

# Hyperbolic Geometry and Topology

Ana Wright

September 9, 2019

# Hyperbolic Geometry

Lobachevski (1829) and Bolyai (1832)

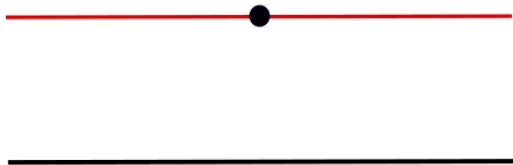
Replacing the parallel postulate of Euclidean geometry gives us a brand new geometry!



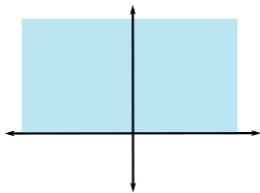
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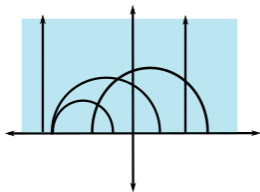


# Models for Hyperbolic Space



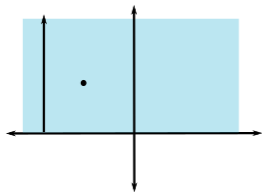
Upper-Half Plane

# Models for Hyperbolic Space



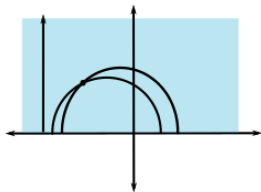
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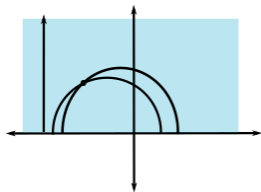
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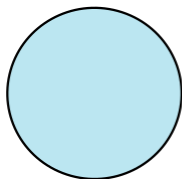


Upper-Half Plane

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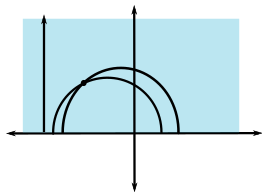
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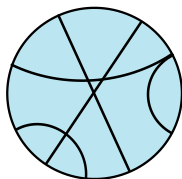
Poincaré Disk



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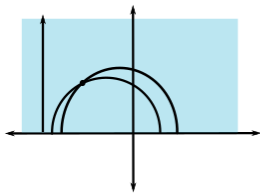


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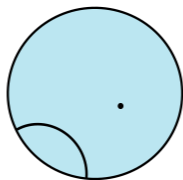


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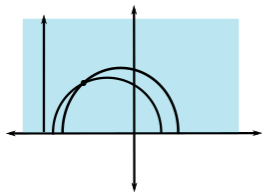


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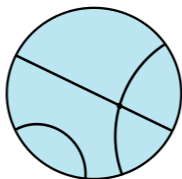


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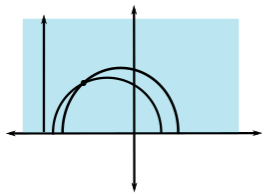


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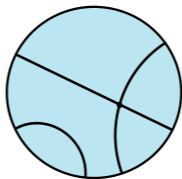


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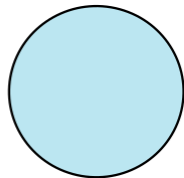
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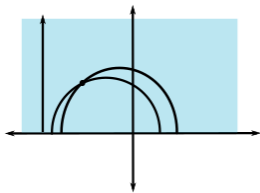


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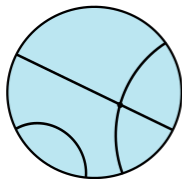


Beltrami-Klein

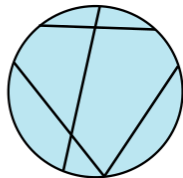
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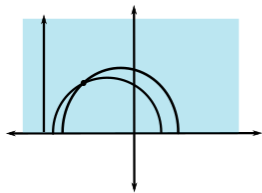


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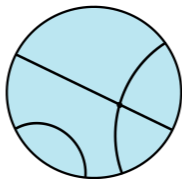


