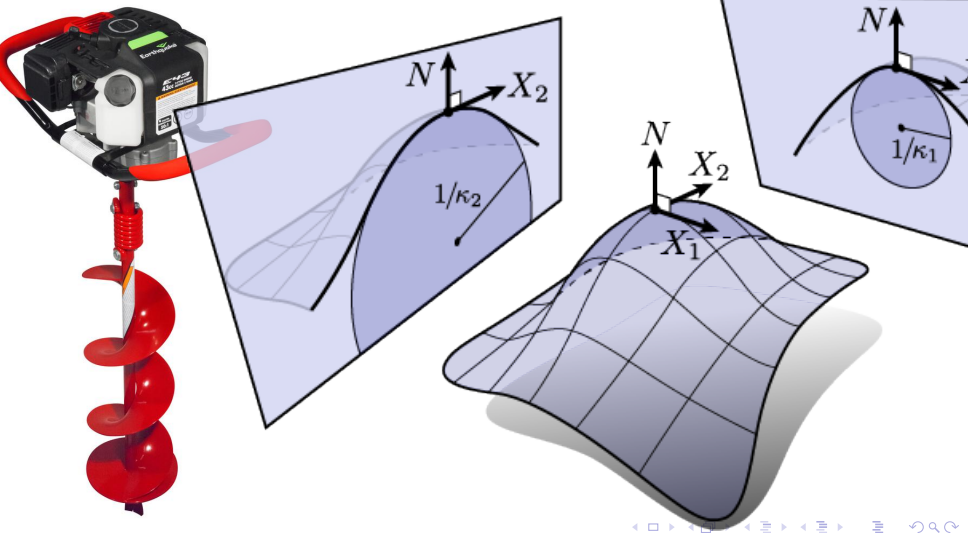
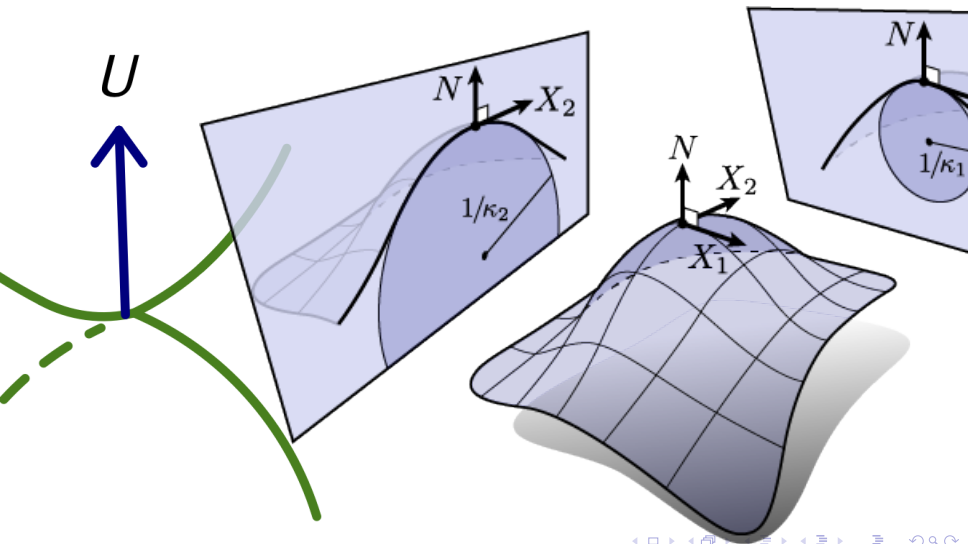


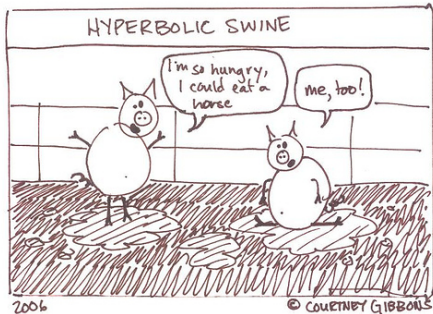
# Gauss Curvature of Auger and Strake



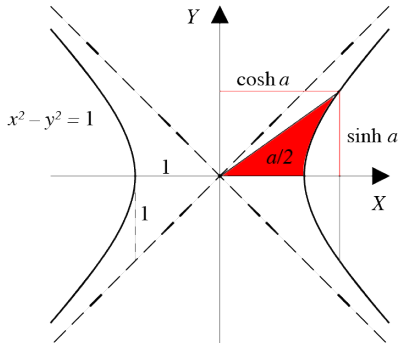
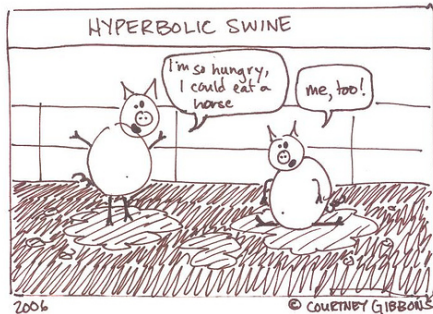
# Gauss Curvature of Auger and Strake



