

Bisector surfaces and circumscribed spheres of tetrahedra derived by translation curves in Sol geometry

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ABSTRACT. In the present paper we study the **Sol** geometry, which is one of the eight homogeneous Thurston 3-geometries. We determine the equation of the translation-like bisector surface of any two points. We prove that the isosceles property of a translation triangle is not equivalent to two angles of the triangle being equal, and that the triangle inequalities do not remain valid for translation triangles in general.

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1. Introduction

The Dirichlet-Voronoi (briefly, D-V) cell is a fundamental concept in geometry and crystallography. In particular, it plays important roles in the study of ball packings and ball coverings. In 3-dimensional spaces of constant curvature, the D-V cells have been widely investigated, but in the other Thurston geometries $\mathbf{S}^2 \times \mathbf{R}$, $\mathbf{H}^2 \times \mathbf{R}$, \mathbf{Nil} , \mathbf{Sol} , $\widetilde{\mathbf{SL}}_2 \mathbf{R}$ there are few results on this topic. Let X be one of the above five geometries and let Γ be a discrete group of isometries of X . We distinguish two different distance functions: d^g is the usual geodesic distance function, and d^t is the translation distance

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function (see Section 3). So we obtain two types of the D-V cells from the two different distance functions.

We define the Dirichlet-Voronoi cell with kernel point K of a given discrete isometry group Γ :

Definition 1.1. *We say that the point set*

$$\mathcal{D}(K) = \{Y \in X : d^i(K, Y) \leq d^i(K^{\mathbf{g}}, Y) \text{ for all } \mathbf{g} \in \Gamma\} \subset X$$

is the Dirichlet-Voronoi cell of Γ around its kernel point K where d^i ($i \in \{g, t\}$) is the geodesic or translation distance function of X .

The first step to get the D-V cell of a given point set of X is the determination of the translation or geodesic-like bisector (or equidistant) surface of two arbitrary points of X because these surface types contain the faces of D-V cells.

In [13], [14], [15] we studied the geodesic-like equidistant surfaces in $\mathbf{S}^2 \times \mathbf{R}$, $\mathbf{H}^2 \times \mathbf{R}$ and \mathbf{Nil} geometries, but there were no results concerning the translation-like equidistant surfaces in \mathbf{Nil} , $\widetilde{\mathbf{SL}}_2\mathbf{R}$ and \mathbf{Sol} geometries.

In the Thurston spaces, one can introduce in a natural way (see [8]) translations mapping any point to any other point. Consider a unit tangent vector at the origin. Translations carry this vector to a tangent vector any other point. If a curve $t \rightarrow (x(t), y(t), z(t))$ has just the translated vector as its tangent vector at each point, then the curve is called a translation curve. This assumption leads to a system of first order differential equations. Thus translation curves are simpler than geodesics and differ from them in \mathbf{Nil} , $\widetilde{\mathbf{SL}}_2\mathbf{R}$ and \mathbf{Sol} geometries. In \mathbf{E}^3 , \mathbf{S}^3 , \mathbf{H}^3 , $\mathbf{S}^2 \times \mathbf{R}$ and $\mathbf{H}^2 \times \mathbf{R}$ geometries, the translation and geodesic curves coincide with each other. But in the \mathbf{Nil} , $\widetilde{\mathbf{SL}}_2\mathbf{R}$ and \mathbf{Sol} geometries, translation curves are in many ways more natural than geodesics.

In this paper we study the translation-like bisector surfaces of two points in \mathbf{Sol} geometry, determine their equations and visualize them. The translation-like bisector surfaces play an important role in the construction of the D-V cells because their faces lie on bisector surfaces. The D-V-cells are relevant in the study of tilings, ball packing and ball covering. E.g. if the point set is the orbit of a point - generated by a discrete isometry group of \mathbf{Sol} - then we obtain a monohedral D-V cell decomposition (tiling) of the considered space and it is interesting to examine its optimal ball packing and covering (see [18], [17]).

Moreover, we prove, that the isosceles property of a translation triangle is not equivalent to two angles of the triangle being equal and that the triangle inequalities do not remain valid for translation triangles in general.

Using the above bisector surfaces we develop a procedure to determine the centre and the radius of the circumscribed translation sphere of an arbitrary \mathbf{Sol} tetrahedron. This is useful to determine the least dense ball covering

radius of a given periodic polyhedral **Sol** tiling because the tiling can be decomposed into tetrahedra.

Remark 1.2. *We note here, that nowadays the **Sol** geometry is a widely investigated space concerning its manifolds, tilings, geodesic and translation ball packings and probability theory (see e.g. [2], [3], [6], [10], [11], [12], [17] and the references given there).*

2. On Sol geometry

In this Section we summarize the significant notions and notations of real **Sol** geometry (see [8], [16]).

