

BALL CHARACTERIZATIONS IN SPACES OF CONSTANT CURVATURE

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ABSTRACT. High proved the following theorem. If the intersections of any two congruent copies of a plane convex body are centrally symmetric, then this body is a circle. In our paper we extend the theorem of High to spherical, Euclidean and hyperbolic spaces, under some regularity assumptions. Suppose that in any of these spaces there is a pair of closed convex sets of class C_+^2 with interior points, different from the whole space, and the intersections of any congruent copies of these sets are centrally symmetric (provided they have non-empty interiors). Then our sets are congruent balls. Under the same hypotheses, but if we require only central symmetry of small intersections, then our sets are either congruent balls, or paraballs, or have as connected components of their boundaries congruent hyperspheres (and the converse implication also holds).

Under the same hypotheses, if we require central symmetry of all compact intersections, then either our sets are congruent balls or paraballs, or have as connected components of their boundaries congruent hyperspheres, and either $d \geq 3$, or $d = 2$ and one of the sets is bounded by one hypercycle, or both sets are congruent parallel domains of straight lines, or there are no more compact intersections than those bounded by two finite hypercycle arcs (and the converse implication also holds).

We also prove a dual theorem. If in any of these spaces there is a pair of smooth closed convex sets, such that both of them have supporting spheres at any of their boundary points — for S^d of radius less than $\pi/2$ — and the closed convex hulls of any congruent copies of these sets are centrally symmetric, then our sets are congruent balls.

1. INTRODUCTION

We will investigate closed convex sets with non-empty interior in S^d (d -dimensional sphere), \mathbb{R}^d , H^d (d -dimensional hyperbolic space).

R. High proved the following theorem.

Theorem. (*[H]*) *Let $K \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be a convex body. Then the following statements are equivalent:*

- (1) *All intersections $(\varphi K) \cap (\psi K)$, having interior points, where $\varphi, \psi : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ are congruences, are centrally symmetric.*

1991 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* *Mathematics Subject Classification 2010.* Primary: 52A55; Secondary 52A20.

Key words and phrases. spherical, Euclidean and hyperbolic spaces, characterizations of ball, parasphere and hypersphere, convex bodies, closed convex sets with interior points, directly congruent copies, central symmetry of intersections, central symmetry of closed convex hulls of unions.

*Research (partially) supported by CONACYT, SNI 38848

**Research (partially) supported by Hungarian National Foundation for Scientific Research, grant nos. T046846, T043520, K68398, K81146

(2) *K is a circle.* ■

It seems that his proof gives the analogous statement, when φ, ψ are only allowed to be orientation preserving congruences.

Problem. Describe the pairs of closed convex sets with interior points, in S^d , \mathbb{R}^d and H^d , different from the whole space, whose any congruent copies have a centrally symmetric intersection, provided this intersection has interior points, or have a centrally symmetric closed convex hull of their unions. Evidently, two congruent balls (for S^d of radii at most $\pi/2$), or two parallel slabs in \mathbb{R}^d , have a centrally symmetric intersection, provided this intersection has a non-empty interior, and have a centrally symmetric closed convex hull of their unions.

The authors are indebted to L. Montejano (Mexico City) and G. Weiss (Dresden) for having turned their interest to characterizations of pairs of convex bodies with all translated (for \mathbb{R}^d) or congruent copies having a centrally or axially symmetric intersection or convex hull of the union, respectively, or with other symmetry properties, e.g., having some affine symmetry.

Central symmetry of a set $X \subset S^d$ with respect to a point $O \in S^d$ is equivalent to central symmetry of X with respect to the point $-O$ antipodal to O . However, the two transformations: central symmetry with respect to O , and central symmetry with respect to $-O$, coincide. In all our theorems, for the case of S^d , we will investigate sets $X \subset S^d$ contained in an open hemisphere, say the southern one. Such a set cannot have a center of symmetry on the equator, but it may have one in the open southern or in the open northern hemisphere, and then it has two antipodal centres of symmetry, one in the open southern, and one in the open northern hemisphere. In such case we will use the one in the southern hemisphere.

The aim of our paper will be to give partial answers to these problems. To exclude trivialities, we always suppose that *our sets are different from the whole space*, and also we investigate only such cases, when the *intersection has interior points*. For S^d , \mathbb{R}^d and H^d , where $d \geq 2$, we prove the analogue of the above theorem under some regularity assumptions (C^2 for S^d , C^2 and having an extreme point for \mathbb{R}^d , and C_+^2 for H^d , respectively).

For S^d , \mathbb{R}^d and H^d , under the above mentioned regularity assumptions, we have the following. If *all sufficiently small intersections* of congruent copies of two closed convex sets K and L with interior points, having a non-empty interior, are centrally symmetric, then all connected components of the boundaries of the two sets are congruent spheres, paraspheres or hyperspheres. (“*Sufficiently small*” means here: of sufficiently small diameter.) Under the same regularity assumptions, if *all intersections* of congruent copies of two closed convex sets with interior points,

having a non-empty interior, are centrally symmetric, then they are congruent balls. There is a question “between” the above two questions. Suppose the same regularity assumptions, and also that *all compact intersections* are centrally symmetric. Then there are several possibilities for K and L , and there is a complete description also for this case.

The dual question is the question of centrally symmetric closed convex hull of any congruent copies of K and L . Under the hypotheses that both K and L are smooth and at any of their boundary points have supporting spheres, for S^d of radii less than $\pi/2$, the only case is two congruent balls, for S^d of radii less than $\pi/2$. Observe that for S^d , \mathbb{R}^d and H^d the hypotheses imply that any existing sectional curvature of K and L is positive, positive, or greater than 1, in the three cases, respectively.

Surveys about characterizations of central symmetry, for convex bodies in \mathbb{R}^d , cf. in [BF], §14, pp. 124-127, and, more recently, in [HM], §4.

In later papers we will give sharper theorems on the one hand about \mathbb{R}^d (for $d \geq 2$), and on the other hand about S^2 and H^2 .

In \mathbb{R}^d we will describe all pairs of closed convex sets with interior points, different from \mathbb{R}^d , without any additional hypotheses, whose any congruent copies have a centrally symmetric intersection (provided this intersection has interior points). For $d \geq 2$ these are: (1) two congruent balls, or (2) two (incongruent) parallel slabs. (Observe that in Theorem 2 of this paper the hypothesis about the existence of an extreme point of K or L excludes the case of two parallel slabs.)

For the dual question, we will describe in \mathbb{R}^d all pairs of closed convex sets with interior points, different from \mathbb{R}^d , without any additional hypotheses, whose any congruent copies have a union with a centrally symmetric closed convex hull. For $d \geq 2$ these are: (1) K and L are infinite cylinders over balls of dimensions $2 \leq i, j \leq d$, having equal radii (this includes the case of two congruent balls). (2) one of K and L is an infinite cylinder with dimension of axis $0 \leq i \leq d-1$ and with base compact, and the other one is a slab (this includes the case of two slabs). The methods applied for \mathbb{R}^d are completely different from those in this paper. They use some theorems of V. Soltan in [So05], [So06], and some other considerations, even for the case of intersections.

Further, in S^2 , \mathbb{R}^2 and H^2 we will even describe the pairs of closed convex sets with interior points, different from the entire space, whose any congruent copies have a (1) centrally, or (2) axially symmetric intersection (provided this intersection

has interior points), under the hypothesis that (1) for the case of H^2 , if all connected components of the boundaries both of K and L are straight lines, then their numbers are finite, or (2) for the case of H^2 , the numbers of the connected components both of K and L are finite.

Suppose (1). Then K and L are congruent circles, or, for \mathbb{R}^2 , two (incongruent) parallel strips. (The case of \mathbb{R}^2 here also follows from the case of \mathbb{R}^d above.)

Suppose (2). Then, *for S^2* , K and L are (incongruent) circles. *For \mathbb{R}^2* there are five cases, each satisfying that any of K and L is a circle, a parallel strip or a half-plane. *For H^2* there are a large number of such cases, each satisfying that all connected components of the boundaries both of K and L are cycles or straight lines, their curvatures depending on the component (this being true already if all intersections of a sufficiently small diameter are centrally symmetric, also for S^2 and \mathbb{R}^2 — in some analogy with our Theorem 1). Furthermore, if none of K and L is a circle, then the boundaries of both of them have at most two hypercycle or straight line connected components, and moreover, if either for K or for L there are two such components, then the respective set is a parallel domain of a straight line. Some cases are: (a) two (incongruent) circles, (b) two paracycles, (c) two congruent closed convex sets, each bounded by one hypercycle, (d) two half-planes, (e) two congruent parallel domains of lines. The methods applied for S^2 , \mathbb{R}^2 and H^2 are refined versions of the methods applied in this paper.

Still we remark that for the dual problem we cannot give better results for $d = 2$ than Theorem 4 in this paper for $d \geq 2$.

2. NEW RESULTS

Let $d \geq 2$ be an integer. We investigate the spaces of constant curvature S^d , \mathbb{R}^d and H^d . Actually our proofs use absolute geometry, i.e., are independent of the parallel axiom. In particular, the case of \mathbb{R}^d in our Theorem 1 is not simpler than the general case. Theorem 2 follows from Theorem 1. There the case of H^d requires some additional considerations.

As usual, we write $\text{conv}(\cdot)$, $\text{aff}(\cdot)$, $\text{diam}(\cdot)$, $\text{cl}(\cdot)$, $\text{int}(\cdot)$, $\text{bd}(\cdot)$, and $\text{rel bd}(\cdot)$ for the convex hull, affine hull, diameter, closure, interior, boundary and relative boundary (provided it is understood in which subspace do we consider it) of a set. Further, $\text{dist}(\cdot, \cdot)$ denotes distance.

As general hypotheses in all our statements we use

$$(*) \quad \begin{cases} X \text{ will be } S^d, \mathbb{R}^d \text{ or } H^d, \text{ for } d \geq 2, \text{ and } K, L \subsetneq X \text{ will be closed} \\ \text{convex sets with interior points, and } \varphi, \psi : X \rightarrow X, \text{ sometimes} \\ \text{with indices, will be orientation preserving congruences.} \end{cases}$$

Further, we will need the following weakening of the C^2 property.

$$(A) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Let for each } x \in \text{bd } K, \text{ and each } y \in \text{bd } L, \text{ there exist an } \varepsilon_1(x) > 0, \\ \text{and an } \varepsilon_1(y) > 0, \text{ such that } K \text{ and } L \text{ contain balls of radius } \varepsilon_1(x) \\ \text{and } \varepsilon_1(y), \text{ containing } x \text{ and } y \text{ in their boundaries, respectively.} \end{array} \right.$$

Moreover, we will need the following property, which together with (A) is a weakening of the C_+^2 property.

$$(B) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Let for each } x \in \text{bd } K, \text{ and each } y \in \text{bd } L, \text{ there exist an} \\ \varepsilon_2(x) > 0 \text{ and } \varepsilon_2(y) > 0, \text{ such that the set of points of } K \\ \text{and } L, \text{ lying at a distance at most } \varepsilon_2(x) \text{ and } \varepsilon_2(y) \text{ from } x \\ \text{and from } y, \text{ is contained in a ball } B \text{ (for } X = S^d, \mathbb{R}^d \text{) or} \\ \text{in a convex set } B \text{ bounded by a hypersphere (for } X = H^d \text{),} \\ \text{with } \text{bd } B \text{ having sectional curvatures at least } \varepsilon_2(x) \text{ and} \\ \varepsilon_2(y), \text{ and with } \text{bd } B \text{ containing } x \text{ or } y, \text{ respectively.} \end{array} \right.$$

Clearly (A) implies smoothness and (B) implies strict convexity, respectively. Observe that both in (A) and (B) $\varepsilon_i(x) > 0$ and $\varepsilon_i(y) > 0$ can be decreased, and then (A) and (B) remain valid.

The following Theorem 1 will be the basis of our considerations for the case of intersections. Observe that in Theorem 1, (2), for \mathbb{R}^d and H^d , hyperplanes cannot occur, by the hypothesis about the existence of an extreme point of K or L , and by C_+^2 (or by (B)), respectively. By the same reason, in Theorem 2, for \mathbb{R}^d parallel strips cannot occur.

Theorem 1. *Let X be S^d , \mathbb{R}^d or H^d , and let K, L and φ, ψ be as in (*). Let us assume C^2 for K and L (actually C^2 can be weakened to (A)). For $X = \mathbb{R}^d$ assume additionally that one of K and L has an extreme point. For $X = H^d$ assume C_+^2 for K and L (actually C_+^2 can be weakened to (A) and (B)). Then the following statements are equivalent.*

- (1) *There exists some $\varepsilon = \varepsilon(K, L) > 0$, such that for each φ, ψ , for which $\text{int}((\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)) \neq \emptyset$ and $\text{diam}((\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)) < \varepsilon$, we have that $(\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)$ is centrally symmetric.*

- (2) *The connected components of the boundaries of both K and L are congruent spheres (for $X = S^d$ of radius at most $\pi/2$), or paraspheres, or congruent hyperspheres (for \mathbb{R}^d and H^d degeneration to hyperplanes being not admitted). For the case of congruent spheres or paraspheres we have that either K and L are congruent balls (for $X = S^d$ of radius at most $\pi/2$), or they are paraballs.*

Theorem 2. *Let X be S^d , \mathbb{R}^d or H^d , and let K, L and φ, ψ be as in (*). Let us assume C^2 for K and L (actually C^2 can be weakened to (A)). For $X = \mathbb{R}^d$ assume additionally that one of K and L has an extreme point. For $X = H^d$ assume C_+^2 for K and L (actually C_+^2 can be weakened to (A) and (B)). Then the following statements are equivalent.*

- (1) *For each φ, ψ , for which $\text{int}((\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)) \neq \emptyset$ (here we may suppose additionally that $(\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)$ has at most one infinite point), we have that $(\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)$ is centrally symmetric.*
- (2) *K and L are two congruent balls, and, for $X = S^d$, their common radius is at most $\pi/2$.*

Observe that in Theorem 1, (1) we considered only small intersections with non-empty interiors, in Theorem 2, (1) all intersections with non-empty interiors (or in brackets, additionally having at most one infinite point). There is a third possibility, a condition “between” these two conditions: namely all compact intersections. This will be done in the following theorem.

Theorem 3. *Let X be S^d , \mathbb{R}^d or H^d , and let K, L and φ, ψ be as in (*). Let us assume C^2 for K and L (actually C^2 can be weakened to (A)). For $X = \mathbb{R}^d$ assume additionally that one of K and L has an extreme point. For $X = H^d$ assume C_+^2 for K and L (actually C_+^2 can be weakened to (A) and (B)). Then the following statements are equivalent.*

- (1) *For each φ, ψ , for which $\text{int}((\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)) \neq \emptyset$ and $(\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)$ is compact, we have that $(\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)$ is centrally symmetric.*
- (2) *K and L are either*
 - (a) *two congruent balls, and, for $X = S^d$, their common radius is at most $\pi/2$, or*
 - (b) *two paraballs, or*
 - (c) *the connected components of the boundaries of both K and L are congruent hyperspheres (degeneration to hyperplanes being not admitted), and either*
 - (α) *$d \geq 3$, or*
 - (β) *$d = 2$, and either*

*(β') one of K and L is bounded by one hypercycle, or
 (β'') K and L are congruent parallel domains of straight lines, or
 (β''') there are no more compact intersections $(\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)$ than those
 bounded by two finite hypercycle arcs.*

We observe that given K and L we cannot in general decide whether (β''') holds for them or not. So this is not such an explicit description as the other cases in Theorem 3, (2).

