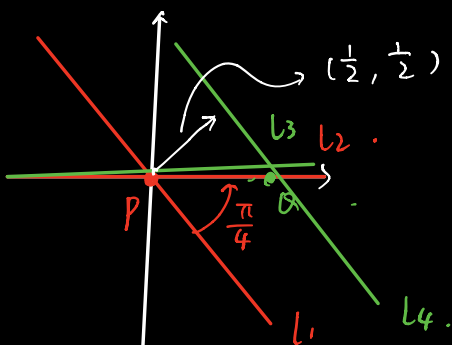


PM 1 #1 (d)

$$\text{Show } \underbrace{R_{(1,0), -\frac{\pi}{2}}}_{\tau_4 \tau_3} \circ \underbrace{R_{(0,0), \frac{\pi}{2}}}_{\tau_2 \tau_1} = \tau_{(1,1)} = \tau_4 \circ \tau_1$$



$$= \tau_{(1,1)}$$

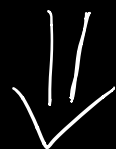
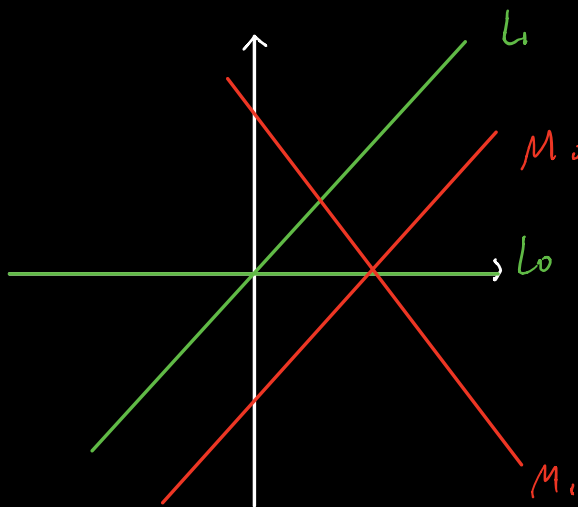
PM 1 #26: Prove that $\underbrace{\tau_{M_1} \circ \tau_{M_0}}_{\text{rot}} \circ \underbrace{\tau_{L_1} \circ \tau_{L_0}}_{\text{rot}}$ is a rotation.

$$L_0 = \{y=0\}$$

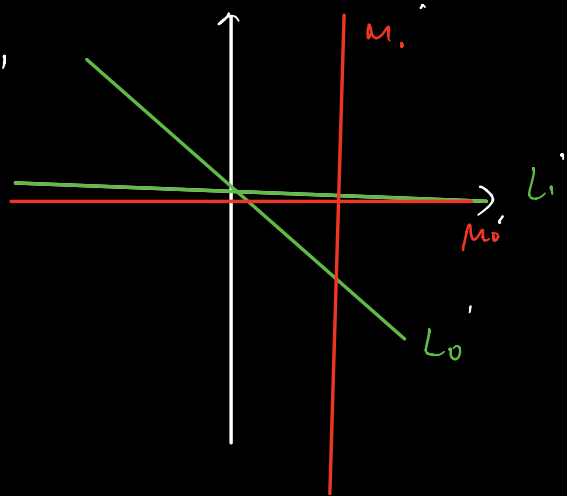
$$L_1 = \{x=y\}$$

$$M_0 = \{x=y+1\}$$

$$M_1 = \{x=-y+1\}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 M, M_0, L, L_0 &= M' M_0' L' L_0' \\
 &= M' L_0' \\
 &= \boxed{\text{Rot}}
 \end{aligned}$$



Sec. 1.3: The compo. $\Gamma_{M \circ L}$ is a (a) rotation iff

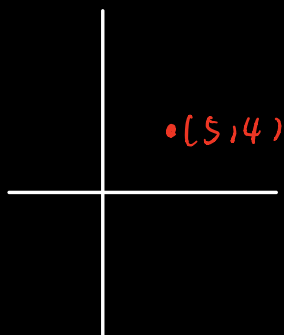
$M \perp L$ cross at p .

(b) Translation iff $M \parallel L$.

(c) identity iff $M = L$.

Sec. 1.4: Any isometries is a product of 1-2-3 reflections.

Write a formula for $R_{(5,4), \theta}$ for any θ



$$R_{(5,4), \theta} = T_{(5,4)} R_{\theta} T_{(5,4)}^{-1}$$

$$= T_{(5,4)} \circ \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(x, y) \xrightarrow{(-5, -4)} (x-5, y-4) \xrightarrow{\theta} \begin{pmatrix} (x-5)\cos\theta - (y-4)\sin\theta \\ (x-5)\sin\theta + (y-4)\cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

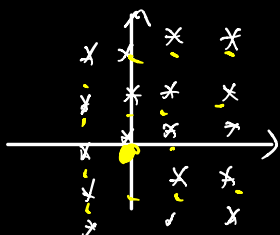
— END OF CH1 —

Find the distances in T (torus)

& K (Klein bottle)

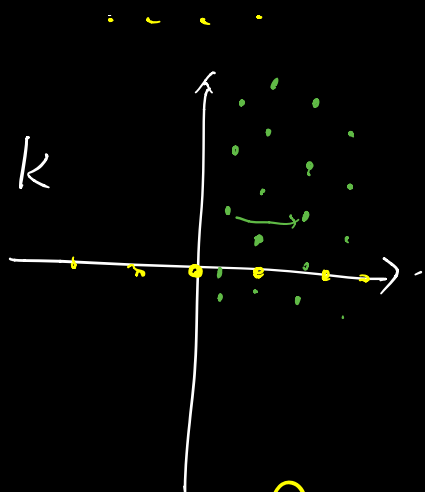
for $P = (2, 3.25)$ $Q = (5, -1) \equiv (0, 0)$

$$R = (0, 21, 25) = P$$



$$d(P, Q) = 0.25 = d_T(R, Q)$$

$$d(P, R) = 0$$



$$(x, y) \sim (x+n, (-1)^n y + m)$$

$$P = (2, 3, 25)$$

$$R = (0, 21, 25)$$

$$Q = (5, -1) = (2, 3, 25)$$

$$= (5, 0)$$

$$= (0, 0)$$

$$d_k(P, Q) = 0.25 = d_k(R, Q)$$

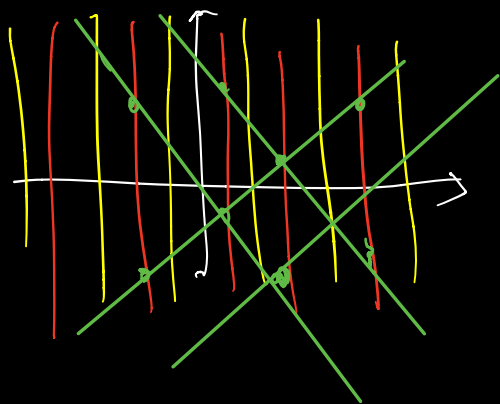
$$d_k(P, R) = 0$$

PM1 # 4 (b)

$$M = \mathbb{R}^2 / \Gamma \quad \Gamma = \langle t(1,0) \circ \tilde{r} \rangle$$

Find all intersections of $M = \{x = -4y\}$

$$L = \{x = 0\}$$



$$\pi(M) \cap \pi(L)$$

$$= \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} + 2n \right); n \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

See also PM #2. 3(c)