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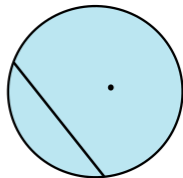
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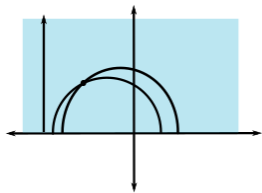


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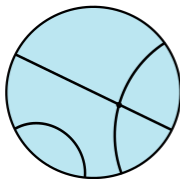


Beltrami-Klein

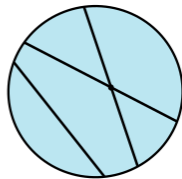
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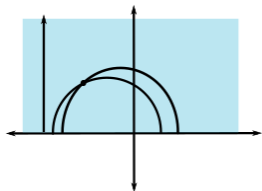


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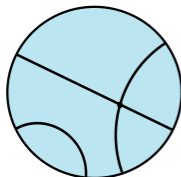


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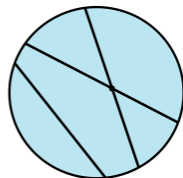
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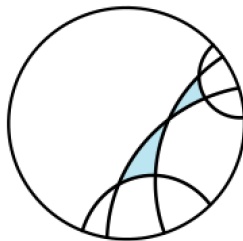
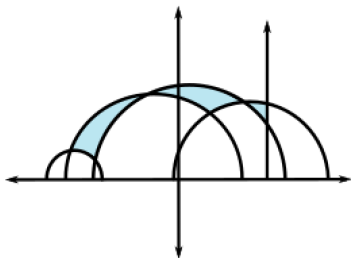
Conformal Models

Nonconformal

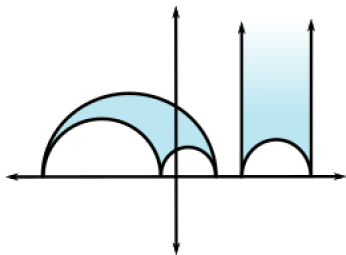


# Getting a Feel for Hyperbolic Space

The sum of the angles of a triangle is strictly less than  $\pi$ .



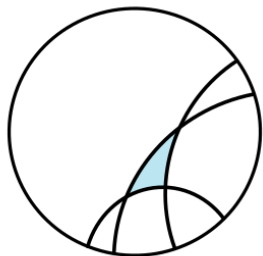
# Getting a Feel for Hyperbolic Space



Ideal Triangles

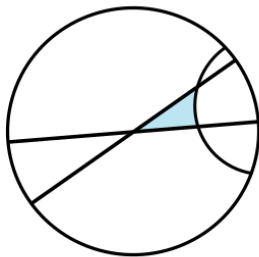
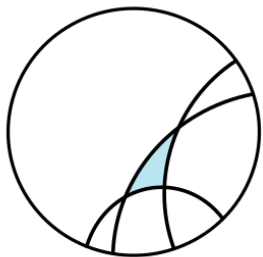
# Getting a Feel for Hyperbolic Space