Sol is defined as a 3-dimensional real Lie group with multiplication

$$(a, b, c)(x, y, z) = (x + ae^{-z}, y + be^z, z + c). \tag{2.1}$$

We note that the conjugacy by (x, y, z) leaves invariant the plane (a, b, c) with fixed c :

$$(x, y, z)^{-1}(a, b, c)(x, y, z) = (x(1 - e^{-c}) + ae^{-z}, y(1 - e^c) + be^z, c). \tag{2.2}$$

Moreover, for $c = 0$, the action of (x, y, z) is only by its z -component, where $(x, y, z)^{-1} = (-xe^z, -ye^{-z}, -z)$. Thus the $(a, b, 0)$ plane is distinguished as a *base plane* in **Sol**, or by other words, $(x, y, 0)$ is normal subgroup of **Sol**. **Sol** multiplication can also be affinely (projectively) interpreted by “right translations” on its points as the following matrix formula shows, according to (2.1):

$$(1, a, b, c) \rightarrow (1, a, b, c) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x & y & z \\ 0 & e^{-z} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (1, x + ae^{-z}, y + be^z, z + c) \tag{2.3}$$

by row-column multiplication. This defines “translations” $\mathbf{L}(\mathbf{R}) = \{(x, y, z) : x, y, z \in \mathbf{R}\}$ on the points of space $\mathbf{Sol} = \{(a, b, c) : a, b, c \in \mathbf{R}\}$. These translations are not commutative, in general. Here we can consider \mathbf{L} as projective collineation group with right actions in homogeneous coordinates as usual in classical affine-projective geometry. We will use the Cartesian homogeneous coordinate simplex $E_0(\mathbf{e}_0), E_1^\infty(\mathbf{e}_1), E_2^\infty(\mathbf{e}_2), E_3^\infty(\mathbf{e}_3), (\{\mathbf{e}_i\} \subset \mathbf{V}^4$ with the unit point $E(\mathbf{e} = \mathbf{e}_0 + \mathbf{e}_1 + \mathbf{e}_2 + \mathbf{e}_3)$) which is distinguished by an origin E_0 and by the ideal points of coordinate axes, respectively. Thus **Sol** can be visualized in the affine 3-space \mathbf{A}^3 (so in Euclidean space \mathbf{E}^3) as well.

In this affine-projective context E. Molnár has derived in [8] the usual infinitesimal arc-length square at any point of **Sol**, by pull back translation, as follows

$$(ds)^2 := e^{2z}(dx)^2 + e^{-2z}(dy)^2 + (dz)^2. \tag{2.4}$$

Hence, we get a Riemannian metric invariant under translations, by the symmetric metric tensor field g on **Sol** by components as usual.

The geodesic curves of the **Sol** geometry are generally defined as having locally minimal arc length between their any two (near enough) points. The equation systems of the parametrized geodesic curves $g(x(t), y(t), z(t))$ in our model can be determined by the Levi-Civita theory of Riemann geometry (see [1]). We can assume, that the starting point of a geodesic curve is the origin because we can transform a curve into an arbitrary starting point by translation (2.1);

$$\begin{aligned} x(0) = y(0) = z(0) = 0; \quad \dot{x}(0) = u, \quad \dot{y}(0) = v, \quad \dot{z}(0) = w; \\ u^2 + v^2 + w^2 = 1. \end{aligned}$$

The geodesic curves in **Sol** geometry have the following equations, depending on the initial conditions:

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} u \neq 0, v \neq 0, 0 < |w| = \sqrt{1 - u^2 - v^2} < 1; \\ x(t) = u \int_0^t e^{-2z(\tau)} d\tau, \quad y(t) = v \int_0^t e^{-2z(\tau)} d\tau, \\ z(t) \text{ comes from the separable differential equation} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dz}{\pm \sqrt{1 - u^2 e^{-2z} - v^2 e^{2z}}} = dt,$$

iff $w \leq 0$, whose solution is a non-elementary function.

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} u \neq 0, v \neq 0, w = 0; \\ x(t) = ut, y(t) = vt, z(t) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} v = 0, 0 < |w| = \sqrt{1 - u^2} < 1; \\ x(t) = u \frac{\sinh t}{\cosh t + w \sinh t}, \quad y(t) = 0, \quad z(t) = \log(\cosh t + w \sinh t). \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned} u = 0, 0 < |w| = \sqrt{1 - v^2} < 1; \\ x(t) = 0, \quad y(t) = v \frac{\sinh t}{\cosh t - w \sinh t}, \quad z(t) = -\log(\cosh t - w \sinh t). \end{aligned}$$

(5)

$$\begin{aligned} u = 0, v = 0, |w| = 1; \\ x(t) = 0, y(t) = 0, z(t) = \pm t, \text{ for } w = \pm 1. \end{aligned}$$

It will be important for us that the full isometry group $\text{Isom}(\mathbf{Sol})$ has eight components, since the stabilizer of the origin is isomorphic to the dihedral group \mathbf{D}_4 , generated by two involutive (involutory) transformations,

preserving (2.4):

(1) $y \leftrightarrow -y$; (2) $x \leftrightarrow y$; $z \leftrightarrow -z$; i.e. first by 3×3 matrices :

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (2.5)$$

with its product, generating a cyclic group \mathbf{C}_4 of order 4

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad \mathbf{Id} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Or we write by collineations fixing the origin $O = (1, 0, 0, 0)$:

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{of form (2.3)}. \quad (2.6)$$

A general isometry of **Sol** to the origin O is defined by a product $\gamma_O \tau_X$, first γ_O of form (2.6) then τ_X of (2.3). To a general point $A = (1, a, b, c)$, this will be a product $\tau_A^{-1} \gamma_O \tau_X$, mapping A into $X = (1, x, y, z)$.

