

Math 366: Comments on Homework 11

from the grader

April 21, 2003

P-9: In the case where the two divergently parallel Poincaré lines are arcs of circles whose radical axes intersect, the common perpendicular is an arc of a circle centered at the intersection of the radical axes. Use P-7e) and Lemma 7.1 to conclude that the radius of this circle is the length of a tangent segment from the center to γ .

P-11: P is the iverse of P' because γ is orthogonal to β and P lies on the ray $\overrightarrow{BP'}$ (use Prop. 7.2 and 7.5).

P-13 b: In the nonintersecting case, the *line of centers* is the unique line perpendicular to t and passing through the center of γ .