AAA Congruence Theorem



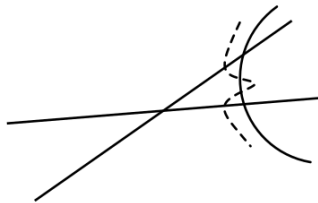
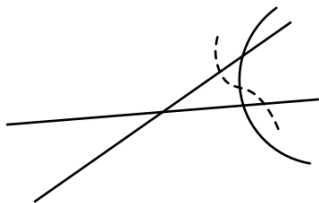
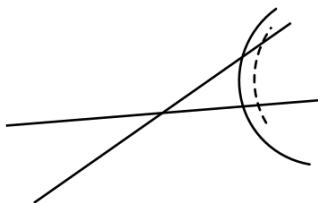
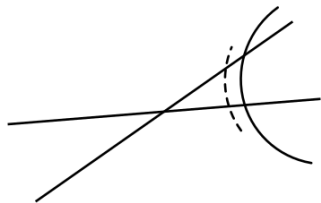
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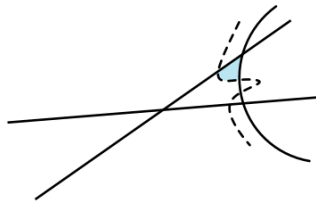
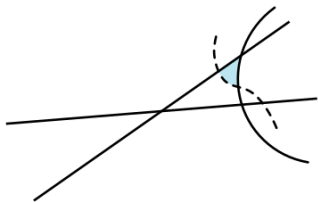
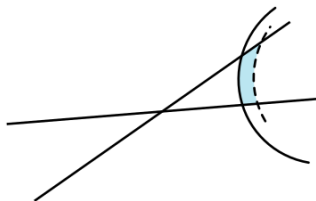
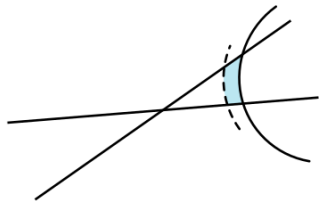
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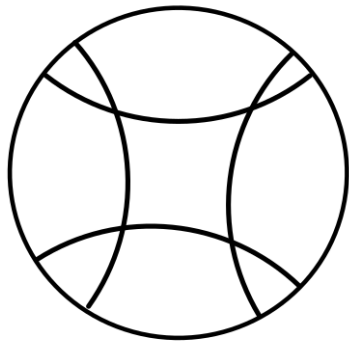
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# What about Topology?

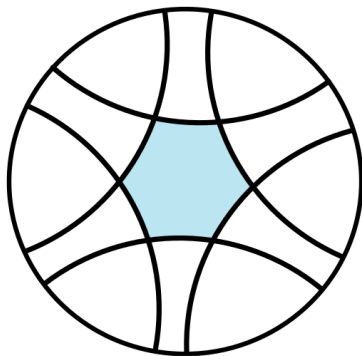
We can't put a hyperbolic structure on the torus...

Morally, this is because there are no hyperbolic rectangles.



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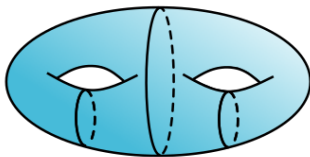
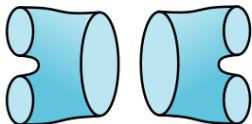
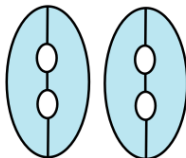
However, we do have all-right hexagons!





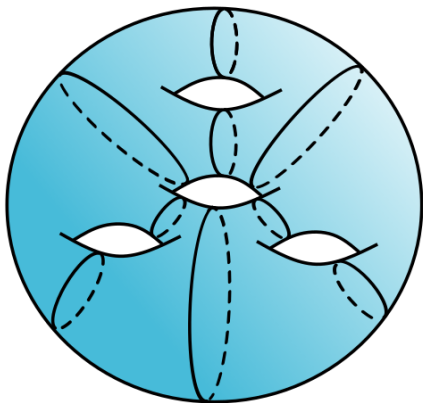
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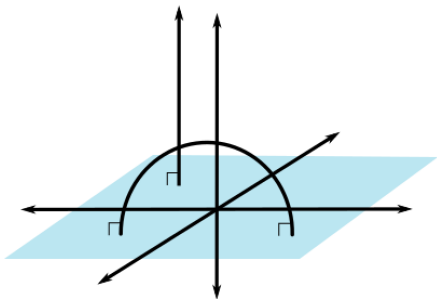


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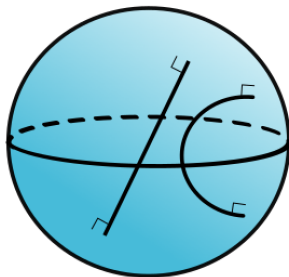
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# Let's Kick it up to 3 Dimensions!