Conjugacy of translation τ by an above isometry γ , as $\tau^\gamma = \gamma^{-1} \tau \gamma$ also denotes it, will also be used by (2.3) and (2.6) or also by coordinates with above conventions.

We remark only that the role of x and y can be exchanged throughout the paper, but this leads to the mirror interpretation of **Sol**. As formula (2.4) fixes the metric of **Sol**, the change above is not an isometry of a fixed **Sol** interpretation. Other conventions are also accepted and used in the literature.

Sol is an affine metric space (affine-projective one in the sense of the unified formulation of [8]). Therefore, its linear, affine, unimodular, etc. transformations are defined as those of the embedding affine space.

2.1. Translation curves. We consider a **Sol** curve $(1, x(t), y(t), z(t))$ with a given starting tangent vector at the origin $O = (1, 0, 0, 0)$

$$u = \dot{x}(0), \quad v = \dot{y}(0), \quad w = \dot{z}(0). \quad (2.7)$$

For a translation curve let its tangent vector at the point $(1, x(t), y(t), z(t))$ be defined by the matrix (2.3) with the following equation:

$$(0, u, v, w) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x(t) & y(t) & z(t) \\ 0 & e^{-z(t)} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{z(t)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (0, \dot{x}(t), \dot{y}(t), \dot{z}(t)). \quad (2.8)$$

Thus, *translation curves* in **Sol** geometry (see [9] and [10]) are defined by the first order differential equation system $\dot{x}(t) = ue^{-z(t)}$, $\dot{y}(t) = ve^{z(t)}$, $\dot{z}(t) =$

w , whose solution is the following:

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= -\frac{u}{w}(e^{-wt} - 1), \quad y(t) = \frac{v}{w}(e^{wt} - 1), \quad z(t) = wt, \quad \text{if } w \neq 0 \text{ and} \\ x(t) &= ut, \quad y(t) = vt, \quad z(t) = z(0) = 0 \quad \text{if } w = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

We assume that the starting point of a translation curve is the origin, because we can transform a curve into an arbitrary starting point by translation (2.3), moreover, unit velocity translation can be assumed :

$$\begin{aligned} x(0) &= y(0) = z(0) = 0; \\ u = \dot{x}(0) &= \cos \theta \cos \phi, \quad v = \dot{y}(0) = \cos \theta \sin \phi, \quad w = \dot{z}(0) = \sin \theta; \\ -\pi < \phi &\leq \pi, \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

Definition 2.1. *The translation distance $d^t(P_1, P_2)$ between the points P_1 and P_2 is defined by the arc length of the above translation curve from P_1 to P_2 .*

Thus we obtain the parametric equation of the *translation curve segment* $t(\phi, \theta, t)$ with starting point at the origin in direction

$$\mathbf{t}(\phi, \theta) = (\cos \theta \cos \phi, \cos \theta \sin \phi, \sin \theta) \quad (2.11)$$

where $t \in [0, r]$ $r \in \mathbf{R}^+$. If $\theta \neq 0$ then the system of equation is:

$$\begin{cases} x(\phi, \theta, t) = -\cot \theta \cos \phi (e^{-t \sin \theta} - 1), \\ y(\phi, \theta, t) = \cot \theta \sin \phi (e^{t \sin \theta} - 1), \\ z(\phi, \theta, t) = t \sin \theta. \end{cases} \quad (2.12)$$

If $\theta = 0$ then : $x(t) = t \cos \phi$, $y(t) = t \sin \phi$, $z(t) = 0$.

Definition 2.2. *The sphere of radius $r > 0$ with centre at the origin (denoted by $S_O^t(r)$) with the usual longitude and altitude parameters $-\pi < \phi \leq \pi$, $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, respectively, by (2.10), is specified by the equations (2.12) where $t = r$.*

Definition 2.3. *The body of the translation sphere of centre O and of radius r in the **Sol** space is called translation ball, denoted by $B_O^t(r)$, i.e. $Q \in B_O^t(r)$ iff $0 \leq d^t(O, Q) \leq r$.*

In [17] we proved the volume formula of the translation ball $B_O^t(r)$ of radius r :

Theorem 2.4.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vol}(B_O^t(r)) &= \int_V dx \, dy \, dz = \\ &= \int_0^r \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} (e^{\rho \sin \theta} + e^{-\rho \sin \theta} - 2) \, d\phi \, d\theta \, d\rho = \\ &= 4\pi \int_0^r \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} (\cosh(\rho \sin \theta) - 1) \, d\theta \, d\rho. \end{aligned}$$