As an example, suppose that both K and L have two connected components of their boundaries, K_1, K_2 , and L_1, L_2 , say. Let K_1, K_2 , and L_1, L_2 have no common infinite points (they have no common finite points). Let the first and last points of K_1 , in the positive sense, be k_{11} and k_{12} , and those of K_2 be k_{21} and k_{22} . Then the straight lines $k_{11}k_{21}$ and $k_{12}k_{22}$ intersect each other at a point $O_K \in H^2$, and these lines make two opposite angles $\alpha_K \in (0, \pi)$, with their respective angular domains containing K_1 and K_2 . (Then $K_1 \cup K_2$ is centrally symmetric with respect to O_K .) In an analogous way we define the angle α_L . Then we claim that

$$(C) \quad \alpha_K + \alpha_L > \pi \implies \neg(\beta''')$$

In fact, we may choose $\varphi O_K = \psi O_L = 0$. Then φ and ψ are determined up to some rotations, which we can choose so that the images by φ and by ψ of the above described, altogether four, *open* angular domains of angles α_K and α_L cover S^1 . Then $(\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)$ is compact and is not bounded by two finite hypercycle arcs. Hence (β''') does not hold, *and (C) is shown*. Maybe in (C) we have actually an equivalence?

Observe that the hypotheses of the following Theorem 4 imply compactness of K and L . Moreover, for S^d , \mathbb{R}^d , or H^d they imply that any existing sectional curvature both of K and of L is greater than 0, 0, or 1, respectively, which for H^d is a serious geometric restriction.

The convex hull of a set $Y \subset H^d$ is defined as for \mathbb{R}^d (or one can use the collinear model). For $Y \subset S^d$, since we will use only sets Y with interior points, we will call Y *convex*, if for any two non-antipodal points of Y the unique smaller great circle arc connecting them belongs to Y . Then for any two antipodal points $\pm x \in Y$ there is a point $y \in Y$ such that $y \neq \pm x$, and then the smaller large circle arcs \widehat{xy} and $\widehat{(-x)y}$ lie in Y . So also in the antipodal case there is at least one half large

circle arc connecting x and $-x$ in Y . The convex hull, or closed convex hull of a set $Y \subset S^d$ is defined using this definition of convexity in S^d . For X being S^d , \mathbb{R}^d or H^d , and $Y \subset X$, we write $\text{conv } Y$ and $\text{cl conv } Y$ for the convex hull, and for the closed convex hull of Y , respectively.

We say that a set Y in S^d , \mathbb{R}^d or H^d has at its boundary point x a supporting sphere if there exists a ball containing Y , for S^d of radius at most $\pi/2$, such that x belongs to the boundary of this ball, which boundary is called the supporting sphere.

Theorem 4. *Let X be S^d , \mathbb{R}^d or H^d , and let K , L and φ, ψ be as in (*). Let K and L be smooth, and let both K and L have supporting spheres at any of their boundary points, for S^d of radius less than $\pi/2$. Then the following two statements are equivalent:*

- (1) *For each φ, ψ , we have that $\text{cl conv}((\varphi K) \cup (\psi L))$ (where for S^d we may additionally suppose that $\text{diam}[\text{cl conv}((\varphi K) \cup (\psi L))]$ is smaller than π , but is arbitrarily close to π , and for \mathbb{R}^d and H^d that this diameter is arbitrarily large), is centrally symmetric.*
- (2) *K and L are two congruent balls (for the case of S^d of radius less than $\pi/2$).*

Observe that in the case of intersections, we had three different equivalent statements for small, for compact, and for all intersections (namely Theorem 1, (2), Theorem 3, (2) and Theorem 2 (2)), while for the case of closed convex hull of the union, large convex hulls, or all convex hulls give the same result.

Remark. Possibly Theorems 1 and 2 hold for S^d without any regularity hypotheses, and for H^d only assuming strict convexity (a weakening of (B)). Without supposing strict convexity Theorem 1 does not hold even for $K, L \subset H^d$ having analytic boundaries. Namely, let $1 \leq d_1, d_2$ be integers with $d_1 + d_2 < d$. Let $K_0 \subset H^{d_1}$ and $L_0 \subset H^{d_2}$ be any closed convex sets with nonempty interiors; their boundaries may be supposed to be analytic. Let $\pi_i : H^d \rightarrow H^{d_i}$ be the orthogonal projection of H^d to H^{d_i} (H^{d_i} considered as a subspace of H^d). Then the closed convex sets with nonempty interiors $K := \pi_1^{-1}(K_0)$ and $L := \pi_2^{-1}(L_0)$ are unions of some point inverses under the maps π_i , which point inverses are copies of H^{d-d_1} and H^{d-d_2} . Then either $(\varphi K) \cap (\psi L) = \emptyset$, or the images by φ and ψ of two such point inverses, which images are copies of H^{d-d_1} and H^{d-d_2} , intersect. In the second case by $(d - d_1) + (d - d_2) > d$ these images have a straight line in common. So (1) of Theorem 1 is satisfied vacuously. (Even we could have said “compact

intersections” or “line-free intersections”, i.e., ones not containing straight lines.) We do not know a similar example when the dimensions of open portions of H^{e_1} in $\text{bd } K$ and of H^{e_2} in $\text{bd } L$ satisfy $e_1 + e_2 \leq d$. (Strict convexity of K and L means $e_1 = e_2 = 0$. This is related to i -extreme or i -exposed points of closed convex sets in \mathbb{R}^d , for $0 \leq i \leq d - 1$, cf. [Sch], Ch. 2.1.) As already mentioned at the end of §1, for \mathbb{R}^d where $d \geq 2$, for Theorem 2 the only additional example is two parallel slabs.

Possibly for S^d and H^d Theorem 4 holds without its hypotheses about smoothness and supporting spheres. (For \mathbb{R}^d the solution is announced in §1.)

In the proofs of our Theorems we will use some ideas of [H].

3. PRELIMINARIES

In S^d , when saying *ball* or *sphere*, we always mean one with radius at most $\pi/2$ (thus the ball is convex). For S^d , \mathbb{R}^d and H^d we denote by $B(x, r)$ the *closed ball of centre x and radius r* . For points x, y in S^d, \mathbb{R}^d and H^d , we write $[x, y]$, (x, y) or line xy for the *closed or open segment with end-points x, y , or the line passing through the points x, y* , respectively (these will not be used for x, y antipodal in S^d , moreover line xy will not be used for $x = y$) and $|xy|$ for the *distance of x and y* . (For $x = y$ we have $(x, y) = \emptyset$.) The coordinate planes in \mathbb{R}^d will be called $\xi_1 \xi_2$ -*coordinate plane*, etc.

A closed convex set K in $X = S^d, \mathbb{R}^d, H^d$ with non-empty interior is *strictly convex* if its boundary does not contain a non-trivial segment. A boundary point x of this set K is an *extreme point of K* if it is not in the relative interior of a segment contained in $\text{bd } K$. A boundary point x of this set K is an *exposed point of K* if the intersection of K and some supporting hyperplane of K is the one-point set $\{x\}$.

For hyperbolic plane geometry we refer to [Ba], [Bo], [L], [P], for geometry of hyperbolic space we refer to [AVS], [C], and for elementary differential geometry we refer to [St].

The space H^d has two usual models, in the interior of the unit ball in \mathbb{R}^d , namely the collinear (Caley-Klein) model and the conformal (Poincaré) model. In analogy, we will speak about collinear and conformal models of S^d in \mathbb{R}^d , meaning the ones obtained by central projection (from the centre), or by stereographic projection (from the north pole) to the tangent hyperplane of S^d , at the south pole, in \mathbb{R}^{d+1} (this being identified with \mathbb{R}^d). These exist of course only on the open southern half-sphere, or on S^d minus the north pole, respectively. Their images are \mathbb{R}^d .

A *paraball in H^d* is a closed convex set bounded by a parasphere.

The *base hyperplane of a hypersphere in H^d* is the hyperplane, for which the *hypersphere is a (signed!) distance surface*. It can be given also as the unique hyperplane, whose infinite points coincide with those of the hypersphere.

In the proofs of our theorems by the *boundary components of a set* we will mean the connected components of the boundary of that set.

We shortly recall some two-dimensional concepts to be used later. In S^2 , H^2 there are the following (complete, connected, twice differentiable) curves of constant curvature (in S^2 meaning geodesic curvature). In S^2 these are the circles, of radii $r \in (0, \pi/2]$, with (geodesic) curvature $\cot r \in [0, \infty)$. In H^2 , these are circles of radii $r \in (0, \infty)$, with curvature $\coth r \in (1, \infty)$, paracycles, with curvature 1, and *hypercycles*, i.e., *distance lines*, with (signed!) distance $l > 0$ from their *base lines* (i.e., the straight lines that connect their points at infinity), with curvature $\tanh l \in (0, 1)$, and straight lines, with curvature 0. Either in S^2 or in H^2 (and also in \mathbb{R}^2 , where we have circles and straight lines), each sort of the above curves have different curvatures, and for one sort, with different r or l , they also have different curvatures. The common name of these curves is, except for straight lines in \mathbb{R}^2 and H^2 , *cycles*. In S^2 also a great circle is called a *cycle*, but when speaking about straight lines, for S^2 this will mean great circles. An elementary method for the calculation of these curvatures for H^2 cf. in [V].

4. PROOFS OF OUR THEOREMS

The proof of Theorem 1 will be broken up to several lemmas.

In our proofs there will be chosen several times *sufficiently small numbers* $\varepsilon_i > 0$. For one ε_i there may be several upper bounds. Whenever there are several ε_i 's, we always will tell which ε_i is sufficiently small, for which given ε_j .

Lemma 1.1. *Let $X = H^d$. Let $K \subsetneq H^d$ be a closed convex set with non-empty interior, such that the connected components K_i of $\text{bd } K$ are congruent hyperspheres, with common distance $\lambda > 0$ from their base hyperplanes K_{0i} . Then the hyperplanes K_{0i} bound a non-empty closed convex set K_0 (possibly with empty interior, and on the other closed side of each K_{0i} as K_i), and K equals the parallel domain of K_0 for distance λ .*

Proof. It will be convenient to use the collinear model. Then the existence, non-emptiness, closedness and convexity of K_0 are evident.

The parallel domain of K_0 for distance λ contains the parallel domain of any K_{0i} for distance λ . Consider the parallel domain of K_0 for distance λ , which is *closed and convex*. (This follows from the inequality valid for any *Lambert quadrangle*, i.e., one which has three right angles: if $ABCD$ has right angles at A, B, C , then $|AB| < |CD|$, cf. [C], or [AVS], p. 68, 3.4.) Thus the parallel domain of K_0 for distance λ contains all the hyperspheres K_i , hence also their closed convex hull K .

Conversely, also K contains the parallel domain of K_0 for distance λ . Namely, on the one hand $K_0 \subset K$, hence $z \in K_0 \implies z \in K$. On the other hand, let $z \notin K_0$; then z is separated from K_0 by some hyperplane $K_{0i(z)}$. Let $\text{dist}(z, K_0) \leq \lambda$. Clearly $\text{dist}(z, K_0)$ is attained for some point $x \in K_{0i(z)}$ (and x is the orthogonal projection of z to $K_{0i(z)}$). Therefore $\text{dist}(z, K_{0i(z)}) = \text{dist}(z, K_0) \leq \lambda$, and then z (lying outside of the “facet” $K_{0i(z)}$ of K_0) lies between $K_{0i(z)}$ and $K_{i(z)}$, hence $z \in K$. ■

In the next Lemma 1.2 we use the notations $K, K_i, \lambda, K_{0i}, K_0$ from Lemma 1.1, and for L another set satisfying the same properties as K in Lemma 1.1, we use the analogous notations $L_i, \lambda, L_{0i}, L_0$, as in Lemma 1.1 for K . (The value of $\lambda > 0$ is the same for K and L .)

Lemma 1.2. *Let $X = H^d$ and let $K, K_i, \lambda, K_{0i}, K_0$ and $L, L_i, \lambda, L_{0i}, L_0$ be as written just before this lemma. Let φ and ψ be orientation preserving congruences of H^d to itself, such that the following hold.*

(1) *The hyperplanes φK_{01} and ψL_{01} either have no common finite or infinite point, or have one common infinite point but no other common finite or infinite point.*

(2) *The sets $\text{int}(\varphi K_0)$ and $\text{int}(\psi L_0)$ lie on the opposite closed sides of φK_{01} or ψL_{01} , as ψL_{01} or φK_{01} , respectively. If one or both of these sets is/are empty, this requirement is considered as automatically satisfied for the empty one/s of these sets.*

(3) *Let φK_1 and ψL_1 denote that connected component of $\text{bd}(\varphi K)$ or $\text{bd}(\psi L)$, whose base hyperplane is φK_{01} or ψL_{01} . If there are two such connected components of $\text{bd}(\varphi K)$ or $\text{bd}(\psi L)$, then we mean that one which lies on the same side of φK_{01} or ψL_{01} , as ψL_{01} or φK_{01} , respectively.*

Then, letting φK_1^ and ψL_1^* be the two closed convex sets bounded by the hyperspheres φK_1 and ψL_1 , we have*

$$(\varphi K) \cap (\psi L) = (\varphi K_1^*) \cap (\psi L_1^*).$$

Proof. Observe that $\varphi K \subset \varphi K_1^*$ and $\psi L \subset \psi L_1^*$, hence

$$(1.2.1) \quad (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L) \subset (\varphi K_1^*) \cap (\psi L_1^*).$$

For the converse inclusion it suffices to prove

$$(1.2.2) \quad M := (\varphi K_1^*) \cap (\psi L_1^*) \subset \varphi K.$$

Namely, in the analogous way we prove $M \subset \psi L$, and then these two inclusions together will prove

$$(1.2.3) \quad M \subset (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L).$$

Now we show (1.2.2). The hyperplane φK_{01} cuts H^d into two closed halfspaces $\varphi H'$ and $\varphi H''$. One of them, say, $\varphi H'$ contains ψL_{01} in its interior. Then we have two cases: a point $z \in M$ belongs either to $\varphi H'$ or to $\varphi H''$. These cases which will be settled separately.

