une distance entre x et y et il donne quelques vagues exemples et c'est tout.

Je ~~peux~~ parti pour présenter des exemples en expliquant petit à petit un processus général pour construire une distance à partir de la notion de longueur de chemin jusqu'à... [Bronov, Petkovskaia et al. Riemann & von Riemann spaces, chapitre 1]

non qui fait peur --

bip de def--

ici, aucune croisante.
On retrouve à bat Anderson
d'une manière ou d'autre

Définition Soient (X, d_X) , (Y, d_Y) deux espaces métriques et $f: X \rightarrow Y$. La dilatation de f est la quantité

$$\text{dil}(f) = \sup_{\substack{x, x' \in X \\ x \neq x'}} \frac{d_Y(f(x), f(x'))}{d_X(x, x')}$$

La dilatation locale de f en $x \in X$ est :

$$\text{dil}_x(f) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \text{dil}(f|B(x, \epsilon))$$

Rq. Si $\text{dil}(f) < +\infty$, on dit que f est Lipschitz. f "se voit"

à l'ord: Rq sur la régularité Hölder? Lip? C? ...

Définition La longueur d'une app lipschitzienne $f: [a, b] \rightarrow X$ est :

$$l(f) = \int_a^b \text{dil}_x(f) dx$$

eg $f(x) = x \Rightarrow$ longeur d'un intervalle
~~longeur~~ ↑ dilatatio

eg si $\begin{cases} \text{dil}_x(f) = \frac{1}{\text{Im}(f(x))} |f'(x)| \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ hyperbolique
 $\begin{cases} \text{dil}_x(f) = |f'(x)| \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ euclidien : taux d'accroissement

on fixe l'intervalle

et X un ensemble

Définition Soit $I \subset \mathbb{R}$ un intervalle. Un espace de longueur est constitué d'une famille d'applications $f \in C(I, X)$ et d'une application $l \in C(I, \mathbb{R}^+)$ telle que :

- positivité : $l(f) > 0$ pour $f \neq 0$ constante.
- restiction : si $J \subset I$, alors $C(J, X) \subset C(I, X)$
- juxtaposition : si $f \in C([a, b])$, $g \in C([b, c])$ alors $h \in C([a, c])$ la juxtaposition de f et g vérifie $l(h) = l(f) + l(g)$.
- invariance : si φ est continue entre I et J et si $f \in C(J)$, alors $f \circ \varphi \in C(I)$ et $l(f \circ \varphi) = l(f)$.
- continuité : Soit $I = [a, b]$, l'application $x \mapsto l(f|_{[a, x]})$ est continue.

Prop invariance : penser à l'lob. Longeur hyperbolique est invariante sous l'action de $\text{Lob}(H)$
Les autres propriétés sont "de bon sens" pour avoir une distance à la ~~aff~~

On considère alors :

$$d_f(x, y) = \inf \{ l(f) \mid f \in C([x, y]) \}$$

sur tous les chemins
avec $f(a) = x$
 $f(b) = y$

si (X, d) espace métrique

d_f induit une topologie qui n'a aucune raison d'être là où que celle induite par d .

Exemples et exercis

• Sur \mathbb{C}^n , \mathbb{R}^n ? Rien ne charge mais juste : pourquoi ligne droite est le plus court chemin entre deux points?

[Euler - Lagrange, formule de Beltrami
formalise vs
Pythagore

• Sur $\mathbb{C} - \{0\}$, $d(-1, 1) = \alpha$

mais segment de longueur minimale passe par 0...

Pb... Trouver un chemin qui reste dans l'espace que

l'on s'est fixé. Ignorer le demande pas mais

Andresser le demande dans sa def d'espace de longueur

• Sur $\mathbb{C} - D(0, 1)$?

Def Un espace métrique (X, d) est un espace métrique de longueur si $d = d_F$ (i.e. distance entre deux points est l'infinum des longueurs des courbes les joignant)

~~Un espace de longueur~~

Attention à la subtilité Gromov vs Anderson
Pour Anderson, on demande que ce que la courbe reliant l'infinum soit ~~contient dans l'espace~~ des "petites parties"

Donc $C - \{f(t)\}$ n'est pas un e.m. de longueur mais \mathbb{R}^n , c'est si . Et (H, d_H) ???

dire à final // Objectif à venir:

// Montrer que (H, d_H) est un espace métrique de longueur.

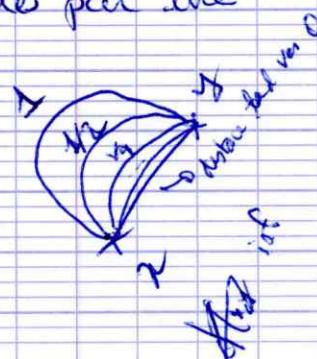
Hyperbolité de Kobayashi

Def Une géodésique minimisante dans (X, d) un espace métrique de longueur est une courbe $f: I \rightarrow X$ telle que $d(f(t), f(t')) = |t - t'|$ pour tout $t, t' \in I$.

Thm (Hopf-Rinow, ~~pas~~ not all)

Soit (X, d) un espace métrique de longueur localement compact et complet. Alors:

~~Deux points peuvent être reliés par une~~
~~géodésique minimisante~~



Ex graphique \Rightarrow longeur = ab minimal d'arêtes

↳ Siège des exercices directes

Recapitulatif

$$PSL_2(\mathbb{C}) = PGL_2(\mathbb{C}) = \text{M\"ob}^+ \subset \text{M\"ob}$$

~~différents~~

~~différents~~

U

$$PSL_2 \quad PGL_2$$

\downarrow
égaux sur \mathbb{C}
différents sur \mathbb{R}

et pour \mathbb{H} ?

$$PGL_2(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\text{M\"ob}^+(\mathbb{R})$$

U

$$PSL_2(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\text{M\"ob}^+(\mathbb{H})$$

identité, parabolique,
elliptique, hyperbolique

U

$$\subset \langle PGL_2(\mathbb{R}), z \mapsto \bar{z} \rangle$$

$$\text{M\"ob}(\mathbb{R})$$

U

$$\subset \langle PSL_2(\mathbb{R}), z \mapsto \bar{z} \rangle$$

$$\text{M\"ob}(\mathbb{H})$$

isométries
des deux
plans

$$a - f(a) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \rightarrow 0?$$

~~trouvez~~