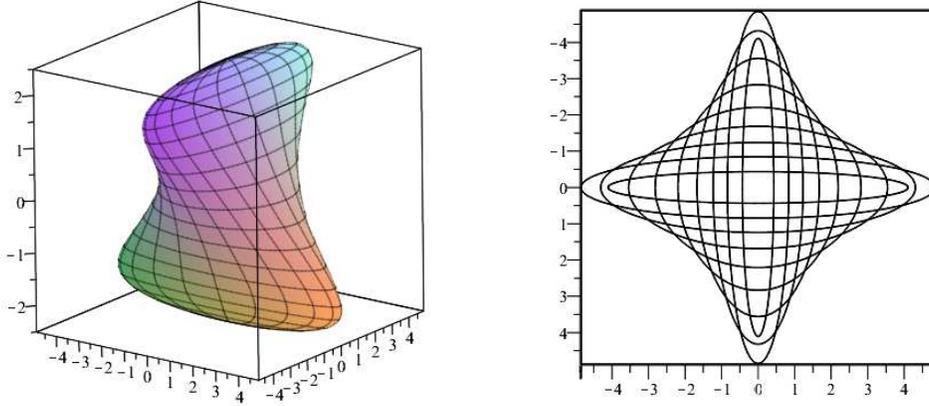


FIGURE 1. Translation ball of radius $r = 5/2$ and its plane sections parallel to $[x,y]$ coordinate plane in **Sol** space

An easy power series expansion with substitution $\rho \sin \theta =: z$ can also be applied, no more detailed. From the equation of the translation spheres $S_O^t(r)$ (see (2.12)) it follows that the plane sections of following spheres, given by parameters θ and r , parallel to $[x,y]$ plane are ellipses by the equations (see Fig. 1, $r = 5/2$):

$$\frac{x^2}{k_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{k_2^2} = 1 \text{ where} \quad (2.13)$$

$$k_1^2 = (-\cot \theta (e^{-r \sin \theta} - 1))^2, \quad k_2^2 = (\cot \theta (e^{r \sin \theta} - 1))^2.$$

3. Translation-like bisector surfaces

One of our further goals is to examine and visualize the Dirichlet-Voronoi cells of **Sol** geometry. In order to get D-V cells we have to determine its “faces” that are parts of bisector (or equidistant) surfaces of given point pairs. The definition below comes naturally:

Definition 3.1. *The equidistant surface $\mathcal{S}_{P_1 P_2}$ of two arbitrary points $P_1, P_2 \in \mathbf{Sol}$ consists of all points $P' \in \mathbf{Sol}$, for which $d^t(P_1, P') = d^t(P', P_2)$.*

It can be assumed by the homogeneity of **Sol** that the starting point of a given translation curve segment is $E_0 = P_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0)$. The other endpoint will be given by its homogeneous coordinates $P_2 = (1, a, b, c)$. We consider the translation curve segment $t_{P_1 P_2}$ and determine its parameters (ϕ, θ, t) expressed by the real coordinates a, b, c of P_2 . We obtain directly by equation system (2.12) the following Lemma (see [19]):

Lemma 3.2. (1) *Let $(1, a, b, c)$ ($b, c \in \mathbf{R} \setminus \{0\}, a \in \mathbf{R}$) be the homogeneous coordinates of the point $P \in \mathbf{Sol}$. The parameters of the*

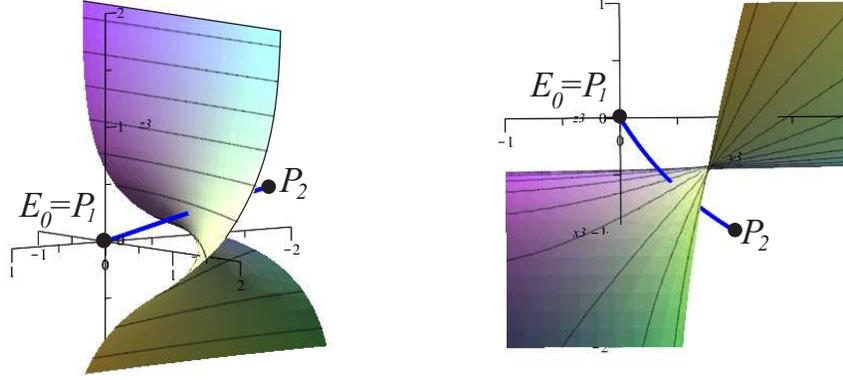


FIGURE 2. Translation-like bisector (equidistant surface) with $P_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0)$ and $P_2 = (1, -1, 1, 1/2)$.

corresponding translation curve t_{E_0P} are the following

$$\phi = \operatorname{arccot}\left(-\frac{a}{b} \frac{e^c - 1}{e^{-c} - 1}\right), \quad \theta = \operatorname{arccot}\left(\frac{b}{\sin \phi (e^c - 1)}\right), \quad (3.1)$$

$$t = \frac{c}{\sin \theta}, \quad \text{where } -\pi < \phi \leq \pi, \quad -\pi/2 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2, \quad t \in \mathbf{R}^+.$$

- (2) Let $(1, a, 0, c)$ ($a, c \in \mathbf{R} \setminus \{0\}$) be the homogeneous coordinates of the point $P \in \mathbf{Sol}$. The parameters of the corresponding translation curve t_{E_0P} are the following

$$\phi = 0 \text{ or } \pi, \quad \theta = \operatorname{arccot}\left(\mp \frac{a}{(e^{-c} - 1)}\right), \quad (3.2)$$

$$t = \frac{c}{\sin \theta}, \quad \text{where } -\pi/2 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2, \quad t \in \mathbf{R}^+.$$