Let

$$(1.2.4) \quad z \in M \cap (\varphi H').$$

Then $z \in M \subset \varphi K_1^*$, hence $z \in M \cap (\varphi H') \subset (\varphi K_1^*) \cap (\varphi H') \subset \varphi K$. Thus

$$(1.2.5) \quad z \in \varphi K.$$

Now let

$$(1.2.6) \quad z \in M \cap (\varphi H'').$$

Then by $z \in \varphi H''$ we have that z lies outside of ψL_{01} , with respect to ψL_0 (i.e., on the side where φK_0 lies). That is,

$$(1.2.7) \quad z (\in M \subset \psi L_1^*) \text{ lies between } \psi L_{01} \text{ and } \psi L_1, \text{ hence } z \in \psi L.$$

Then Lemma 1.1 (applied to ψL) implies that

$$(1.2.8) \quad \text{dist}(z, \psi L_0) \leq \lambda.$$

Clearly $\text{dist}(z, \psi L_0)$ is attained for some point $\psi y \in \psi L_{01}$ (and ψy is the orthogonal projection of z to ψL_{01}). Then $z \in \varphi H''$ (cf. (1.2.6)) and $\psi y \in \psi L_{01} \subset \varphi H'$ imply that $[z, \psi y]$ intersects φK_{01} at some point $\varphi x \in \varphi K_{01}$. Then, also using (1.2.8),

$$(1.2.9) \quad \text{dist}(z, \varphi K_{01}) \leq |z(\varphi x)| \leq |z(\psi y)| = \text{dist}(z, \psi L_0) \leq \lambda.$$

That is, z lies in the parallel domain of φK_{01} for distance λ , and thus also in the parallel domain of φK_0 for distance λ , which equals φK by Lemma 1.1. Thus again

$$(1.2.10) \quad z \in \varphi K,$$

ending the proof of the lemma. ■

Now we are ready to prove

Lemma 1.3. (2) of Theorem 1 implies (1) of Theorem 1.

Proof. For notational convenience we suppose both φ and ψ to be the identity congruence.

Any intersection (not only a small one) of two congruent balls, with non-empty interior, is centrally symmetric, with centre of symmetry the midpoint of the segment joining their centres.

Any compact intersection (not only a small one) of two paraballs K and L , with non-empty interior, is centrally symmetric. In fact, the infinite points of the two paraballs, say, k and l , are different, since else the intersection would not be compact. We consider the straight line kl . Let the other points of $\text{bd } K$ and $\text{bd } L$ on kl be k' and l' . We may suppose that $k' \neq l'$ and that the order of the points on kl is k, l', k', k (else $K \cap L$ would have an empty interior). Then the symmetry with respect to the midpoint of the segment $k'l'$ interchanges K and L , hence this midpoint is a centre of symmetry of $K \cap L$.

There remain the cases when the connected components of the boundaries both of K and L are congruent hyperspheres, whose numbers are at least 1, and at most countably infinite.

For the case when the boundary components both of K and L are congruent hyperspheres, these hyperspheres are distance surfaces for some distance $\lambda > 0$. Replacing these hyperspheres by their base hyperplanes, we obtain closed convex sets K_0 and L_0 (possibly one hyperplane, which has no interior points, but this makes no difference). Then by Lemma 1.1 the parallel domain of K_0 and of L_0 , at distance λ , equals K and L , respectively.

Now we show that two different hypersphere boundary components of K have a distance at least 2λ . In fact, if x, y belong to two different boundary components K_i, K_j of K , then the segment $[x, y]$ intersects the respective base hyperplanes K_{0i}, K_{0j} in points x_1, y_1 , with order x, x_1, y_1, y on $[x, y]$. Then $|xy| \geq |xx_1| + |y_1y| \geq 2\lambda$.

Now suppose that $\text{diam}(K \cap L) < 2l$. Observe that $\text{bd}(K \cap L) \subset (\text{bd } K) \cup (\text{bd } L)$. Thus $K \cap L$ cannot contain points from different boundary components of K , or of L . Therefore $K \cap L$ contains points of one boundary component K_i of K and of one boundary component L_j of L . The hyperspheres K_i and L_j bound (uniquely determined) closed convex sets with interior points, say K_i^* and L_j^* , containing K and L . Then, by Lemma 1.2, $K \cap L = K_i^* \cap L_j^*$.

That is, we have a compact intersection (with non-empty interior) of two convex sets K_i^* and L_j^* , bounded by congruent hyperspheres K_i and L_j . Then the sets of infinite points of K_i and L_j are disjoint.

Considering the collinear model, this implies that the base hyperplanes K_{0i} and L_{0j} have no finite or infinite points in common. Let us consider the segment realizing the distance of these hyperplanes. Then the symmetry with respect to its midpoint interchanges K_i^* and L_j^* , hence this midpoint is a centre of symmetry of $K_i^* \cap L_j^* = K \cap L$. ■

Now we turn to the proof of the implication (1) \Rightarrow (2) in Theorem 1.

We begin with a simple lemma. Observe that by (A) both K and L are smooth.

Lemma 1.4. *Let $K \subsetneq S^d$ be a smooth convex body. Then, unless K is a half-sphere, K has an exposed point.*

Proof. We consider two cases:

- (1): either $\text{diam } K < \pi$, or
- (2): $\text{diam } K = \pi$.

In case (1) here the cone $C \subset \mathbb{R}^{d+1}$ with base K and vertex 0 is a convex body, and the relative interiors of its generatrices contain no extreme points of C . However, 0 is an extreme point of C , hence it is a limit of exposed points c_i of C , cf. [Sch], Theorem 1.4.7, first statement (Straszewicz's theorem). These exposed points are in particular extreme, hence $0 = \lim c_i$ implies that for sufficiently large i we have $0 = c_i$, hence 0 is an exposed point of C . Therefore K is contained in an open half-sphere. Let us suppose that this half-sphere is the southern half-sphere. Then the collinear model is defined in a neighbourhood of K , and the image pK of K in it is a compact convex set in the model \mathbb{R}^d (p maps the open southern half-sphere to \mathbb{R}^d , which is identified with the tangent hyperplane of S^d at the south pole). Such a set pK has an exposed point z ([Sch], above cited, second statement), thus for some hyperplane $H \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ we have $H \cap (pK) = \{z\}$. Then $H' := \text{cl}((p^{-1}H) \cup (-p^{-1}H))$ is a hyperplane (large S^{d-1}) in S^d such that $H' \cap K = \{p^{-1}z\}$. Then $p^{-1}z$ is an exposed point of K .

In case (2) here K contains two antipodal points of S^d , and we may suppose that these are $e_{d+1} = (0, \dots, 0, 1)$ and $-e_{d+1}$. Since K is smooth at e_{d+1} , therefore we may suppose that it has at e_{d+1} as tangent hyperplane (in S^d) $\{(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_d, \xi_{d+1}) \in S^d \mid \xi_1 = 0\}$, and K lies on the side $\{(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_d, \xi_{d+1}) \in S^d \mid \xi_1 \geq 0\}$ of this hyperplane. For $k \in K \setminus \{e_{d+1}, -e_{d+1}\}$ both shorter arcs $\widehat{e_{d+1}k}$ and $\widehat{(-e_{d+1})k}$ lie in K . Therefore K consists of entire half-meridians, connecting e_{d+1} and $-e_{d+1}$. By the hypothesis about the tangent hyperplane of K at e_{d+1} , each half-meridian, whose relative interior lies in the open half-sphere given by $\xi_1 > 0$, lies entirely in K . Therefore K contains the closed half-sphere given by $\xi_1 \geq 0$. By hypothesis we have $K \subsetneq S^d$, therefore K is a half-sphere. ■

Lemma 1.5. *Suppose the hypotheses of Theorem 1, and suppose (1) of Theorem 1. Then the following hold.*

(1) *For any $x \in \text{bd } K$ and any $y \in \text{bd } L$ all sectional curvatures exist, and are equal to the same non-negative constant, and in case of $X = \mathbb{R}^d$ and $X = H^d$, to the same positive constant.*

(2) *For any $x \in \text{bd } K$ and any $y \in \text{bd } L$ there exists an $\varepsilon > 0$, such that $B(\varphi x, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd } (\varphi K))$ and $B(\psi y, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd } (\psi L))$ are rotationally symmetric with respect to the normal of $\text{bd } (\varphi K)$ at φx , and with respect to the normal of $\text{bd } (\psi L)$ at ψy , respectively.*

Proof. 1. For S^d by Lemma 1.4 either both K and L are halfspheres, when the statement of this lemma is satisfied with sectional curvatures 0 — which case we may further disregard — or, e.g., K has an exposed point x — which we may suppose.

For \mathbb{R}^d , by hypothesis, e.g., K has an extreme point x . Then x is an extreme point of $K \cap B(x, 1)$ as well, hence it is a limit of exposed points x_i of $K \cap B(x, 1)$, cf. [Sch], above cited). For $|xx_i| < 1$ we have that x_i is an exposed point of K as well. In fact, for, say, $x_i = 0$ and $K \cap B(x, 1)$ lying strictly above, say, the $\xi_1 \dots \xi_{d-1}$ -coordinate plane, except for x_i , also K lies strictly above the $\xi_1 \dots \xi_{d-1}$ -coordinate plane, except for x_i . Namely else by convexity of K there would be points of $K \cap B(x, 1)$ in any neighbourhood of x_i below or on the $\xi_1 \dots \xi_{d-1}$ -coordinate plane and different from x_i .

For H^d by C_+^2 (or by hypothesis (B)) all boundary points of K and L are exposed.

Thus in S^d , \mathbb{R}^d and H^d , we have that, e.g.,

$$(1.5.1) \quad K \text{ has an exposed point } x (\in \text{bd } K).$$

2. Let

$$(1.5.2) \quad \begin{cases} n \text{ and } m \text{ denote the outer unit normals of } K \\ \text{and } L, \text{ at } x \in \text{bd } K \text{ and } y \in \text{bd } L, \text{ respectively,} \end{cases}$$

where

$$(1.5.3) \quad y \in \text{bd } L \text{ is arbitrary.}$$

(Recall that we have C^2 , or the weaker (A), which still implies smoothness.)

$$(1.5.4) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Let us choose a point, say, origin } O \in X, \text{ and let } e_0, f_0 \text{ be} \\ \text{opposite unit vectors in the tangent space of } X \text{ at } O. \text{ Let us} \\ \text{choose orientation preserving congruences } \varphi_0, \psi_0 \text{ of } X, \text{ such} \\ \text{that } \varphi_0 x = \psi_0 y = O, \text{ and the images (in the tangent bundles)} \\ \text{of } n \text{ or } m \text{ (by the maps induced by } \varphi_0 \text{ or } \psi_0 \text{ in the tangent} \\ \text{bundles) should be } e_0 \text{ or } f_0, \text{ respectively.} \end{array} \right.$$

Then $(\varphi_0 K) \cap (\psi_0 L) \supset \{O\}$.

$$(1.5.5) \quad \text{Let } g \text{ be the geodesic from } O \text{ in the direction of } e_0 \text{ (equivalently, of } f_0).$$

$$(1.5.6) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Let us move } \varphi_0 K \text{ and } \psi_0 L \text{ toward each other, so that their} \\ \text{points originally coinciding with } O \text{ should move on the} \\ \text{straight line } g, \text{ to the respective new positions } O_{\varphi K} \text{ and } O_{\psi L}, \\ \text{while we allow any rotations of them, independently of each} \\ \text{other, about the axis } g. \text{ We denote these new images by } \varphi K \\ \text{and } \psi L, \text{ and we denote the images of } n \text{ or } m \text{ (by the maps} \\ \text{induced by } \varphi \text{ or } \psi \text{ in the tangent bundles) by } e \text{ or } f, \\ \text{respectively, which are the outer unit normals of } \varphi K \text{ and} \\ \psi L, \text{ at } \varphi x \in \text{bd}(\varphi K) \text{ and } \psi y \in \text{bd}(\psi L), \text{ respectively. Then } g \\ \text{coincides with the line } O_{\varphi K} O_{\psi L}, \text{ and } O_{\varphi K} = \varphi x \text{ and } O_{\psi L} = \psi y. \end{array} \right.$$

Let the amount of the moving of the points originally coinciding with O , both for $\varphi_0 K$ and $\psi_0 L$, be a common small distance

$$(1.5.7) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |OO_{\varphi K}| = |OO_{\psi L}| = \varepsilon_1 \in (0, \min\{\varepsilon_1(x), \varepsilon_1(y)\}/2), \\ \text{consequently } O \text{ is the midpoint of } [O_{\varphi K}, O_{\psi L}]. \end{array} \right.$$

Then by (A) $O_{\varphi K}$ and $O_{\psi L}$ lie in the balls of radii $\varepsilon_1(x)$ and $\varepsilon_1(y)$ from (A), hence by (A) and (1.5.7)

$$(1.5.8) \quad B(O_{\varphi K}, \varepsilon_1) = B(\varphi x, \varepsilon_1) \subset \psi L \text{ and } B(O_{\psi L}, \varepsilon_1) = B(\psi y, \varepsilon_1) \subset \varphi K.$$

Then

$$(1.5.9) \quad C := (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)$$

has a non-empty interior, and, by exposedness of x in K and convexity of K and L , has an arbitrarily small diameter, *for $\varepsilon_1 > 0$ sufficiently small*. Whenever its diameter is less than $\varepsilon = \varepsilon(K, L) > 0$, then it has a *centre of symmetry*, c , say.

Moreover, by (1.5.1), (1.5.3) and (1.5.5),

$$(1.5.10) \quad O_{\varphi K} = \varphi x \in \text{bd}(\varphi K) \text{ and } O_{\psi L} = \psi y \in \text{bd}(\psi L).$$

By (1.5.8) and (1.5.10) we have

$$(1.5.11) \quad O_{\varphi K} \in \text{bd}((\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)) = \text{bd} C \text{ and } O_{\psi L} \in \text{bd}((\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)) = \text{bd} C.$$

* * *

We break up the further proof of Lemma 1.5 to several parts, namely, Lemma 1.6 and Corollary 1.7, after proving which we immediately return to the proof of Lemma 5, and finish it.

Lemma 1.6. *Under the hypotheses of Lemma 1.5, and with the notations from the proof of Lemma 1.5 above, we have the following. Either*

(1) $X = S^d$, and both K and L are half-spheres, when the statement of Lemma 1.5 is satisfied with sectional curvatures 0, or

(2) for $\varepsilon_1 > 0$ sufficiently small, the points $O \in X$, i.e., the origin in X , and the centre of symmetry c of $C := (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)$ coincide. (For S^d we mean one of the two antipodal centres of symmetry.)

Proof. First observe that, for $\varepsilon_1 > 0$ sufficiently small, we have by hypothesis C^2 (or its weakening (A)) of the theorem that

$$(1.6.1) \quad B(O, \varepsilon_1) \subset C = (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L).$$

We are going to show that $B(O, \varepsilon_1)$ is the unique ball of maximal radius, contained in C .

We distinguish three cases: $X = S^d$, $X = \mathbb{R}^d$ and $X = H^d$.

1. First we deal with the case of S^d .

By Lemma 1.4 either

(1) both K and L are halfspheres, when (1) of this Lemma is satisfied, or,

(2) e.g., K has an exposed point x .

Further in this proof we deal with this case (2), and we are going to prove (2) of this lemma in this case (2), for each of S^d (in **1**), \mathbb{R}^d (in **2**) and H^d (in **3**).

