

Needham, VDGf, Chapter 7, Exercise 18, p. 88.

G. Palmer, June 20, 2022, 12 noon PDT

18. The pseudosphere has finite area! Use (5.5) and (4.12) to show that the infinite pseudosphere of radius R has finite area $2\pi R^2$

$$d\hat{s} = \frac{R ds}{y} = \frac{R \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2}}{y} \quad (5.5)$$

$$d\mathcal{A} = AB du dv \quad (4.12)$$

Using (5.5) didn't work out for me, but I was able to reach the correct result using (5.2) and (4.12).*

$$d\hat{s}^2 = X^2 dx^2 + d\sigma^2 = (Re^{-\sigma/R})^2 dx^2 + d\sigma^2 \quad (5.2)$$

Using (4.12), let $A = X = Re^{-\sigma/R}$ and let $B = 1$, where $dx = du$ and $d\sigma = dv$.

$$d\mathcal{A} = Re^{-\sigma/R} dx d\sigma$$

$$\mathcal{A} = R \int_0^\infty \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-\sigma/R} dx d\sigma = [-R^2 e^{-\sigma/R}]_0^\infty [x]_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= (-R^2 e^{-\infty/R} + R^2 e^{-0/R}) (2\pi - 0)$$

$$= (0 + R^2) \times 2\pi - 0$$

$$= 2\pi R^2$$

*My first attempt using (5.5) failed because I forgot that $y_{\min} = 1$ on the map of the pseudosphere. Note that the exercise requests a calculation based on variables in the hyperbolic plane, but my answer is based on variables on the pseudosphere.