- (3) Let $(1, a, b, 0)$ ($a, b \in \mathbf{R}$) be the homogeneous coordinates of the point $P \in \mathbf{Sol}$. The parameters of the corresponding translation curve t_{E_0P} are the following

$$\phi = \arccos\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}\right), \quad \theta = 0, \quad (3.3)$$

$$t = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}, \quad \text{where } -\pi < \phi \leq \pi, \quad t \in \mathbf{R}^+. \quad \square$$

In order to determine the translation-like bisector surface $\mathcal{S}_{P_1P_2}(x, y, z)$ of two given point $E_0 = P_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0)$ and $P_2 = (1, a, b, c)$ we define translation \mathbf{T}_{P_2} as elements of the isometry group of \mathbf{Sol} , that maps the origin E_0 onto P (see Fig. 2), moreover let $P_3 = (1, x, y, z)$ a point in \mathbf{Sol} space.

This isometry \mathbf{T}_{P_2} and its inverse (up to a positive determinant factor) can be given by:

$$\mathbf{T}_{P_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & b & c \\ 0 & e^{-c} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{T}_{P_2}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -ae^c & -be^{-c} & -c \\ 0 & e^c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{-c} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3.4)$$

and the images $\mathbf{T}_{P_2}^{-1}(P_i)$ of points P_i ($i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$) are the following (see also Fig. 2):

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{T}_{P_2}^{-1}(P_1 = E_0) &= P_1^2 = (1, -ae^c, -be^{-c}, -c), \quad \mathbf{T}_{P_2}^{-1}(P_2) = E_0 = (1, 0, 0, 0), \\ \mathbf{T}_{P_2}^{-1}(P_3) &= P_3^2 = (1, (x-a)e^c, (y-b)e^{-c}, (z-c)). \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

It is clear that $P_3 = (1, x, y, z) \in \mathcal{S}_{P_1 P_2}$ iff $d^t(P_1, P_3) = d^t(P_3, P_2) \Rightarrow d^t(P_1, P_3) = d^t(E_0, P_3^2)$ where $P_3^2 = \mathbf{T}_{P_2}^{-1}(P_3)$ (see (3.4), (3.5)).

This method leads to

Lemma 3.3. *The implicit equation of the equidistant surface $\mathcal{S}_{P_1 P_2}(x, y, z)$ of two points $P_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0)$ and $P_2 = (1, a, b, c)$ in **Sol** space (see Fig. 2,3):*

(1) $c \neq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} z \neq 0, c &: \frac{|c-z|}{|e^c - e^z|} \sqrt{(a-x)^2 e^{2(c+z)} + (e^c - e^z)^2 + (b-y)^2} = \\ &= \frac{|z|}{|e^z - 1|} \sqrt{x^2 e^{2z} + (e^z - 1)^2 + y^2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$z = c : \sqrt{(x-a)^2 e^{2c} + (y-b)^2 e^{-2c}} = \frac{|z|}{|e^z - 1|} \sqrt{x^2 e^{2z} + (e^z - 1)^2 + y^2},$$

$$z = 0 : \frac{|c|}{|e^c - 1|} \sqrt{(a-x)^2 e^{2c} + (e^c - 1)^2 + (b-y)^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2},$$

(3.6)

(2) $c = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} z \neq 0 &: \frac{|z|}{|e^z - 1|} \sqrt{(a-x)^2 e^{2z} + (e^z - 1)^2 + (b-y)^2} = \\ &= \frac{|z|}{|e^z - 1|} \sqrt{x^2 e^{2z} + (e^z - 1)^2 + y^2} \Leftrightarrow e^{2z} a(a-2x) + b(b-2y) = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

$$z = 0 : \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \Leftrightarrow xa + yb - \frac{a^2 + b^2}{2}. \quad \square$$

3.1. On isosceles and equilateral translation triangles. We consider 3 points A_1, A_2, A_3 in the projective model of **Sol** space. The *translation segments* connecting the points A_i and A_j ($i < j$, $i, j, k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$) are called sides of the *translation triangle* $A_1 A_2 A_3$. The length of the side a_k ($k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$) of a translation triangle $A_1 A_2 A_3$ is the translation distance $d^t(A_i, A_j)$ between the vertices A_i and A_j ($i < j$, $i, j, k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$, $k \neq i, j$).

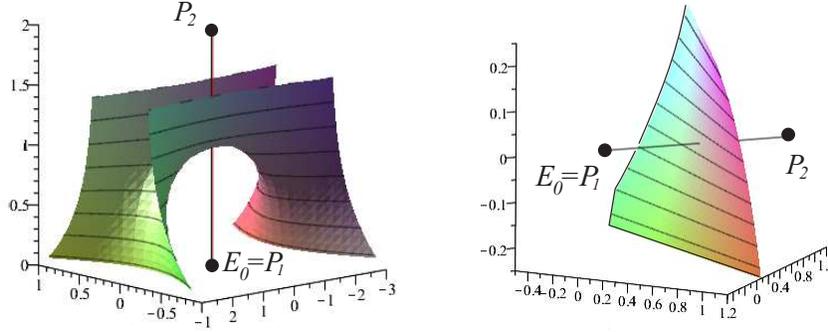


FIGURE 3. Translation-like bisectors (equidistant surfaces) of point pairs (P_1, P_2) with coordinates $((1, 0, 0, 0), (1, 0, 0, 2))$ (left) and $((1, 0, 0, 0), (1, 1, 1, 0))$ (right)

Similarly to the Euclidean geometry we can define the notions of isosceles and equilateral translation triangles.