Let $\varphi K'$ or $\psi L'$ denote the half- S^d containing φK or ψL , and containing $O_{\varphi K} = \varphi x$ or $O_{\psi L} = \psi y$ in its boundary, and thus being there tangent to $\text{bd}(\varphi K)$, or to $\text{bd}(\psi L)$, respectively. By $\varphi K \subset \varphi K'$ and $\psi L \subset \psi L'$, we have also

$$(1.6.2) \quad C = (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L) \subset (\varphi K') \cap (\psi L').$$

We are going to show that

$$(1.6.3) \quad \begin{cases} (\varphi K') \cap (\psi L') \text{ contains a unique ball} \\ \text{of maximal radius, namely } B(O, \varepsilon_1). \end{cases}$$

In fact, we may suppose that $(\text{bd}(\varphi K')) \cap (\text{bd}(\psi L'))$ (a large S^{d-2}) lies in the $\xi_3 \dots \xi_{d+1}$ -coordinate plane. Then any point in $(\varphi K') \cap (\psi L')$ has the same Euclidean distances to $\text{bd}(\varphi K')$ and to $\text{bd}(\psi L')$ as its orthogonal projection to the $\xi_1 \xi_2$ -coordinate plane has to the orthogonal projections of $\text{bd}(\varphi K')$ and of $\text{bd}(\psi L')$ to the $\xi_1 \xi_2$ -coordinate plane. These last projections are two lines containing the origin and enclosing an angle $2\varepsilon_1$, in the $\xi_1 \xi_2$ -coordinate plane. By elementary geometry, in the sector of the unit circle bounded by these two lines, which is the orthogonal projection of $(\varphi K') \cap (\psi L')$ to the $\xi_1 \xi_2$ -coordinate plane, the maximum of the distances to these two lines is maximal exactly for the point O^* of this sector which is the intersection of S^1 ($= S^d \cap [\xi_1 \xi_2\text{-coordinate plane}]$) and the (inner) angular bisector of this sector of circle. However, O^* has exactly one preimage on S^d , for the above mentioned projection, namely O . This proves (1.6.3).

By (1.6.1), (1.6.2) and (1.6.3) we have

$$(1.6.4) \quad \begin{cases} C = (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L) \text{ contains a unique ball} \\ \text{of maximal radius, namely } B(O, \varepsilon_1). \end{cases}$$

Thus the centre of symmetry c of C must coincide with O (or possibly with $-O$, but also in that case one of the centres of symmetry is O), proving that unless we have (1) of Lemma 1.6, we have (2) of Lemma 1.6, for $X = S^d$.

2. Now we turn to the case of \mathbb{R}^d . We write

$$(1.6.5) \quad O = (0, \dots, 0, 0), \quad O_{\varphi K} = (0, \dots, 0, -\varepsilon_1) \text{ and } O_{\psi L} = (0, \dots, 0, \varepsilon_1).$$

We recall from (1.5.6) that $O_{\varphi K}$ and $O_{\psi L}$ span the line g from there, thus the opposite unit vectors e and f from there are parallel to the ξ_d -axis. Then $e = (0, \dots, 0, -1)$ and $f = (0, \dots, 0, 1)$. Then e and f (being images of the unit outer normals n of K at x and m of L at y) are the unit outer normals of φK at φx and of ψL at ψy . (Since we deal with \mathbb{R}^d , the tangent spaces are obtained by translation from each other, so we need not care about the difference of φ_0 and φ , and similarly for ψ_0 and ψ .) Thus the tangent hyperplanes of φK at φx and of ψL at ψy (which exist by (A)) are parallel to the $\xi_1 \dots \xi_{d-1}$ -coordinate hyperplane.

Moreover, the tangent hyperplane of φK at $\varphi x = O_{\varphi K}$ is given by $\xi_d = -\varepsilon_1$ and φK lies (non-strictly) above this hyperplane. Similarly, the tangent hyperplane of ψL at $\psi y = O_{\psi L}$ is given by $\xi_d = \varepsilon_1$ and ψL lies (non-strictly) below this hyperplane. Therefore

$$(1.6.6) \quad C = (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L) \text{ lies in the parallel slab given by } -\varepsilon_1 \leq \xi_d \leq \varepsilon_1.$$

Hence any closed ball contained in C is contained in the parallel slab from (1.6.6), hence has a radius at most ε_1 . Moreover, it has radius equal to ε_1 only if it touches both boundary hyperplanes of this parallel slab.

Even, by exposedness of $\varphi x = O_{\varphi K}$ in φK (cf. (1.5.1)), for some support hyperplane of φK at $\varphi x = O_{\varphi K}$ — which is unique by (A), and hence is given by $\xi_d = -\varepsilon_1$ — we have that $(\varphi K) \setminus \{\varphi x\}$ lies strictly inside of this support hyperplane, i.e.,

$$(1.6.7) \quad \varphi K \subset \{(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_d) \in \mathbb{R}^d \mid \xi_d > -\varepsilon_1\} \cup \{O_{\varphi K}\}.$$

Hence if some closed ball of radius ε_1 is contained in $C = (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)$, then it touches the hyperplane $\xi_d = -\varepsilon_1$. Also, this ball of radius ε_1 lies in φK , hence the only point at which it can touch the hyperplane $\xi_d = -\varepsilon_1$, is $O_{\varphi K} = (0, \dots, 0, -\varepsilon_1)$. Thus this ball is identical to $B(O, \varepsilon_1)$. Thus also for \mathbb{R}^d we have

$$(1.6.8) \quad \begin{cases} C = (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L) \text{ contains a unique ball} \\ \text{of maximal radius, namely } B(O, \varepsilon_1) \end{cases}$$

(like we had for S^d in (1.6.4)).

Thus the centre of symmetry c of C must coincide with O , proving (2) of Lemma 1.6 for $X = \mathbb{R}^d$.

3. Now we turn to the case of H^d . Then, by hypothesis C_+^2 (or its weakening (B)) of the theorem, we have that for $\varepsilon_2 \in (0, \min\{\varepsilon_2(x), \varepsilon_2(y)\})$, for a closed ε_2 -neighbourhood $B(\varphi x, \varepsilon_2) \subset H^d$ of φx and $B(\psi y, \varepsilon_2) \subset H^d$ of ψy there holds

$$(1.6.9) \quad (\varphi K) \cap B(\varphi x, \varepsilon_2) \subset \varphi K'' \text{ and } (\psi L) \cap B(\psi y, \varepsilon_2) \subset \psi L'',$$

where $\varphi K''$ and $\psi L''$ are closed convex sets bounded by some hyperspheres of sectional curvatures at least $\varepsilon_2(x)$ and $\varepsilon_2(y)$, respectively, with

$$(1.6.10) \quad \varphi x \in \text{bd}(\varphi K'') \text{ and } \psi y \in \text{bd}(\psi L'').$$

Since in (B) $\varepsilon_2(x) > 0$ and $\varepsilon_2(y) > 0$ can be decreased, preserving validity of (B), therefore for our fixed $\varphi x \in \text{bd}(\varphi K)$ and fixed $\psi y \in \text{bd}(\psi L)$ we may assume without loss of generality that

$$(1.6.11) \quad \begin{cases} \varphi K'' \text{ and } \psi L'' \text{ are distance surfaces with equal distances} \\ \varepsilon'(x) = \varepsilon'(y) \in (0, \varepsilon_2) \text{ from their base hyperplanes.} \end{cases}$$

(Further, recall from §2 that the sectional curvatures of $\varphi K''$ and $\psi L''$ and the distance for which they are distance surfaces are asymptotically equal. The sectional curvatures are $\tanh \varepsilon'(x) = \tanh \varepsilon'(y)$. In §2 this is stated only for $d = 2$, but $\varphi K''$ and $\psi L''$ are rotationally symmetric so all sectional curvatures are equal to that in the two-dimensional case.)

By positivity of the sectional curvatures of these hyperspheres we have exposedness of $\varphi x \in \text{bd}(\varphi K)$ for φK and $\psi y \in \text{bd}(\psi L)$ for ψL .

Moreover, by (1.6.10) and (1.6.11) there hold

$$(1.6.12) \quad \varphi x \in \text{bd}(\varphi K'') \subset \varphi K'' \text{ and } \psi y \in \text{bd}(\psi L'') \subset \psi L''$$

and

$$(1.6.13) \quad \begin{cases} \text{bd}(\varphi K'') \text{ and } \text{bd}(\psi L'') \text{ have equal positive sectional} \\ \text{curvatures at } \varphi x \text{ and } \psi y, \text{ which are less than } \tanh \varepsilon_2 < \varepsilon_2. \end{cases}$$

Further, $\varphi K''$ and $\psi L''$ contain $\varphi x = O_{\varphi K}$ and $\psi y = O_{\psi L}$, and are there tangent to $\text{bd}(\varphi K)$, and to $\text{bd}(\psi L)$, respectively. Then necessarily $\varphi K''$ and $\psi L''$ have there their convex sides towards $\text{int}(\varphi K)$, or $\text{int}(\psi L)$, respectively.

By (1.6.9) and (1.5.6) we have

$$(1.6.14) \quad (\varphi K) \cap B(O_{\varphi K}, \varepsilon_2) \subset \varphi K'' \text{ and } (\psi L) \cap B(O_{\psi L}, \varepsilon_2) \subset \psi L''.$$

Moreover,

$$(1.6.15) \quad \begin{cases} \text{if } \varepsilon_1 \text{ is sufficiently small for fixed } \varepsilon_2, \text{ we have that} \\ (\varphi K'') \cap (\psi L'') \text{ has a sufficiently small diameter.} \end{cases}$$

This body $(\varphi K'') \cap (\psi L'')$ is rotationally symmetric about the line $O_{\varphi K}O_{\psi L}$, and also is symmetric with respect to the perpendicular bisector plane of $[O_{\varphi K}, O_{\psi L}]$. Its boundary consists of two geodesic $(d-1)$ -balls on $\text{bd}(\varphi K'')$ and $\text{bd}(\psi L'')$, of centres $O_{\varphi K}$ and $O_{\psi L}$, respectively. Then also *the (equal) geodesic radii of these two $(d-1)$ -balls are sufficiently small.*

As soon as these geodesic radii are less than ε_2 , then all points of these two geodesic $(d-1)$ -balls are at a distance (in H^d) less than ε_2 from their centres $O_{\varphi K}$ and $O_{\psi L}$. Then by (1.6.14) these two geodesic $(d-1)$ -balls are disjoint to $\text{int}(\varphi K)$ and $\text{int}(\psi L)$, respectively (else some points of them would lie in $\text{int}(\varphi K'')$ or $\text{int}(\psi L'')$, respectively, while they lie on $\text{bd}(\varphi K'')$ or $\text{bd}(\psi L'')$, respectively). Hence the union of these two geodesic $(d-1)$ -balls is disjoint to the intersection $(\text{int}(\varphi K)) \cap (\text{int}(\psi L)) = \text{int}((\varphi K) \cap (\psi L))$. Then the radial function of $(\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)$ with respect to O is at most the radial function of $(\varphi K'') \cap (\psi L'')$ with respect to O . This implies

$$(1.6.16) \quad C = (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L) \subset (\varphi K'') \cap (\psi L'').$$

We assert that also for H^d we have that

$$(1.6.17) \quad \begin{cases} C = (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L) \text{ contains a unique ball} \\ \text{of maximal radius, namely } B(O, \varepsilon_1) \end{cases}$$

(like we had for S^d in (1.6.4) and for \mathbb{R}^d in (1.6.8)). Observe that for $(\varphi K'') \cap (\psi L'')$ rather than C (cf. (1.6.16)) this is sufficient to be proved for $d = 2$. Namely, using (1.6.16), the (one-dimensional) axis of rotation $O_{\varphi K}O_{\psi L}$ of $(\varphi K'') \cap (\psi L'')$ and the centre of a ball of maximal radius contained in $(\varphi K'') \cap (\psi L'')$ are contained in a 2-plane of H^d .

Then $(\varphi K'') \cap (\psi L'')$ has as axis of symmetry the orthogonal bisector line g^* of $[O_{\varphi K}, O_{\psi L}]$, and $O \in g^*$. Say, g^* is horizontal, and $O_{\psi L}$ lies above $O_{\varphi K}$. Consider a circle of maximal radius contained in $(\varphi K'') \cap (\psi L'')$; say, *its centre* x lies (not strictly) above g^* . For contradiction, suppose $x \neq O$.

Let $\psi L'''$ be the base line of $\psi L''$ (i.e., $\psi L''$ is a distance line for $\psi L'''$). Clearly, the straight line $g = OO_{\psi L}$ is orthogonal to $\psi L''$, l^* and $\psi L'''$ (these last three curves being distinct, and their intersections with the straight line g follow each other in the given order, from downwards to upwards). Let π denote the *orthogonal projection of H^2 to $\psi L'''$* . Let $\varrho(x)$ and $\sigma(x)$ denote the points of intersection of $(\text{bd}[(\varphi K'') \cap (\psi L'')]) \cap (\text{bd}(\psi L''))$ and of g^* with the straight line passing through x and orthogonal to $\psi L'''$, respectively.

If x lies on the line $OO_{\psi L}$ above O , then by (1.5.7) we have

$$(1.6.18) \quad |xO_{\psi L}| < |OO_{\psi L}| = \varepsilon_1.$$

Else we have

$$(1.6.19) \quad |x\varrho(x)| \leq |\sigma(x)\varrho(x)| = |\pi(x)\varrho(x)| - |\pi(x)\sigma(x)|.$$

Here

$$(1.6.20) \quad |\pi(x)\varrho(x)| = |\pi(O_{\psi L})O_{\psi L}|$$

is the distance for which $\psi L''$ is the distance line for $\psi L'''$. On the other hand, $[\sigma(x), \pi(x)]$ is an edge of the Lambert quadrangle $O\pi(O_{\psi L})\pi(x)\sigma(x)$, which has right angles at its vertices $O, \pi(O_{\psi L})$ and $\pi(x)$. (A Lambert quadrangle is a quadrangle with three right angles, cf. the proof of Lemma 1.1.) For the sides of this Lambert quadrangle there holds

$$(1.6.21) \quad |\pi(x)\sigma(x)| > |\pi(O_{\psi L})O|,$$

cf. [C], or [AVS], p. 68, 3.4. Then by (1.6.19), (1.6.20) and (1.6.21) we get

$$(1.6.22) \quad \begin{cases} |x\varrho(x)| \leq |\pi(x)\varrho(x)| - |\pi(x)\sigma(x)| < \\ |\pi(O_{\psi L})O_{\psi L}| - |\pi(O_{\psi L})O| = |OO_{\psi L}| = \varepsilon_1, \end{cases}$$

so (1.6.17) is proved.

Thus, as in the cases of S^d and \mathbb{R}^d , also for H^d the centre of symmetry c of C must coincide with O , proving (2) of Lemma 1.6 for $X = H^d$.