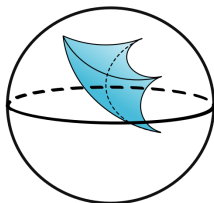
Upper-Half Space



Poincaré Ball

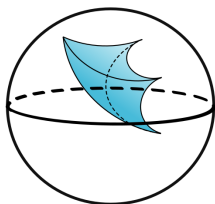
# Let's Do Hyperbolic Geometry on Knots!

- We can put hyperbolic structures on knot compliments in  $S^3$  (Riley, 1973)
- We have an explicit construction! (Thurston, 1977)
- Idea: Split the knot compliment into tetrahedra with vertices on the knot and glue in ideal tetrahedra from hyperbolic space in such a way that angles work out.



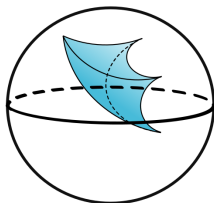
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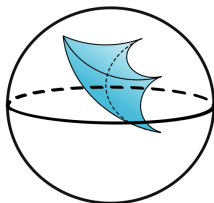
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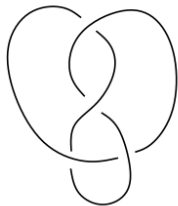


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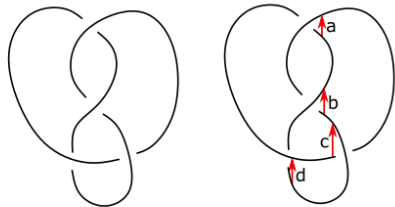


# Figure-Eight Knot

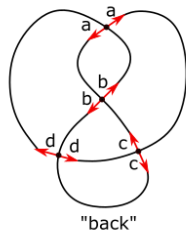
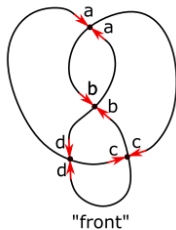
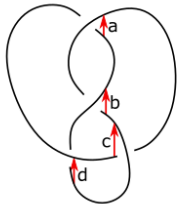
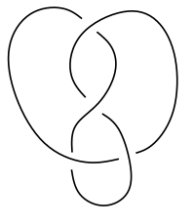




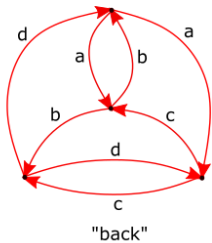
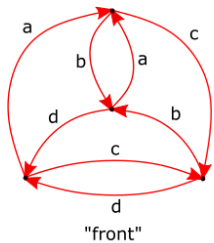
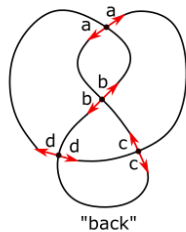
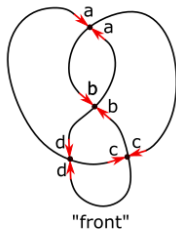
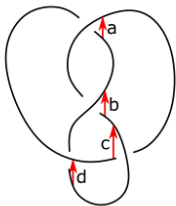
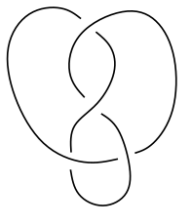
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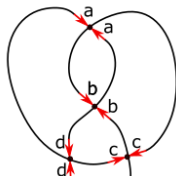
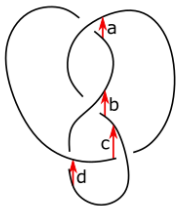
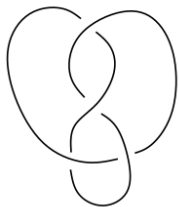
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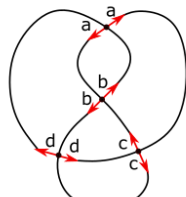
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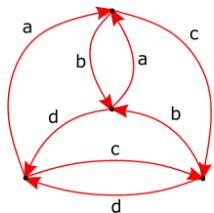
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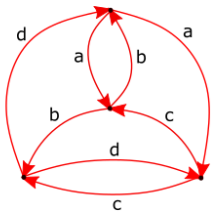
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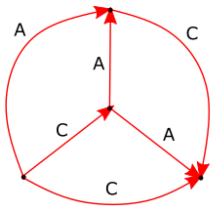
"back"