An isosceles translation triangle is a triangle with (at least) two equal sides and a triangle with all sides equal is called an equilateral translation triangle (see Fig. 4) in the **Sol** space.

We note here, that if in a translation triangle $A_1A_2A_3$ e.g. $a_1 = a_2$ then the bisector surface $\mathcal{S}_{A_1A_2}$ contains the vertex A_3 (see Fig. 4).

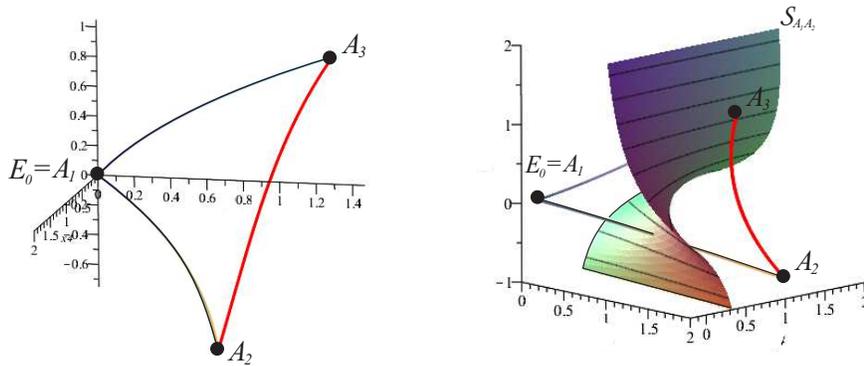


FIGURE 4. Equilateral translation triangle with vertices $A_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0)$, $A_2 = (1, 2, 1, -3/4)$, $A_3 = (1, 1, \approx 1.46717, \approx 1.04627)$ (left) and the above triangle with bisector $\mathcal{S}_{A_1A_2}$ containing the vertex A_3 (right).

In the Euclidean space the isosceles property of a triangle is equivalent to two angles of the triangle being equal therefore has both two equal sides and two equal angles. An equilateral triangle is a special case of an isosceles triangle having not just two, but all three sides and angles equal.

Proposition 3.4. *The isosceles property of a translation triangle is not equivalent to two angles of the triangle being equal in the Sol space.*

Proof. The coordinates y^3, z^3 of the vertex A_3 can be determined by the equation system $d^t(A_1, A_2) = d^t(A_1, A_3) = d^t(A_2, A_3)$, $y^3 \approx 1.46717$, $z^3 \approx 1.04627$ ($a_3 = d^t(A_1, A_2) = a_2 = d^t(A_1, A_3) = a_1 = d^t(A_2, A_3) \approx 2.09436$) (see Fig. 4).

The interior angles of translation triangles are denoted at the vertex A_i by ω_i ($i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$). We note here that the angle of two intersecting translation curves depends on the orientation of their tangent vectors.

In order to determine the interior angles of a translation triangle $A_1A_2A_3$ and its interior angle sum $\sum_{i=1}^3(\omega_i)$, we apply the method (we do not discuss here) developed in [19] using the infinitesimal arc-length square of Sol geometry (see (2.4)).

Our method (see [19]) provides the following results:

$$\omega_1 \approx 0.94694, \omega_2 \approx 1.04250, \omega_3 \approx 1.44910, \sum_{i=1}^3(\omega_i) \approx 3.43854 > \pi.$$

From the above results follows the statement. We note here, that if the vertices of the translation triangle lie in the $[x, y]$ plane than the Euclidean isosceles property true in the Sol geometry, as well. \square

Using the above method, we obtain the following

Lemma 3.5. *The triangle inequalities do not remain valid for translation triangles in general.*

Proof. We consider the translation triangle $A_1A_2A_3$ where $A_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0)$, $A_2 = (1, -1, 2, 1)$, $A_3 = (1, 3/4, 3/4, 1/2)$. We obtain directly by equation systems (3.1), (3.2), (3.3) (see Lemma 3.2 and [19]) the lengths of the translation segments A_iA_j ($i, j \in \{1, 2, 3\}, i < j$):

$$\begin{aligned} d^t(A_1A_2) \approx 2.20396, \quad d^t(A_1A_3) \approx 1.22167, \quad d^t(A_2A_3) \approx 3.74623, \\ \text{therefore } d^t(A_1A_2) + d^t(A_1A_3) < d^t(A_2A_3). \end{aligned} \tag{3.8}$$

\square

We note here that if the vertices of a translation triangle lie on the $[x, y]$ plane of the model then the corresponding triangle inequalities are true (see (2.12) and Lemma 3.2).

3.2. The locus of all points equidistant from three given points. A point is said to be equidistant from a set of objects if the distances between that point and each object in the set are equal. Here we study that case where the objects are vertices of a **Sol** translation triangle $A_1A_2A_3$ and determine the locus of all points that are equidistant from A_1 , A_2 and A_3 .