4. Thus the assertion of Lemma 1.6, either (1) or (2), is proved for each of S^d , \mathbb{R}^d and H^d , ending the proof of Lemma 1.6. ■

Corollary 1.7. (i) *Let $X = S^d$. Then under the hypotheses of Lemma 1.5, and*

with the notations from the proof of Lemma 1.5 above, we have either that

(1) both K and L are halfspheres (when (2) of Theorem 1 holds), or that

(2) both K and L are strictly convex.

(ii) Let $X = \mathbb{R}^d$. Then under the hypotheses of Lemma 1.5, and with the notations from the proof of Lemma 1.5 above, we have that both K and L are strictly convex.

Proof. We have either $X = S^d$, and that (i) (1) of this Corollary holds, which case we further disregard, or else both for S^d and \mathbb{R}^d , recall that in (1.5.1) $x \in \text{bd } K$ was chosen as an exposed point of K . By Lemma 1.6, either

(1) $X = S^d$, and (i) (1) of this Corollary holds, which case was disregarded just above, or

(2) for $\varepsilon_1 > 0$ sufficiently small, $C = (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)$ is centrally symmetric with respect to O . Further in this proof we deal with this case (2).

Recall that $O_{\varphi K} = \varphi x \in \text{bd } (\varphi K)$ and $O_{\psi L} = \psi y \in \text{bd } (\psi L)$ are images of each other under this central symmetry, cf. (1.5.1), (1.5.3), (1.5.6) and (1.5.7).

Now recall from (1.5.8) and (1.5.10) that

$$(1.7.1) \quad O_{\varphi K} \in (\text{bd } (\varphi K)) \cap (\text{int } (\psi L)) \text{ and } O_{\psi L} \in (\text{bd } (\psi L)) \cap (\text{int } (\varphi K)).$$

This implies that

$$(1.7.2) \quad O_{\varphi K}, O_{\psi L} \in \text{bd } C = \text{bd } ((\varphi K) \cap (\psi L))$$

and

$$(1.7.3) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for some } \varepsilon > 0 \text{ we have that } B(O_{\varphi K}, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd } (\varphi K)) = \\ B(O_{\varphi K}, \varepsilon) \cap \text{bd } ((\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)) \text{ and } B(O_{\psi L}, \varepsilon) \cap \text{bd } ((\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)) \\ = B(O_{\psi L}, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd } (\psi L)) \text{ are also centrally symmetric} \\ \text{images of each other with respect to } O \end{array} \right.$$

(by (1.5.8) $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_1)$ suffices for this, for ε_1 from (1.5.8)).

Since $x \in \text{bd } K$ is an exposed point of K (cf. (1.5.1)), also $O_{\varphi K} = \varphi x$ (cf. (1.5.6)) is an exposed point of φK . By $O_{\varphi K} \in C \subset \varphi K$ (Lemma 1.6, (2)) then $O_{\varphi K}$ is an exposed point of C . By central symmetry of C with respect to O (cf. Lemma 1.6, (2)), also using (1.5.7), then also

$$(1.7.4) \quad O_{\psi L} \text{ is an exposed point of } C.$$

We claim that then

(1.7.5) $O_{\psi L} = \psi y$ is an exposed point of ψL as well.

Recall that by (A)

(1.7.6) ψL is smooth, hence has a tangent hyperplane H at $O_{\psi L} = \psi y$,

and also recall (1.5.6).

Suppose the contrary: ψL has a point p outside of H or on H but different from $O_{\psi L}$. Then ψL , being convex, would contain $[O_{\psi L}, p]$, thus ψL would have a point $q \in [O_{\psi L}, p]$, outside of H or on H but different from $O_{\psi L}$, and additionally q being arbitrarily close to $O_{\psi L}$. (This holds even in the case when $X = S^d$ and p is antipodal to $O_{\psi L}$. Namely then we take some point $r \in (\psi L) \setminus \{O_{\psi L}, p\}$, and then $[O_{\psi L}, r] \cup [r, p] \subset \psi L$ can play the role of $[O_{\psi L}, p]$ from above.)

However, in some neighbourhood of $O_{\psi L}$ we have that $\text{bd}(\psi L)$ and $\text{bd} C$ (and also ψL and C) coincide (recall $O_{\psi L} \in \text{int}(\varphi K)$ from (1.7.1)). Then C has a tangent plane at $O_{\psi L}$, which can be defined locally, hence it coincides with H . This tangent plane is the unique supporting plane of C at $O_{\psi L}$, and however $C \cap [O_{\psi L}, p]$ (or $C \cap ([O_{\psi L}, r] \cup [r, p])$ for $X = S^d$ and p antipodal to $O_{\psi L}$) contains points q outside of H or on H but different from $O_{\psi L}$, and additionally q being arbitrarily close to $O_{\psi L}$. Then also $q \in C$ is outside of H or is on H but is different from $O_{\psi L}$, contradicting (1.7.4). This contradiction ends the proof of our claim (1.7.5).

Recapitulating: by (1.5.1) and (1.7.5)

(1.7.7) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{exposedness of } x \in \text{bd } K \text{ with respect to } K \text{ implies} \\ \text{exposedness of } y \in \text{bd } L \text{ with respect to } L. \end{array} \right.$

Recall from (1.5.1) and (1.5.3) that x was an exposed point of K and y was an arbitrary boundary point of L . Then by (1.7.7) each boundary point y of L is an exposed point of L , i.e., L is strictly convex.

In particular, L has an exposed point. Changing the roles of K and L we obtain that also K is strictly convex. ■

Proof of Lemma 1.5, continuation. Recall (1.7.3) and consider the line g , i.e., the line containing $O_{\varphi K}, O, O_{\psi L}$ (cf. (1.5.4), (1.5.6) and (1.5.7)). Take some 2-plane P containing the straight line g . By (1.7.3) and $P \ni O$

(1.5.12) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for some } \varepsilon > 0 \text{ we have that } B(O_{\varphi K}, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd}(\varphi K)) \cap P \\ \text{and } B(O_{\psi L}, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd}(\psi L)) \cap P \text{ are also centrally} \\ \text{symmetric images of each other with respect to } O. \end{array} \right.$

Observe that by (1.6.4), (1.6.8) and (1.6.15), also using (1.5.6) and (1.5.7), for each of S^d , \mathbb{R}^d and H^d we have that the segment $[O_{\varphi K}, O_{\psi L}]$ is normal to $\text{bd}(\varphi K)$ at $O_{\varphi K}$ and to $\text{bd}(\psi L)$ at $O_{\psi L}$ ($\text{bd}(\varphi K)$ and $\text{bd}(\psi L)$ are smooth by (A)). Therefore both sets in (1.5.12) are curves smooth at $O_{\varphi K}$ and at $O_{\psi L}$, respectively.

Therefore,

$$(1.5.13) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the two curves from (1.5.12) have, at } O_{\varphi K} \text{ and } O_{\psi L}, \\ \text{the same curvatures (sectional curvatures), if one} \\ \text{of them exists, or they do not have curvatures there.} \end{array} \right.$$

Recall from (1.5.6) that φ and ψ were not determined uniquely, but at their definitions it was also allowed that we applied any rotations to them, about the axis g , while C is centrally symmetric with respect to O (cf. Lemma 1.6, (2); recall that Lemma 1.6, (1) gave $X = S^d$ and K, L being half-spheres, which case was disregarded at the beginning of the proof of Lemma 1.5). Therefore,

$$(1.5.14) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for some } \varepsilon > 0, B(O_{\varphi K}, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd}(\varphi K)) \text{ and} \\ B(O_{\psi L}, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd}(\psi L)) \text{ have } g \text{ as axis of rotation.} \end{array} \right.$$

Now observe that g is normal to φK at $\varphi x = O_{\varphi K}$, and to ψL at $\psi y = O_{\psi L}$ (cf. (1.5.10)), by (1.5.14) and smoothness of K and L (following from (A)). This proves (2) of Lemma 1.5.

Then

$$(1.5.15) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{either all sectional curvatures (i.e., the curvatures of all} \\ \text{above curves in (1.5.12), for all 2-planes } P \text{ containing} \\ g, \text{ both of } \varphi K \text{ and } \psi L, \text{ at the points } O_{\varphi K} = \varphi x \text{ and} \\ O_{\psi L} = \psi y \text{ exist and are equal, or all of them do not exist.} \end{array} \right.$$

Recall that x was an arbitrary exposed point of K (cf. (1.5.1)) and y was an arbitrary boundary point of L (cf. (1.5.3)). However, we already know by Corollary 1.7 that, unless $X = S^d$ and both K and L are half-spheres of S^d (which case was disregarded at the beginning of the proof of Lemma 1.5), that K and L are strictly convex. (There this is stated only for S^d and \mathbb{R}^d . However, for H^d strict convexity of K and L follows from the hypotheses of Theorem 1 and of this lemma, namely from C_+^2 , or from (B)). Hence also x can be any boundary point of K , as y can be any boundary point of L , independently of each other.

So either

- a) all sectional curvatures of both K and L exist, at each boundary point x of K and y of L , and they are equal, namely to some number $\kappa \geq 0$, or
- b) they do not exist anywhere.

However, convex surfaces in \mathbb{R}^d are almost everywhere twice differentiable (more exactly, the functions having, locally, in a suitable coordinate system, these graphs, have Taylor series expansions, of second degree, with error term $o(\|x\|^2)$ — cf. [Sch], pp. 31-32, for \mathbb{R}^d , that extends to S^d and H^d by using their collinear models). This rules out possibility b), so possibility a) holds, as stated in this lemma. Clearly, for \mathbb{R}^d and H^d , the hypotheses of Theorem 1 and of this lemma imply $\kappa > 0$.

This ends the proof of Lemma 1.5. ■

The later following Lemmas 1.8 and 1.9 will be used not only for the proof of Theorem 1, but also for the proof of Theorem 4. Therefore the hypotheses of Lemmas 1.8 and 1.9 will contain alternatively (1) of Theorem 1, or (1) of Theorem 4. Because of this first we have to turn to the proof of Theorem 4, and lead it so far as we have led the proof of Theorem 1 till now. Thus we have to prove the necessary analogues of some of Lemmas 1.1 till 1.7, including the complete proof of Lemma 1.5, as Lemmas 4.1 till 4.3. This we do in order to avoid unnecessary repetitions (of Lemmas 1.8 and 1.9).

Proof of Theorem 4. 1. The implication $(2) \Rightarrow (1)$ of this Theorem is evident: the midpoint of the (any) segment connecting the centres of the balls φK and ψL is a centre of symmetry of $\text{cl conv}((\varphi K) \cap (\psi L))$.

2. Now we turn to the proof of the implication $(1) \Rightarrow (2)$ of this Theorem.

Let $x \in \text{bd } K$ and $y \in \text{bd } L$. Let $S(x)$ and $S(y)$ denote supporting spheres of K and L , at x and y , respectively, of radius less than $\pi/2$ for S^d . Observe that increasing the radius of a supporting sphere at x or y , for S^d to a value less than $\pi/2$, while retaining their outer unit normals at x or y , preserves the supporting property in these points. Therefore we may assume that these two supporting spheres $S(x)$ and $S(y)$ have equal radii, and this common radius for S^d is less than $\pi/2$. Even, if we increase the radius further, for S^d to a value less than $\pi/2$, we may suppose that

$$(4.1) \quad \begin{cases} \text{these supporting spheres } S(x) \text{ and } S(y) \text{ have } x \text{ and } y \text{ as} \\ \text{the unique common points with } K \text{ and } L, \text{ respectively.} \end{cases}$$

Now we write $K(x)$ and $L(y)$ for the balls bounded by $S(x)$ and $S(y)$, respectively. The common radius of $K(x)$ and $L(y)$ is denoted by R — for the case of S^d we have $R < \pi/2$.

Clearly

$$(4.2) \quad \begin{cases} \text{we may assume for } S^d \text{ that } R < \pi/2 \text{ is arbitrarily close} \\ \text{to } \pi/2, \text{ and for } \mathbb{R}^d \text{ and } H^d \text{ that } R \text{ is arbitrarily large.} \end{cases}$$

$$(4.3) \quad \begin{cases} \text{Let } B_0 \text{ be a fixed ball of radius } R \text{ in } S^d, \mathbb{R}^d \text{ or } H^d, \text{ whose} \\ \text{centre is denoted by } O. \text{ Let us choose orientation preserving} \\ \text{congruences } \varphi \text{ and } \psi, \text{ such that } \varphi K(x) = \psi L(y) = B_0, \text{ and} \\ \varphi(x) \text{ and } \psi(y) \text{ are antipodal points of } \text{bd } B_0. \end{cases}$$

Observe that, like in (1.5.6), also here

$$(4.4) \quad \begin{cases} \varphi \text{ and } \psi \text{ are by their definition not determined uniquely, but} \\ \text{we are allowed to apply any rotation to them, independently} \\ \text{of each other, about the axis } g, \text{ spanned by } \varphi(x) \text{ and } \psi(y). \end{cases}$$

Then we have $\varphi K, \psi L \subset B_0$, hence $\text{cl conv}((\varphi K) \cup (\psi L)) \subset B_0$. Moreover,

$$(4.5) \quad \begin{cases} \text{since the diameter of } B_0 \text{ (as a convex body) is twice its radius} \\ R, \text{ the two points } \varphi x \text{ and } \psi y \text{ form a diametral pair of points} \\ \text{in the centrally symmetrical set } \text{cl conv}((\varphi K) \cup (\psi L)). \end{cases}$$

By (4.5) we have that

$$(4.6) \quad \text{diam} [\text{cl conv}((\varphi K) \cup (\psi L))] = 2R.$$

* * *

We break up the further proof of Theorem 4 to several parts, namely, Lemmas 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3. After proving these we continue with the proof of Lemmas 1.8 and 1.9, both being necessary for the proof both of Theorems 1 and 4. Then we turn to prove Theorem 1. The continuation, i.e., finishing of the proof of Theorem 4 follows after the proof of Theorem 3.

The following Lemma 4.1 will be some analogue of Lemma 1.6, (2), inasmuch in Lemma 4.1 we determine the centre of symmetry of our set, which set is now $\text{clconv}((\varphi K) \cup (\psi L))$ (while in Lemma 1.6, (2) the set was $(\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)$).

Lemma 4.1. *Supposing the hypotheses of Theorem 4 and (1) of Theorem 4, and with the above notations, the centre of symmetry of the centrally symmetrical set $\text{clconv}((\varphi K) \cup (\psi L))$ is the centre O of B_0 . (For S^d we mean one of the two antipodal centres of symmetry.)*

Proof. Observe that B_0 is a ball of radius R . Then

$$(4.1.1) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the diameter of } B_0, \text{ in the sense of convex bodies, is } 2R, \text{ and is} \\ \text{attained exactly for antipodal pairs of points on its boundary.} \end{array} \right.$$

For \mathbb{R}^d we use its usual geometry, for H^d we use its collinear model, with O at its centre. Thus for H^d the image B'_0 of B_0 in the collinear model is a Euclidean ball with centre O , and also for \mathbb{R}^d we have by (4.3) that $B'_0 := B_0$ is a Euclidean ball with centre O .

