## Homework 2

Due: Friday, October 10

October 9, 2008

1. The function $\xi: S^{1}-\{i\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by $\xi(z)=\frac{\operatorname{Re}(z)}{1-\operatorname{Im}(z)}$ is referred to as steographic projection. Consider the four points $z_{k}=e^{\frac{\pi k}{4} i}, k=1,3,5,7$ of $S^{1}$ that form the corners of a square in $\mathbb{C}$. Calculate their images under $\xi$.
2. Prove that the steographic projection function $\xi: S^{1}-\{i\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is onto.
3. Steographic projection can be generalized to the n-dimensional sphere

$$
S^{n}=\left\{\left(x_{1}, x_{2}, \ldots, x_{n+1}\right) \mid x_{1}^{2}+x_{2}^{2}+\cdots+x_{n+1}^{2}=1\right\}
$$

in $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$. It is given by the function $\pi: S^{n}-N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n}$ which is defined by the equation

$$
\pi\left(x_{1}, x_{2}, \ldots, x_{n+1}\right)=\frac{1}{1-x_{n+1}}\left(x_{1}, x_{2}, \ldots, x_{n}\right)
$$

where $N=(0,0, \ldots, 0,1)$ is the "north pole" of the sphere. Consider the 2 -sphere, $S^{2}$. Show that steographic projection sends the equator of $S^{2}$ to the unit circle $S^{1}$ in $\mathbb{R}^{2}$.
4. Exercise 1.8: Prove that $\mathbb{H}$ is open in $\mathbb{C}$. For each point $z$ of $\mathbb{H}$, calculate the maximum $\epsilon$ so that $B_{\epsilon}(z)$ is contained in $\mathbb{H}$.
5. Prove that $f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is continuous if and only if $f^{-1}(V)$ is open in $\mathbb{C}$ for every open set $V$ in $\mathbb{C}$. Note: This is a very useful characterization of continuity and is true for any continuous function for which the domain and range are metric spaces.
6. Exercise 1.18: Let $p$ and $q$ be two distinct points of $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$. Prove that $p$ and $q$ determine a unique hyperbolic line whose endpoints at infinity are $p$ and $q$.
7. Exercise 2.2: Show that the homeomorphism $f$ of $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$ defined by setting

$$
f(z)=a z+b \text { for } z \in \mathbb{C} \text { and } f(\infty)=\infty,
$$

where $a, b \in \mathbb{C}$ and $a \neq 0$, takes Euclidean circles in $\mathbb{C}$ to Euclidean circles in $\mathbb{C}$.