We consider 3 points A_1, A_2, A_3 that do not all lie in the same translation curve in the projective model of **Sol** space. The *translation segments* connecting the points A_i and A_j ($i < j$, $i, j, k \in \{1, 2, 3\}, k \neq i, j$) are called sides of the *translation triangle* $A_1A_2A_3$. The locus of all points that are equidistant from the vertices A_1, A_2 and A_3 is denoted by \mathcal{C} .

In the previous section we determined the equation of translation-like bisector (equidistant) surface to any two points in the **Sol** space. It is clear, that all points on the locus \mathcal{C} must lie on the equidistant surfaces $\mathcal{S}_{A_iA_j}$, ($i < j$, $i, j \in \{1, 2, 3\}$) therefore $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{S}_{A_1A_2} \cap \mathcal{S}_{A_1A_3}$ and the coordinates of each of the points of that locus and only those points must satisfy the corresponding equations of Lemma 3.3. Thus, the non-empty point set \mathcal{C} can be determined and can be visualized for any given translation triangle (see Fig. 5 and 6). If the vertices of the translation triangle lie on the $[x, y]$ plane

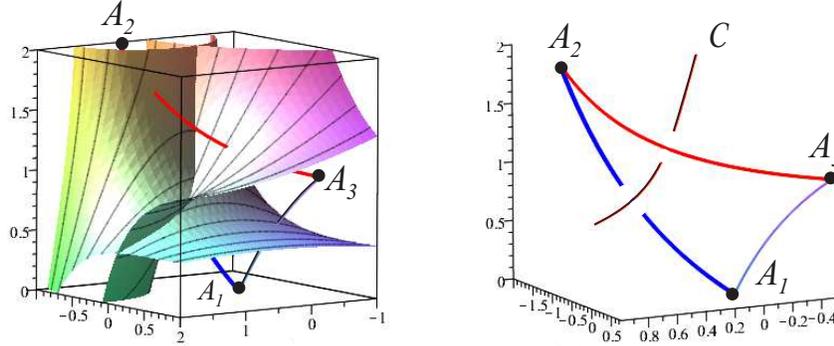


FIGURE 5. Translation triangle with vertices $A_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0)$, $A_2 = (1, 2, 1, -3/4)$, $A_3 = (1, 1, -1/2, 2/3)$ with translation-like bisector surfaces $\mathcal{S}_{A_1A_2}$ and $\mathcal{S}_{A_1A_3}$ (left) and a part of the locus $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{S}_{A_1A_2} \cap \mathcal{S}_{A_1A_3}$ of all points equidistant from three given points A_1, A_2, A_3 (right).

$A_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0)$, $A_2 = (1, a, b, 0)$, $A_3 = (1, a_1, b_1, 0)$ then the parametric equation ($z \in \mathbf{R}$) of \mathcal{C} is the following (see Lemma 3.3 and Fig.6):

$$\mathcal{C}(z) = \left(\frac{bb_1(b - b_1)e^{-2z} + a^2b_1 - a_1^2b}{2(ab_1 - a_1b)}, \frac{(-aa_1(a - a_1)e^{2z} + ab_1^2 - a_1b^2)}{2(ab_1 - a_1b)}, z \right). \quad (3.9)$$

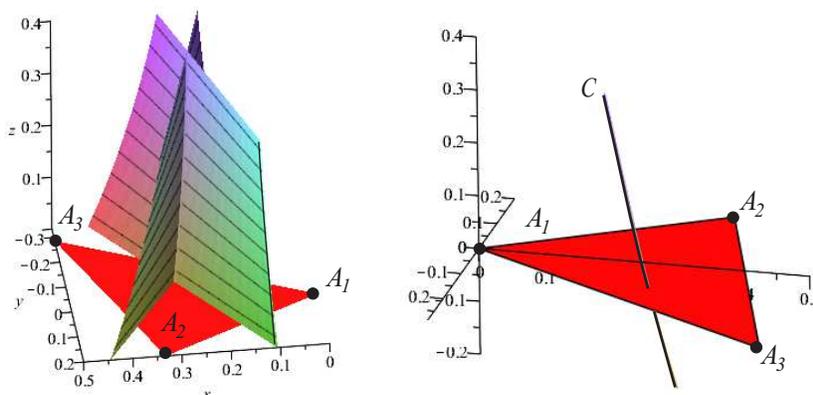


FIGURE 6. Translation triangle with vertices $A_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0)$, $A_2 = (1, 1/3, 1/5, 0)$, $A_3 = (1, 1/2, -2/7, 0)$ with translation-like bisector surfaces $\mathcal{S}_{A_1A_2}$ and $\mathcal{S}_{A_1A_3}$ (left) and a part of the locus $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{S}_{A_1A_2} \cap \mathcal{S}_{A_1A_3}$ of all points equidistant from three given points A_1, A_2, A_3 (right).