For S^d we also use the collinear model. Namely, supposing that O is the south pole, we use radial projection π from the centre of S^d in \mathbb{R}^{d+1} to the model tangent d -plane of S^d in \mathbb{R}^{d+1} at the south pole O . (This model exists for the open southern hemisphere.) Thus, also for S^d , the image B'_0 of B_0 in the collinear model is a Euclidean ball with centre O . Thus, also for S^d , for simplicity of notation, we will work in this model \mathbb{R}^d (similarly as for H^d).

For points and sets in the models we will apply upper indices $'$. We recall that

$$(4.1.2) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in } \mathbb{R}^d \text{ the closed convex hull of the union of two compact convex} \\ \text{sets } K', L' \text{ is } \text{cl conv}(K' \cup L') = \text{conv}(K' \cup L') = \bigcup\{[k', l'] \mid \\ k' \in K', l' \in L'\} = K' \cup L' \cup (\bigcup\{(k', l') \mid k' \in K', l' \in L'\}). \end{array} \right.$$

(Recall from §3 that (x, y) is the open segment with endpoints x, y ; in particular, for $x = y$ it is \emptyset .) We apply this to the convex bodies

$$(4.1.3) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} K' \subset B'_0 \text{ and } L' \subset B'_0, \text{ which are the images of the} \\ \text{sets } \varphi K \text{ and } \psi L \text{ in the respective collinear models} \end{array} \right.$$

(by collinear model of \mathbb{R}^d we mean \mathbb{R}^d itself).

By the collinear models, for S^d the statement corresponding to (4.1.2) is valid for compact convex subsets $\varphi K, \psi L$ of the open southern hemisphere, in particular for compact convex subsets of B_0 . For H^d we work in its collinear model, contained in \mathbb{R}^d (as the unit ball of \mathbb{R}^d), while for \mathbb{R}^d by its collinear model we mean \mathbb{R}^d itself. Hence

$$(4.1.4) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the statement corresponding to (4.1.2) is valid for} \\ S^d, \mathbb{R}^d \text{ and } H^d, \text{ for convex bodies contained in } B_0. \end{array} \right.$$

By (4.1.2) and (4.1) we have

$$(4.1.5) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} [\text{cl conv}((\varphi K) \cup (\psi L))] \cap (\text{bd } B_0) = ((\varphi K) \cup (\psi L)) \cap (\text{bd } B_0) \\ = ((\varphi K) \cap (\text{bd } B_0)) \cup ((\psi L) \cap (\text{bd } B_0)) = \{\varphi x, \psi y\}. \end{array} \right.$$

Then by (4.5), (4.1.1) and (4.1.5)

$$(4.1.6) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the diameter of } \text{cl conv}((\varphi K) \cup (\psi L)) \text{ is } 2R, \text{ and is} \\ \text{attained exactly for antipodal pairs of points of } B_0 \text{ on} \\ \text{bd}(\text{cl conv}((\varphi K) \cup (\psi L))), \text{ i.e., for the unique diametral} \\ \text{pair of points of } \text{cl conv}((\varphi K) \cup (\psi L)), \text{ i.e., for } \{\varphi x, \psi y\}. \end{array} \right.$$

Thus a central symmetry of $\text{cl conv}((\varphi K) \cup (\psi L))$ preserves the pair of points $\{\varphi x, \psi y\}$. Hence its centre of symmetry is the mid-point of the segment $[\varphi x, \psi y]$, i.e., the point O . (For S^d we mean one of the two antipodal centres of symmetry — namely the one in the open southern hemisphere.) ■

The following Lemma 4.2 also is an analogue of some step in the proof of Theorem 1. Namely in Lemma 1.6, (2) we had information about the central symmetry, with respect to the point there denoted also by O , of the set $(\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)$. Then in (1.7.3)

we could turn from the boundary of this intersection to the boundaries of φK and ψL . The same will happen in Lemma 4.2, for the set $\text{cl conv}((\varphi K) \cup (\psi L))$.

Lemma 4.2. *Supposing the hypotheses of Theorem 4 and (1) of Theorem 4, and using the above notations, in a neighbourhood of φx (or of ψy) the sets $\text{bd}(\varphi K)$ (or $\text{bd}(\psi L)$) and $\text{bd}[\text{cl conv}((\varphi K) \cup (\psi L))]$ coincide. In particular, for some $\varepsilon > 0$ we have that $B(\varphi x, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd}(\varphi K))$ and $B(\psi y, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd}(\psi L))$ are also centrally symmetric images of each other with respect to O .*

Proof. 1. By (4.1) we have $\varphi x \notin \psi L$ and $\psi y \notin \varphi K$. Thus some neighbourhoods of φx and of ψy do not intersect ψL and φK , respectively. Thus there are hyperplanes P_x and P_y orthogonally intersecting the segment $[\varphi x, \psi y]$, in points sufficiently close to φx or ψy , and having the entire ψL or φK on one side (on the side containing ψy or φx , respectively).

Recall (4.1.4), which will permit us to work further in the proof of this Lemma in the collinear model, the Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^d or its open unit ball.

2. We write the usual basic unit vectors of \mathbb{R}^d as e_1, \dots, e_d . Then

$$(4.2.1) \quad \begin{cases} B'_0 \text{ is, or can be supposed to be a ball with} \\ \text{centre the origin } 0 \text{ and with radius } R', \end{cases}$$

and we assume that

$$(4.2.2) \quad \begin{cases} \pi(\varphi x) = R'e_d, \text{ and } \pi(\psi y) = -R'e_d, \text{ where the map } \pi \text{ associates} \\ \text{to points of } S^d, \mathbb{R}^d \text{ and } H^d \text{ their images in the respective model.} \end{cases}$$

(By the collinear model of \mathbb{R}^d we mean \mathbb{R}^d itself.) Since $[\pi(\psi y), \pi(\varphi x)] = [-R'e_d, R'e_d]$ contains 0 (which is, for H^d and S^d , the image of the centre O in the model; also cf. (4.2.1)), therefore the image in the model of the orthogonally intersecting plane P_x is also an orthogonally intersecting plane of $[-R'e_d, R'e_d]$ in the model \mathbb{R}^d or its open unit ball, hence is given by $\xi_d = R''$ where $R'' < R'$ (and $R' - R''$ is small). Therefore, with the notations from (4.1.3),

$$(4.2.3) \quad L' \subset \{(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_d) \mid \xi_d \leq R''\}.$$

Observe that the smooth convex body $K' \subset B'_0$ (cf. (4.1.3)) has at $R'e_d$ the outer unit normal e_d , thus for its support function $h_{K'} : S^{d-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ we have $h_{K'}(e_d) = R'$. On the other hand, by (4.2.3), with the analogous notation, we have $h_{L'}(e_d) \leq R'' < R'$. Since the support functions are continuous, therefore

$$(4.2.4) \quad \begin{cases} \text{for some neighbourhood of } e_d \text{ in } S^{d-1} \\ \text{we have the inequality } h_{L'}(\cdot) < h_{K'}(\cdot). \end{cases}$$

Now recall that K' is smooth. Therefore it is even C^1 , and hence for some $\varepsilon > 0$, in the open ε -neighbourhood $U(R'e_d, \varepsilon)$ of $R'e_d$ (in \mathbb{R}^d) we have that $(\text{bd } K') \cap U(R'e_d, \varepsilon)$ is a connected smooth manifold with outward unit normals very close to e_d . The support function of $\text{conv}(K' \cup L') = \text{cl conv}(K' \cup L')$ (cf. (4.1.2)) is the pointwise maximum of the support functions $h_{K'}$ and $h_{L'}$. In particular, for points of a subset of S^{d-1} where we have $h_{L'}(\cdot) < h_{K'}(\cdot)$, the support sets of K' and of $\text{cl conv}(K' \cup L')$ coincide. This implies by (4.2.2) and (4.2.4) that for some $\delta > 0$

$$(4.2.5) \quad \begin{cases} (\text{bd } K') \cap U(\pi(\varphi x), \delta) = (\text{bd } K') \cap U(R'e_d, \delta) \\ = [\text{bd cl conv}(K' \cup L')] \cap U(R'e_d, \delta) \\ = [\text{bd cl conv}(K' \cup L')] \cap U(\pi(\varphi x), \delta). \end{cases}$$

Turning back from the sets in the model to the original sets in $X = S^d, \mathbb{R}^d, H^d$, we obtain the statement of the Lemma for φx . In fact, $\pi^{-1}U(\pi(\varphi x), \delta)$ is a neighbourhood of φx , hence contains an open ball in X with centre φx and radius some $\varepsilon > 0$.

The analogous statement about coincidence of the intersections of some open ball of centre ψy , with $\text{bd}(\psi L)$ and $\text{bd cl conv}((\varphi K) \cup (\psi L))$, follows analogously.

This proves the first sentence of this Lemma. The second sentence of this Lemma is an immediate consequence of its first sentence and of Lemma 4.1. ■

The following Lemma 4.3 is an analogue of Lemma 1.5.

Lemma 4.3. *Suppose the hypotheses of Theorem 4, and suppose (1) of Theorem 4. Then both conclusions (1) and (2) of Lemma 1.5 hold. Moreover, the constant sectional curvatures in Lemma 1.5 (1) are positive for S^d and \mathbb{R}^d , and are greater than 1 for H^d .*

Proof. In analogy with (1.7.3), we have here Lemma 4.2, second sentence. As in the proof of Lemma 1.5, continuation, we consider the line g containing φx and ψy , hence also O , as the midpoint of the segment $[\varphi x, \psi y]$ (cf. (4.1.6) — for S^d we mean the midpoint in the open southern hemisphere). As in the proof of Lemma 1.5, continuation, we take some 2-plane P containing the straight line g . Then, in analogy with (1.5.12), by Lemma 4.2 we have

$$(4.3.1) \quad \begin{cases} \text{for some } \varepsilon > 0 \text{ that } B(\varphi x, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd}(\varphi K)) \cap P \\ \text{and } B(\psi y, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd}(\psi L)) \cap P \text{ are also centrally} \\ \text{symmetric images of each other with respect to } O. \end{cases}$$

Here, by the hypotheses of Theorem 4, the two sets in (4.3.1) are smooth curves. Again as in the proof of Lemma 1.5, continuation, (1.5.13), here by (4.3.1)

$$(4.3.2) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the two curves in (4.3.1) have, at } \varphi x \text{ and } \psi y, \text{ the} \\ \text{same curvatures (sectional curvatures), if one of} \\ \text{them exists, or they do not have curvatures there.} \end{array} \right.$$

Recall that Theorem 4 has as hypothesis the existence of support spheres at any boundary point of K and L , for S^d of radius less than $\pi/2$. Take into account that spheres, for S^d of radius less than $\pi/2$, have positive sectional curvatures for S^d and \mathbb{R}^d , and have sectional curvatures greater than 1 for H^d . Therefore each (existing) sectional curvature of K and L has to be at least the sectional curvature of some sphere. Now recall that the sectional curvatures of a sphere have the strict lower bounds stated in this Lemma. Therefore

$$(4.3.3) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{any existing sectional curvature of } \varphi K \text{ at } \varphi x \in \text{bd}(\varphi K) \text{ and of} \\ \psi L \text{ at } \psi y \in \text{bd}(\psi L) \text{ is positive, and for } H^d \text{ is greater than 1.} \end{array} \right.$$

Analogously as in (1.5.6), here we have (4.4), which implies the analogue of (1.5.14), namely

$$(4.3.4) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for some } \varepsilon > 0, B(\varphi x, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd}(\varphi K)) \text{ and} \\ B(\psi y, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd}(\psi L)) \text{ have } g \text{ as an axis of rotation.} \end{array} \right.$$

Now observe that g is normal to φK at φx , and to ψL at ψy , by (4.3.4) and smoothness of K and L . This proves (2) of Lemma 1.5, as stated in Lemma 4.3.

Then, by (4.3.1) and (4.4) (as in (1.5.15))

$$(4.3.5) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{either all sectional curvatures of } \varphi K \text{ and } \psi L, \text{ at the points} \\ \varphi x \in \text{bd}(\varphi K) \text{ and } \psi y \in \text{bd}(\psi L) \text{ (i.e., the curvatures} \\ \text{of all above curves in (4.3.1), at the points } \varphi x \in \text{bd}(\varphi K) \\ \text{and } \psi y \in \text{bd}(\psi L), \text{ for all 2-planes } P \text{ containing} \\ g), \text{ exist and are equal, or all of them do not exist.} \end{array} \right.$$

From now on we turn to the original sets K and L .

Again as in the proof of Lemma 1.5, continuation, varying x in $\text{bd } K$ and y in $\text{bd } L$, independently of each other, we have either that

a) all sectional curvatures of both K and L exist, at each boundary point x of K and y of L , and are equal — namely to some number $\kappa > 0$ for S^d and \mathbb{R}^d , and to some number $\kappa > 1$ for H^d , by (4.3.3), or that

b) they do not exist anywhere.

Then, as in the last paragraph of the proof of Lemma 1.5, almost everywhere twice differentiability of convex surfaces rules out possibility b), so possibility a) holds, as stated in this lemma. This proves (1) of Lemma 1.5, as stated in Lemma 4.3.

The statement of Lemma 4.3 about the inequalities for the sectional curvatures follows from (4.3.3). This ends the proof of Lemma 4.3. ■

Now we can turn already to the proofs of Lemmas 1.8 and 1.9. These lemmas will be common tools for the proofs of Theorem 1 and Theorem 4. Therefore the hypotheses of Lemmas 1.8 and 1.9 will be alternatively those of Theorem 1, and those of Theorem 4.

Lemma 1.8. *Let X be S^d , \mathbb{R}^d or H^d , and let K, L and φ, ψ be as in (*). Suppose (1) of Theorem 1, or (1) of Theorem 4. Suppose that both conclusions (1) and (2) of Lemma 1.5 hold (in particular, that the second sentence of Lemma 4.3 holds).*

Then any $x \in \text{bd } K$ and any $y \in \text{bd } L$ have some open neighbourhoods relative to $\text{bd } K$ and to $\text{bd } L$, which are congruent to relatively open geodesic $(d-1)$ -balls on a fixed sphere, this fixed sphere having a radius at most $\pi/2$, for S^d , on a fixed sphere for \mathbb{R}^d , and on a fixed sphere, parasphere or hypersphere for H^d . (Fixed means: we have the same sphere, parasphere or hypersphere for all $x \in \text{bd } K$ and all $y \in \text{bd } L$.) Moreover, the congruences carrying these relatively open neighbourhoods of x and y to these relatively open geodesic $(d-1)$ -balls carry x and y to the centres of these relatively open geodesic $(d-1)$ -balls. (For \mathbb{R}^d and H^d hyperplanes are excluded — thus for H^d hyperspheres cannot degenerate to hyperplanes).