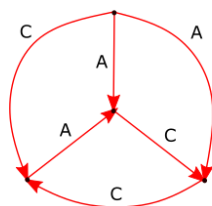
"front"



"back"

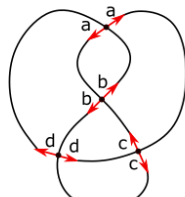
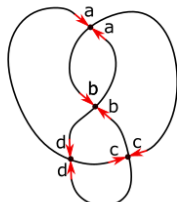
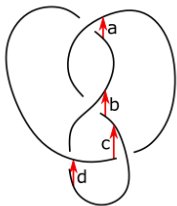
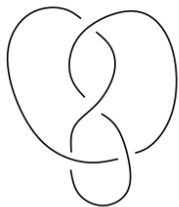


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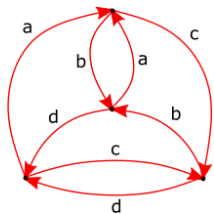
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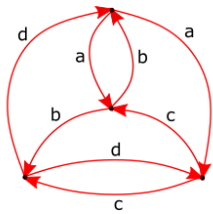


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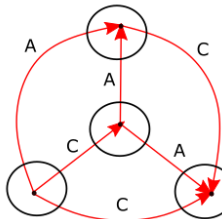
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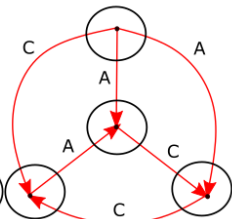
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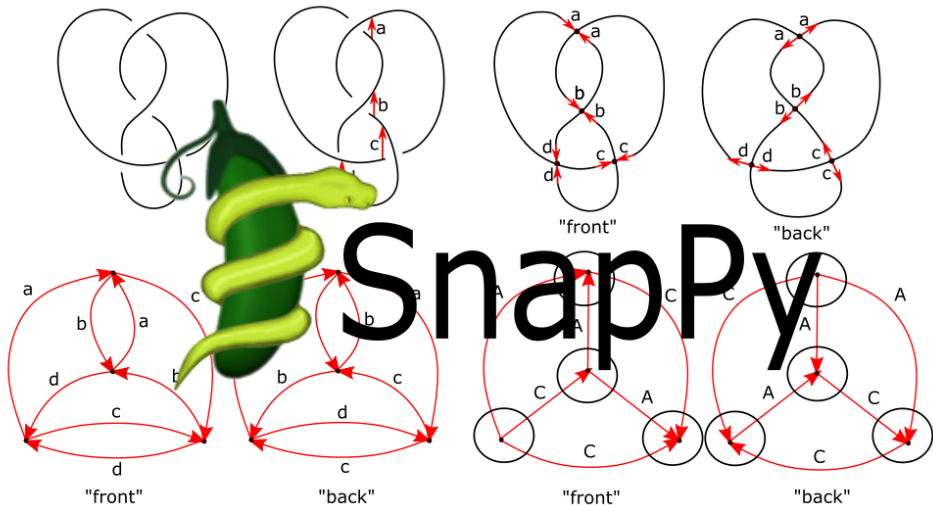


"front"



"back"

# Figure-Eight Knot



# Hyperbolic Volume

- The hyperbolic volume of a knot (link) which admits a hyperbolic structure is a knot (link) invariant!
- “Most” knots admit hyperbolic structure (hyperbolic knot).
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