3.3. Translation tetrahedra and their circumscribed spheres. We consider 4 points A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4 in the projective model of **Sol** space (see Section 2). These points are the vertices of a *translation tetrahedron* in the **Sol** space if any two *translation segments* connecting the points A_i and A_j ($i < j, i, j \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$) do not have common inner points and any three vertices do not lie in a same translation curve. Now, the translation segments A_iA_j are called edges of the translation tetrahedron $A_1A_2A_3A_4$. The circumscribed sphere of a translation tetrahedron is a translation sphere (see Definition 2.2, (2.12) and Fig. 1) that touches each of the tetrahedron’s vertices. As in the Euclidean case the radius of a translation sphere circumscribed around a tetrahedron T is called the circumradius of T , and the center point of this sphere is called the circumcenter of T .

Lemma 3.6. *For any translation tetrahedron there exists uniquely a translation sphere (called the circumsphere) on which all four vertices lie.*

Proof. The Lemma follows directly from the properties of the translation distance function (see Definition 2.1 and (2.12)). The procedure to determine the radius and the circumcenter of a given translation tetrahedron is the following:

The circumcenter $C = (1, x, y, z)$ of a given translation tetrahedron $A_1A_2A_3A_4$ ($A_i = (1, x^i, y^i, z^i), i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$) have to hold the following system of equation:

$$d^t(A_1, C) = d^t(A_2, C) = d^t(A_3, C) = d^t(A_4, C), \tag{3.10}$$

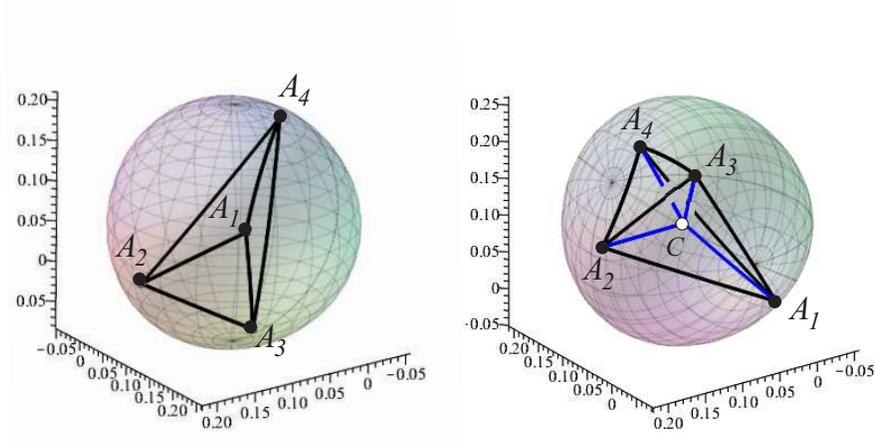


FIGURE 7. Translation tetrahedron with vertices $A_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0)$, $A_2 = (1, \sqrt{3}/8, 1/8, 1/40)$, $A_3 = (1, 1/8, \sqrt{3}/8, -1/40)$, $A_4 = (1, 1/20, 3/20, 1/5)$ and its circumscribed sphere of radius $r \approx 0.14688$ with circumcenter $C = (1, \approx 0.08198, \approx 0.10540, \approx 0.06319)$.

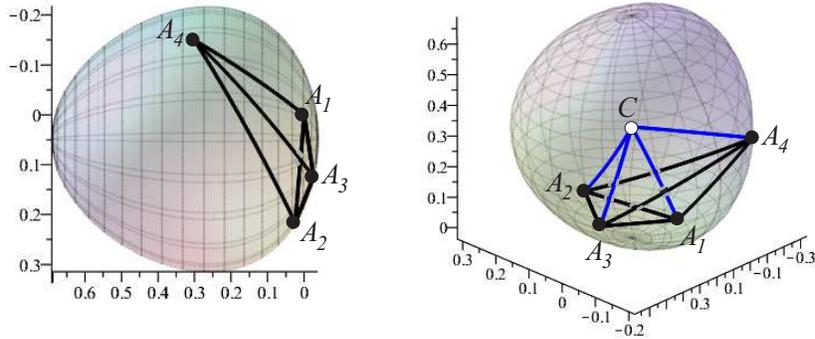


FIGURE 8. Translation tetrahedron with vertices $A_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0)$, $A_2 = (1, \sqrt{3}/8, 1/8, 1/40)$, $A_3 = (1, 1/8, \sqrt{3}/8, -1/40)$, $A_4 = (1, -3/20, -3/20, 3/10)$ and its circumscribed sphere of radius $r \approx 0.36332$ with circumcenter $C = (1, \approx 0.04904, \approx 0.17721, \approx 0.32593)$.

therefore it lies on the translation-like bisector surfaces \mathcal{S}_{A_i, A_j} ($i < j$, $i, j \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$) which equations are determined in Lemma 3.3. The coordinates

x, y, z of the circumcenter of the circumscribed sphere around the tetrahedron $A_1A_2A_3A_4$ are obtained by the system of equation derived from the facts:

$$C \in \mathcal{S}_{A_1A_2}, \mathcal{S}_{A_1A_3}, \mathcal{S}_{A_1A_4}. \quad (3.11)$$

Finally, we get the circumradius r as the translation distance e.g. $r = d^t(A_1, C)$.

We apply the above procedure to two tetrahedra determined their centres and the radii of their circumscribed balls that are described in Fig. 7 and 8. \square

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