Proof. 1. For the case of the proof of Theorem 1 recall (1.5.6), (1.5.9), (1.5.111) and (1.5.12). Then, for any 2-planes $P_{\varphi K}$ and $P_{\psi L}$ containing g , we have for some $\varepsilon > 0$ that

$$(1.8.1) \quad \begin{cases} B(O_{\varphi K}, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd } (\varphi K)) \cap P_{\varphi K} \text{ and } B(O_{\psi L}, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd } (\psi L)) \cap P_{\psi L} \\ \text{are congruent, contain } O_{\varphi K} \text{ and } O_{\psi L}, \text{ with } e \text{ being an outer unit} \\ \text{normal of } \varphi K \text{ and } f \text{ being an outer unit normal of } \psi L, \text{ at } O_{\varphi K} \\ \text{and } O_{\psi L}, \text{ respectively.} \end{cases}$$

Observe that (1.8.1) implies congruence of $B(O_{\varphi K}, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd } (\varphi K))$ and $B(O_{\psi L}, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd } (\psi L))$, both having g as an axis of rotation.

2. For the case of the proof of Theorem 4 recall (4.3.1) and (4.3.2). By these we have, for some $\varepsilon > 0$, and for any 2-planes $P_{\varphi K}$ and $P_{\psi L}$ containing g , that

$$(1.8.2) \quad \begin{cases} B(\varphi x, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd } (\varphi K)) \cap P_{\varphi K} \text{ and } B(\psi y, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd } (\psi L)) \cap P_{\psi L} \\ \text{are congruent, contain } \varphi x \text{ and } \psi y, \text{ with } g \text{ being a normal to} \\ \varphi K \text{ at } \varphi x \text{ and to } \psi L \text{ at } \psi y. \end{cases}$$

Observe that (1.8.2) implies congruence of $B(\varphi x, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd}(\varphi K))$ and $B(\psi y, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd}(\psi L))$, both having g as an axis of rotation.

3. Here the notations are different. To exclude this, we rewrite both (1.8.1) and (1.8.2) for K and L , by using (1.5.6) and its analogue (4.3.4), and Lemma 1.5, (2) and its analogue Lemma 4.3 (about (2) of Lemma 1.5), as

$$(1.8.3) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} B(x, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd} K) \text{ and } B(y, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd} L) \text{ are congruent} \\ \text{surfaces of revolution, with axes of rotation their outer} \\ \text{unit normals } n \text{ and } m \text{ at } x \in \text{bd} K \text{ and } y \in \text{bd} L, \text{ respectively.} \end{array} \right.$$

Yet we do not know the (congruent) shapes of the 2-dimensional normal sections of $B(x, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd} K)$ at $x \in \text{bd} K$ and of $B(y, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd} L)$ at $y \in \text{bd} L$. However, the surfaces mentioned in (1.8.3) are surfaces of revolution about n and m . Therefore they are also symmetric with respect to any hyperplane containing their respective axes of rotation. This however implies that the normals at any points $x^* \in B(x, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd} K)$ or $y^* \in B(y, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd} L)$ of a 2-dimensional normal section of K or L with 2-planes P_K or P_L containing n or m , respectively, lie in P_K or P_L , respectively. (Normals exist for Theorem 1 by hypothesis (A), and for Theorem 4 by its hypotheses). Then the 2-dimensional normal sections of $\text{bd} K$ at x and of $\text{bd} L$ at y , containing n and m , are normal sections of $\text{bd} K$ at x^* and of $\text{bd} L$ at y^* , respectively.

Now applying conclusion (2) of Lemma 1.5 (the proof of Lemma 1.5 already has been completed), or its analogue, conclusion of Lemma 4.3 about (2) of Lemma 1.5 (also already proved), we get the following. For the above x, x^*, y, y^* all sectional curvatures of K or L , respectively, are equal to some $\kappa \geq 0$, where for Theorem 1 for \mathbb{R}^d and H^d actually $\kappa > 0$, while for Theorem 4 $\kappa > 0$. Fixing x, y and varying x^*, y^* we get that the 2-dimensional normal sections $B(x, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd} K) \cap P_K$ and $B(y, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd} L) \cap P_L$ have constant curvature κ . That is, they are relatively open arcs of congruent circles, paracycles or hypercycles in P_K and P_L , with midpoints x and y . For Theorem 1, for \mathbb{R}^d and H^d by $\kappa > 0$ they cannot be straight line segments, while for Theorem 4 for S^d they cannot be large-circles, for \mathbb{R}^d they cannot be straight lines, and for H^d they cannot be straight lines, hypercycles and paracycles, by the hypotheses of Theorem 4.

Last, we obtain $B(x, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd} K)$ and $B(y, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd} L)$ by rotation of $B(x, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd} K) \cap P_K$ and $B(y, \varepsilon) \cap (\text{bd} L) \cap P_L$ about the axes n and m . Therefore these sets are exactly such as stated in this lemma. ■

Lemma 1.9. *Let X be S^d , \mathbb{R}^d or H^d , and let K, L and φ, ψ be as in (*). Suppose (1) of Theorem 1, or (1) of Theorem 4. Then the conclusion of Lemma 1.8 implies (2) of Theorem 1. In particular, any of (1) of Theorem 1 and (1) of Theorem 4 implies (2) of Theorem 1.*

Proof. By the conclusion of Lemma 1.8, locally, any of $\text{bd } K$ and $\text{bd } L$ is an analytic surface (namely, sphere, parasphere or hypersphere), given up to congruence. (I.e., we have congruent spheres, paraspheres or hyperspheres for any points of $\text{bd } K$ and $\text{bd } L$.)

Now let $x \in \text{bd } K$ be arbitrary. By the conclusion of Lemma 1.8, for some relatively open geodesic $(d-1)$ -ball B_x on $\text{bd } K$, with centre x , we have that B_x is a subset of an above analytic hypersurface, given up to congruence. Then

$$(1.9.1) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for } x_1, x_2 \in \text{bd } K, \text{ with } B_{x_1} \cap B_{x_2} \neq \emptyset, \text{ we have that } B_{x_1}, B_{x_2} \\ \subset \text{bd } K \text{ are subsets of the same analytic hypersurface, i.e., they} \\ \text{are open subsets of the same sphere, parasphere or hypersphere.} \end{array} \right.$$

This follows by simple geometry (recall that in the conformal model these surfaces are portions of spherical surfaces inside the model S^d), or by analytic continuation.

Now let us introduce an equivalence relation \sim on the points x of $\text{bd } K$.

$$(1.9.2) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Two points } x', x'' \in \text{bd } K \text{ are called } \textit{equivalent}, \text{ written } x' \\ \sim x'', \text{ if there exists a finite sequence } x' = x_1, \dots, x_N = x'' \in \\ \text{bd } K, \text{ such that } B_{x_i} \cap B_{x_{i+1}} \neq \emptyset, \text{ for each } i = 1, \dots, N-1. \end{array} \right.$$

It is standard to show that \sim is in fact an equivalence relation. Let the equivalence classes with respect to \sim be denoted by C_α , the α 's forming an index set A . (It is easy to see that A is at most countably infinite, but this is not necessary for us.)

By the conclusion of Lemma 1.8 and from (1.9.1), by using induction with respect to N , we get that

$$(1.9.3) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{each equivalence class } C_\alpha \subset \text{bd } K \text{ is a relatively open subset} \\ \text{of a sphere, parasphere or hypersphere, this surface being} \\ \text{given up to congruence, and also is relatively open in } \text{bd } K. \end{array} \right.$$

Two different sets $C_\alpha \subset \text{bd } K$ are disjoint, since else their union would be a subset of some equivalence class, a contradiction. Thus $\{C_\alpha \mid \alpha \in A\}$ forms a relatively open partition of $\text{bd } K$ (by (1.9.3)), which implies that it forms a relatively open-and-

closed partition of $\text{bd } K$. Now observe that a connected component of $\text{bd } K$ cannot intersect a relatively open-and-closed subset C_α of $\text{bd } K$, and also its complement in $\text{bd } K$, which implies that

(1.9.4) each C_α (for $\alpha \in A$) is the union of some connected components of $\text{bd } K$.

On the other hand, each B_x is connected, and thus no B_x can intersect different connected components of $\text{bd } K$. Hence, by the definition of \sim and by induction for N , we get that

(1.9.5)
$$\begin{cases} \text{the sets } C_\alpha \text{ for } \alpha \in A \text{ are also subsets} \\ \text{of some connected components of } \text{bd } K. \end{cases}$$

Now observe that both $\{C_\alpha \mid \alpha \in A\}$ and the connected components of $\text{bd } K$ form partitions of $\text{bd } K$. Then (1.9.4) and (1.9.5) imply that

(1.9.6) the sets C_α for $\alpha \in A$ are exactly the connected components of $\text{bd } K$.

Up to now, we know the following. By (1.9.6) and (1.9.3),

(1.9.7)
$$\begin{cases} \text{the connected components } C_\alpha \text{ of } \text{bd } K \text{ (for } \alpha \in A) \text{ are} \\ \text{relatively open subsets of some congruent spheres, para-} \\ \text{spheres or hyperspheres, and also are relatively open in } \text{bd } K. \end{cases}$$

Since $\text{bd } K$ is closed in X , its connected components C_α , being relatively closed in $\text{bd } K$, are closed in X as well. Therefore

(1.9.8)
$$\begin{cases} \text{the connected components } C_\alpha \text{ of } \text{bd } K \text{ are also closed} \\ \text{in the above congruent spheres, paraspheres or} \\ \text{hyperspheres containing them (from (1.9.3)).} \end{cases}$$

By (1.9.7) and (1.9.8)

(1.9.9)
$$\begin{cases} \text{the connected components } C_\alpha \text{ of } \text{bd } K \text{ are non-empty,} \\ \text{relatively open-and-closed subsets of some congruent} \\ \text{spheres, paraspheres or hyperspheres.} \end{cases}$$

However, spheres, paraspheres and hyperspheres are connected, i.e., have no non-empty, relatively open-and-closed proper subsets. Therefore, taking in consideration that by the conclusion of Lemma 1.8 the congruent spheres, paraspheres or hyperspheres for $\text{bd } K$ are congruent to those for $\text{bd } L$, we have that

$$(1.9.10) \quad \begin{cases} \text{the connected components of } \text{bd } K, \text{ and, similarly, of} \\ \text{bd } L, \text{ are congruent spheres, paraspheres or hyperspheres.} \end{cases}$$

This shows that (1) of Theorem 1 implies the first sentence of (2) of Theorem 1. (For S^d we have radius of the sphere at most $\pi/2$, by hypothesis $(*)$ of Theorem 1.)

The second sentence of (2) of Theorem 1 follows for K (and analogously for L) like this. For the case that in (1.9.10) we have one sphere or one parasphere ($= \text{bd } K$), its convex hull K' is the ball or parabol bounded by the sphere or parasphere. Therefore $K' \subset K$. If we had $K' \subsetneq K$, then $k \in K \setminus K'$ and $k' \in \text{int } K'$ would imply that for $k'' \in [k, k'] \cap (\text{bd } K)$ we would have $k'' \in \text{int } K$, a contradiction. (For $X = S^d$ we can choose k, k' not antipodal.) Hence $K' = K$.

However, if in (1.9.10) we have several spheres or paraspheres, then by the conclusion of Lemma 1.8 they are necessarily disjoint, and their closed convex hull contains the balls and paraballs bounded by these spheres or paraspheres. Moreover, their closed convex hull contains a segment $[x, y]$ with x and y some interior points of two different above balls or paraballs $B(x)$ and $B(y)$, respectively, and even contains a small neighbourhood of this segment. (For $X = S^d$ we may choose x, y not antipodal in S^d .) Then $[x, y]$ intersects the boundaries of $B(x)$ and $B(y)$ at points x', y' , with order x, x', y', y on $[x, y]$. Then x' lies in the interior of the (closed) convex hull of $B(x)$ and $B(y)$, hence in $\text{int } K$. However, x' lies in a connected component of $\text{bd } K$, thus also in $\text{bd } K$, a contradiction. This proves that (1) of Theorem 1 implies also the second sentence of (2) of Theorem 1. This ends the proof of $(1) \implies (2)$ in Theorem 1. ■

Proof of Theorem 1. Recall that we have $(*)$. By Lemma 1.3, (2) of Theorem 1 implies (1) of Theorem 1. By Lemma 1.9, (1) of Theorem 1 implies (2) of Theorem 1. ■

Before the proof of Theorem 2 we need a lemma.

For a $((d-1)$ -dimensional) spherical cap C in \mathbb{R}^d we write $S(C)$ for the sphere containing C , and $B(C)$ for the ball bounded by $S(C)$. We write $c(\cdot)$ for the centre of a ball. In the next lemma we will use the conformal model for H^d , and we will consider this model as a subset of the Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^d in the usual way.

Lemma 2.1. *Using the notations of Lemma 1.2 and those introduced just before this lemma, but supposing the second possibility in Lemma 1.2 (1), we write u_0 for the unique common infinite point of φK_{01} and ψL_{01} (and also of φK_1 and ψL_1).*

Further let us suppose that the hyperplane H , with respect to which φK_{01} and ψL_{01} , and also φK_1 and ψL_1 are symmetric images of each other, contains the centre 0 of the conformal model in $B^d (\subset \mathbb{R}^d)$. Further we consider everything in the Euclidean geometry of \mathbb{R}^d . Then

$$\begin{cases} B(\varphi K_1) \text{ and } B(\psi L_1) \text{ are different congruent balls in} \\ \mathbb{R}^d, \text{ and } u_0 \in B(\varphi K_1) \cap B(\psi L_1) \subset (\text{int } B^d) \cup \{u_0\}. \end{cases}$$

Proof. We may suppose that $u_0 = (0, \dots, 0, -1)$ and $(u_0 \in) H \subset H^d$ is the hyperplane $\xi_1 = 0$.

By $0 \in H$ the symmetry with respect to the hyperplane H in H^d is just the restriction of the symmetry with respect to $\text{aff}(H)$ in \mathbb{R}^d , i.e., with respect to the hyperplane $\xi_1 = 0$ in \mathbb{R}^d .

We have that each of φK_{01} , ψL_{01} , φK_1 and ψL_1 are spherical caps in \mathbb{R}^d , which are relatively open in $S(\varphi K_{01})$, $S(\psi L_{01})$, $S(\varphi K_1)$ and $S(\psi L_1)$, respectively.

The spherical caps φK_{01} and ψL_{01} are symmetric images of each other with respect to $\text{aff}(H)$ in \mathbb{R}^d . Say, φK_{01} and ψL_{01} lie in the open halfspaces $\xi_1 < 0$ and $\xi_1 > 0$, respectively. Also φK_{01} and ψL_{01} (as hyperplanes in H^d) intersect S^{d-1} orthogonally, and touch each other at $(0, \dots, 0, -1)$. This implies that $c(B(\varphi K_{01}))$ and $c(B(\psi L_{01}))$ lie on the line parallel to the ξ_1 -axis and passing through $(0, \dots, 0, -1)$, and are symmetric images of each other with respect to $\text{aff}(H)$ in \mathbb{R}^d , with $c(B(\varphi K_{01}))$ and $c(B(\psi L_{01}))$ lying in the open halfspaces $\xi_1 < 0$ and $\xi_1 > 0$, respectively.