# Hyperbolic Geometry

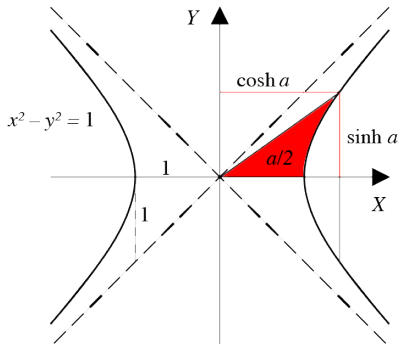
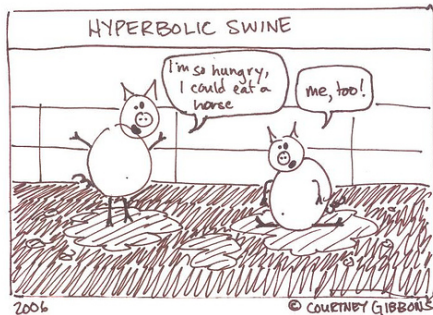


# Hyperbolic Geometry



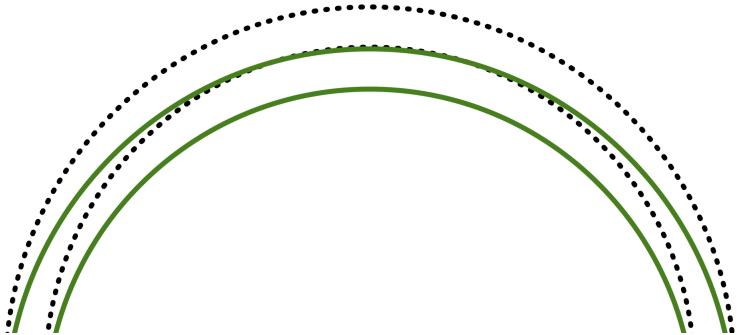
No not that geometry! (hyperbola),

# Hyperbolic Geometry

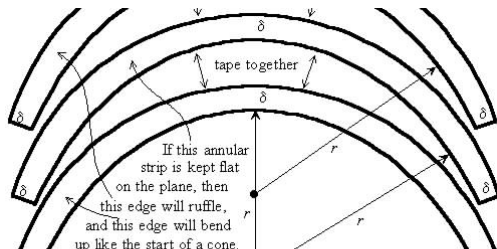
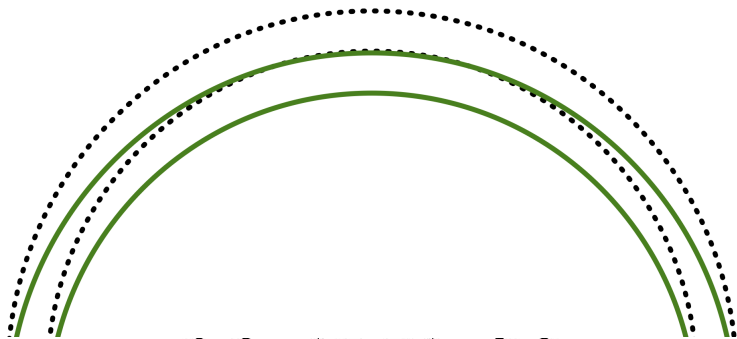


No not that geometry! (hyperbola), although is named for a hyperboloid because of a connection of one analytic model to it

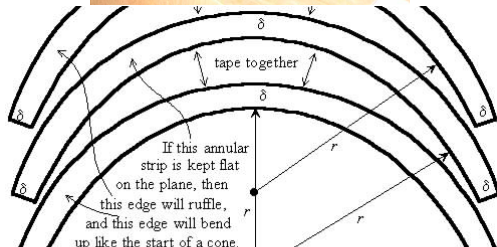
# Hyperbolic Geometry: Annulus Model



# Hyperbolic Geometry: Annulus Model



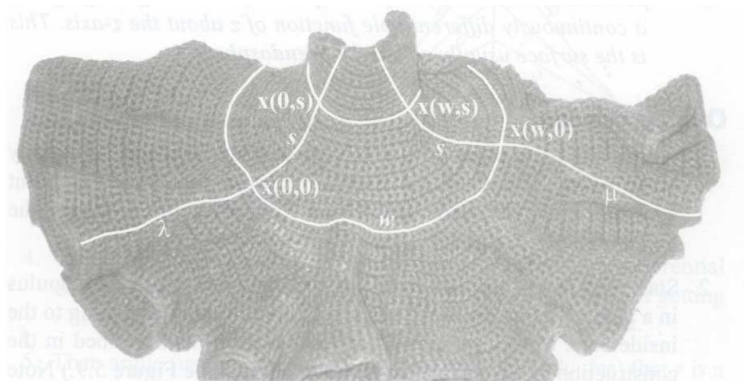
# Hyperbolic Geometry: Annulus Model





- no extrinsic coordinates—no embedding

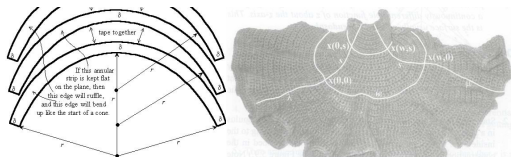
- no extrinsic coordinates—no embedding



Annulus model is limit as  $\delta \rightarrow 0$

- $w$ -base curve horocycle
- $s$  is  $\perp$ - $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$  curves are (radial) geodesics by symmetry

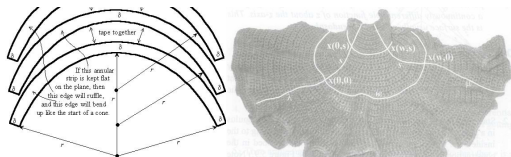
# Hyperbolic Geometry: Annulus Model Coordinates $(w, s)$



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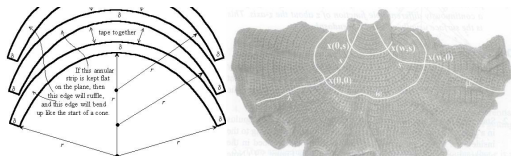
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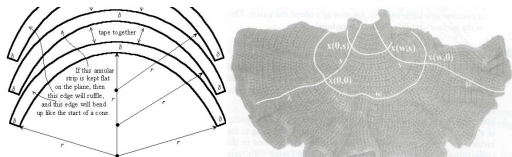
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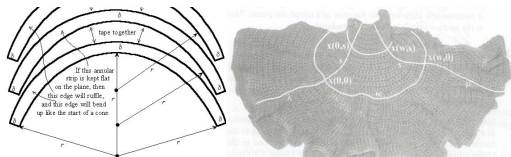


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- distance between  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$  goes from  $d$  along base curve to

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} d\left(\frac{r}{r+\delta}\right)^{\frac{c}{\delta}} = \dots$$

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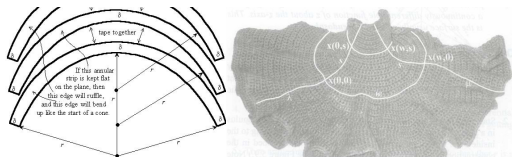


Friends don't let  
friends divide by zero. =

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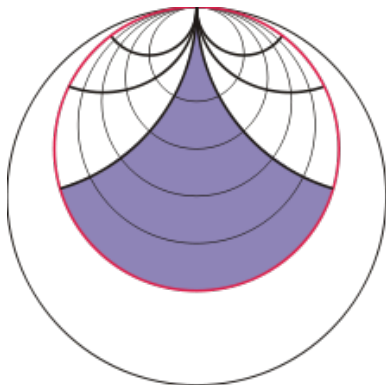
$$= de^{-\frac{c}{r}}$$



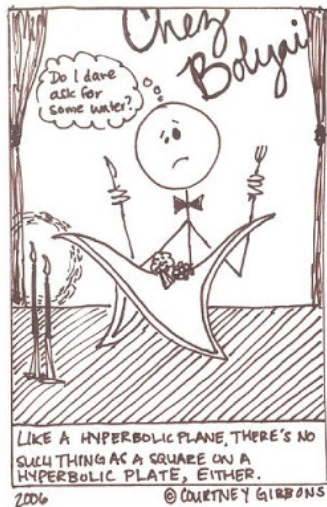
# Hyperbolic Geometry: More Models

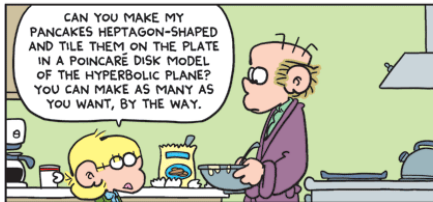
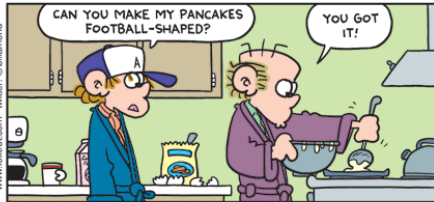
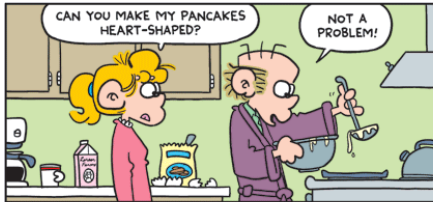


# Hyperbolic Geometry: Area



# Hyperbolic “Squares”





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