The spherical caps φK_1 and ψL_1 are also symmetric images of each other with respect to $\text{aff}(H)$ in \mathbb{R}^d . Therefore also

$$(2.1.1) \quad \begin{cases} B(\varphi K_1) \text{ and } B(\psi L_1) \text{ are the symmetric images of each other with} \\ \text{respect to } \text{aff}(H), \text{ hence are (different) congruent balls in } \mathbb{R}^d, \end{cases}$$

proving the first statement of the lemma.

$$(2.1.2) \quad \begin{cases} \text{The intersection } B(\varphi K_1) \cap B(\psi L_1) \text{ is thus bounded by two} \\ \text{congruent spherical caps } \varphi C_K \text{ on } S(\varphi K_1) \text{ and } \psi C_L \text{ on } S(\psi L_1), \\ \text{respectively, and these spherical caps are smaller than halfspheres.} \end{cases}$$

The common relative boundary of φC_K and ψC_L (with respect to $S(\varphi K_1)$ and $S(\psi L_1)$, respectively) is a $(d-2)$ -sphere lying in the hyperplane $\xi_1 = 0$ in \mathbb{R}^d , and having centre $[c(B(\varphi K_1)) + c(B(\psi L_1))]/2$.

Observe that $\text{relbd}(\varphi K_{01}) = \text{relbd}(\varphi K_1)$ (taken in $S(\varphi K_{01})$ and $S(\varphi K_1)$, respectively), and also $\text{relbd}(\psi L_{01}) = \text{relbd}(\psi L_1)$ (taken in $S(\psi L_{01})$ and $S(\psi L_1)$, respectively), and all these sets lie in S^d . Therefore $c(B(\varphi K_1))$ and $c(B(\psi L_1))$ lie on the open segments $(c(B(\varphi K_{01})), 0)$ and $(c(B(\psi L_{01})), 0)$, and are symmetric images of each other with respect to the hyperplane $\xi_1 = 0$ in \mathbb{R}^d . In particular, they lie in the $\xi_1 \xi_d$ -coordinate-plane, and also in the open slab $-1 < \xi_d < 0$, with $c(B(\varphi K_{01}))$ and $c(B(\psi L_{01}))$ lying in the open halfspaces $\xi_1 < 0$ and $\xi_1 > 0$, respectively.

We consider $(0, \dots, 0, 1)$ as a vertical upward vector. We have that $B(\varphi K_1) \cap B(\psi L_1)$ is rotationally symmetric with respect to the line $c(B(\varphi K_1))c(B(\psi L_1))$. The lowest and highest points of $B(\varphi K_1) \cap B(\psi L_1)$ lie in the $\xi_1 \xi_d$ -coordinate plane, and they are the points of intersection of $S(\varphi K_1)$ and $S(\psi L_1)$ and the $\xi_1 \xi_d$ -coordinate plane. These are uniquely determined points: namely $(0, \dots, 0, -1)$ and $c(B(\varphi K_1)) + c(B(\psi L_1)) - (0, \dots, 0, -1)$. In particular, this proves

$$(2.1.3) \quad u_0 = (0, \dots, 0, -1) \in B(\varphi K_1) \cap B(\psi L_1),$$

proving the first half of the second statement of the lemma.

Since $c(B(\varphi K_1))$ and $c(B(\psi L_1))$ lie in the open slab $-1 < \xi_d < 0$, the highest point of $B(\varphi K_1) \cap B(\psi L_1)$ lies on the ξ_d -axis, in the open segment $((0, \dots, 0, -1), (0, \dots, 0, 1))$, i.e., is of the form $(0, \dots, 0, \beta)$, where $\beta \in (-1, 1)$.

We strictly increase $B(\varphi K_1) \cap B(\psi L_1)$ if we replace the congruent spherical caps φC_K and ψC_L by halfspheres with the same relative boundary (with respect to $S(\varphi K_1)$, $S(\psi L_1)$, and the sphere containing these halfspheres, respectively), lying on the same side of the hyperplane $\xi_1 = 0$ as φC_K and ψC_L , respectively. Thus we obtain a sphere bounding a ball $B(\varphi K_1, \psi L_1)$ with the above common relative boundaries of the spherical caps φC_K and ψC_L as its equator (Thales ball). Its lowest point is $(0, \dots, 0, -1)$ and its highest point is $(0, \dots, 0, \beta)$. Then $B(\varphi K_1, \psi L_1)$ arises by diminishing B^d from $(0, \dots, 0, -1)$ in ratio $(1+\beta)/2 \in (0, 1)$. Hence

$$(2.1.4) \quad \begin{cases} B(\varphi K_1) \cap B(\psi L_1) \subset B(\varphi K_1, \psi L_1) \subset \\ (\text{int } B^d) \cup \{(0, \dots, 0, -1)\} = (\text{int } B^d) \cup \{u_0\}, \end{cases}$$

proving the second half of the second statement of the lemma. ■

Proof of Theorem 2. The implication $(2) \implies (1)$ of this Theorem follows since $(\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)$ has as centre of symmetry the midpoint of the segment connecting the centres of φK and ψL .

Therefore we have to prove only (1) \implies (2) of this Theorem.

Observe that (1) of Theorem 2 implies (1) of Theorem 1, and (1) of Theorem 1 implies, by Theorem 1, (2) of Theorem 1, i.e., that the connected components of the boundaries both of K and L are either

- (1) congruent spheres (for $X = S^d$ of radius at most $\pi/2$), or
- (2) paraspheres, or
- (3) congruent hyperspheres,

and in cases (1) and (2) here K and L are congruent balls (for $X = S^d$ of radius at most $\pi/2$), or they are paraballs, respectively.

In case (1) here K and L are congruent balls (for $X = S^d$ of radius at most $\pi/2$), hence Theorem 2, (2) is proved.

There remained the cases here when we have $X = H^d$ and

- (2) K and L are two paraballs, or
- (3) the boundary components both of K and L are congruent hyperspheres, and their numbers are at least 1, but at most countably infinite.

We are going to show that neither of these two cases can occur.

In case (2) here K and L are paraballs. We choose φ and ψ so that $\varphi K = \psi L$. Then their intersection is the paraball $\varphi K = \psi L$, which is not centrally symmetric, since it has exactly one point at infinity. (This shows also the statement in brackets in (1) of Theorem 2 in this case.) Hence case (2) here cannot occur.

In case (3) here, let all boundary components φK_i of φK , and ψL_i of ψL be congruent hyperspheres, with base hyperplanes $\varphi K_{0,i}$ and $\psi L_{0,i}$. Denote by λ the common value of the distance, for which these hyperspheres are distance surfaces for their base hyperplanes. By the hypothesis C_+^2 (or its weakening (A) and (B) of the theorem) we have $\lambda > 0$. These base hyperplanes bound closed convex sets φK_0 and ψL_0 , respectively, possibly with empty interior, and on the other closed side of each $\varphi K_{0,i}$ as φK_i , and such that the parallel domains of φK_0 and ψL_0 , with distance λ , equal φK and ψL , respectively, by Lemma 1.1.

Let

$$(2.1) \quad \begin{cases} H', H'' \subset H^d \text{ be two hyperplanes, having one common infinite} \\ \text{point } u_0, \text{ but no other common finite or infinite point.} \end{cases}$$

They are symmetric images of each other with respect to a hyperplane $H \subset H^d$, having u_0 as an infinite point. As in Lemma 2.1, for simplicity we may assume that H contains the centre of the conformal model, which model we use also here.

Then there exists isometries φ, ψ of H^d to itself such that

$$(2.2) \quad \begin{cases} \varphi K_{01} = H' \text{ and } \psi L_{01} = H'', \text{ and } \text{int}(\varphi K_0) \text{ lies on} \\ \text{the opposite closed side of } H' \text{ as } H'', \text{ and } \text{int}(\psi L_0) \\ \text{lies on the opposite closed side of } H'' \text{ as } H'. \end{cases}$$

If one or both of these interiors is/are empty, we consider the last two statements of (2.2) as satisfied for the respective interior/s.

Possibly φ (or ψ) is not orientation preserving. In this case we apply after φ (or ψ) a symmetry with respect to a hyperplane orthogonally intersecting H' (or H''). Then the composed isometry satisfies the same properties which φ and ψ in (2.2) satisfied, and additionally it is orientation preserving. So we may suppose that φ and ψ are orientation preserving.

Then the hypotheses of Lemma 1.2 are satisfied: (1) and (2) of Lemma 1.2 by (2.1) and (2.2), and (3) of Lemma 1.2 is just a notation. Then Lemma 1.2 gives, using its notations, that

$$(2.3) \quad (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L) = (\varphi K_1^*) \cap (\psi L_1^*).$$

Here ψL_{01} , ψL_1 and ψL_1^* are symmetric images of φK_{01} , φK_1 and φK_1^* with respect to the hyperplane $H \subset H^d$, respectively.

Now we consider the conformal model as embedded in \mathbb{R}^d in the usual way. We will apply Lemma 2.1 together with its notations. Thus, $\text{int}(\cdot)$ and $\text{cl}(\cdot)$ denote interior and closure in \mathbb{R}^d , which contains the conformal model in the canonical way. We have

$$(2.4) \quad \varphi K_1^* = B(\varphi K_1) \cap (\text{int } B^d) \text{ and } \psi L_1^* = B(\psi L_1) \cap (\text{int } B^d), \text{ implying}$$

$$(2.5) \quad (\varphi K_1^*) \cap (\psi L_1^*) = B(\varphi K_1) \cap B(\psi L_1) \cap (\text{int } B^d).$$

By Lemma 2.1, (2.5) and once more by Lemma 2.1 we have

$$(2.6) \quad \begin{cases} B(\varphi K_1) \cap B(\psi L_1) = [B(\varphi K_1) \cap B(\psi L_1)] \cap [(\text{int } B^d) \cup \{u_0\}] \\ = [B(\varphi K_1) \cap B(\psi L_1) \cap (\text{int } B^d)] \cup \\ [B(\varphi K_1) \cap B(\psi L_1) \cap \{u_0\}] = ((\varphi K_1^*) \cap (\psi L_1^*)) \cup \{u_0\}. \end{cases}$$

Then, also using (2.3) and (2.6),

$$(2.7) \quad \begin{cases} \text{the set of infinite points of } (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L) = (\varphi K_1^*) \cap (\psi L_1^*) \text{ is contained} \\ \text{in } [\text{cl}((\varphi K_1^*) \cap (\psi L_1^*))] \cap S^{d-1} \subset [\text{cl}((\varphi K_1^*)) \cap \text{cl}((\psi L_1^*))] \cap S^{d-1} \subset \\ [B(\varphi K_1) \cap B(\psi L_1)] \cap S^{d-1} = [(\varphi K_1^*) \cap (\psi L_1^*) \cup \{u_0\}] \cap S^{d-1} = \{u_0\}. \end{cases}$$

On the other hand, by (2.1) and (2.2) u_0 is an infinite point both of $H' = \varphi K_{01}$ and $H'' = \psi L_{01}$. Therefore, also using (2.3) (and meaning $(1 - \varepsilon)u_0$ in \mathbb{R}^d),

$$(2.8) \quad \begin{cases} \text{for sufficiently small } \varepsilon > 0 \text{ we have } (1 - \varepsilon)u_0 \in \\ \text{int}[(\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)] = \text{int}[(\varphi K_1^*) \cap (\psi L_1^*)], \text{ hence } u_0 \text{ is} \\ \text{an infinite point of } (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L) = (\varphi K_1^*) \cap (\psi L_1^*). \end{cases}$$

Then (2.7) and (2.8) imply, also using (2.3), that

$$(2.9) \quad \begin{cases} (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L) = (\varphi K_1^*) \cap (\psi L_1^*) \text{ has a unique infinite} \\ \text{point, namely } u_0, \text{ hence it is not centrally symmetric.} \end{cases}$$

(This shows also the statement in brackets in (1) of Theorem 2 in this case as well.) Hence here also case (3) of this proof cannot occur, ending the proof of Theorem 2. ■

Before the proof of Theorem 3 we give five simple lemmas.

Lemma 3.1. *Let $X = H^d$, and let K^* and L^* be closed convex sets, bounded by two congruent hyperspheres K and L , respectively. Suppose that the base planes φK_0 of φK and ψL_0 of ψL either have no common finite or infinite point, or have one common infinite point but no other common finite or infinite point. Suppose that φK lies on that side of φK_0 as ψL , but ψL lies on the opposite side of ψL_0 as φK . Then $\varphi K^* \subset \text{int}(\psi L^*)$.*

Proof. Let $\lambda > 0$ denote the common distance for which K and L are distance surfaces.

Let $\varphi x \in \varphi K^*$. If φx lies in the same (closed) side of ψL_0 as φK_0 , then $\varphi x \in \text{int}(\psi L^*)$.

If φx lies in the other (open) side of ψL_0 as φK_0 , then for some $\varphi x_0 \in \varphi K_0$ we have $|(\varphi x_0)(\varphi x)| \leq \lambda$. Then $[\varphi x_0, \varphi x]$ intersects ψL_0 in some point ψy ($\neq \varphi x_0$). Consequently, $\text{dist}(\psi L_0, \varphi x) \leq |(\psi y)(\varphi x)| < |(\varphi x_0)(\varphi x)| \leq \lambda$, hence again $\varphi x \in \text{int}(\psi L^*)$. ■

Lemma 3.2. *Let $X = H^d$, and let K^* and L^* be closed convex sets, bounded by two congruent hyperspheres K and L , respectively. Suppose that φK^* and ψL^* have no common infinite points. Then $(\varphi K^*) \cap (\psi L^*)$ has a centre of symmetry.*

Proof. Since φK^* and ψL^* have no common infinite points, therefore, by the collinear model, the base hyperplanes φK_0 and ψL_0 of the hyperspheres φK and ψL have no common finite or infinite points, moreover φK lies on the side of φK_0 where ψL_0 lies, and similarly, ψL lies on the side of ψL_0 where φK_0 lies. Then the symmetry with respect to the midpoint of the segment realizing the (positive) distance of φK_0 and ψL_0 (which exists by compactness and by φK_0 and ψL_0 having no common infinite points, and which is orthogonal both to φK_0 and ψL_0)

interchanges φK_0 and ψL_0 , as well as φK and ψL , and also φK^* and ψL^* . Hence it is a centre of symmetry of the set $(\varphi K^*) \cap (\psi L^*)$. ■

Lemma 3.3. *Let $K \subset H^2$ be a closed convex set whose boundary has two connected components K_1 and K_2 , which are two congruent hypercycles.*

- (1) *If the total number of different infinite points of K_1 and K_2 is 2, then K is a parallel domain of a line, and the centres of symmetry of K form the entire base line for K .*
- (2) *If the total number of different infinite points of K_1 and K_2 is 3, then K has no centre of symmetry.*
- (3) *If the total number of different infinite points of K_1 and K_2 is 4, then K has a unique centre of symmetry, namely the midpoint of the (unique) segment realizing the distance of the base lines of K_1 and K_2 . Moreover, the infinite points of K_1 and K_2 do not separate each other on the boundary S^1 of the model circle (conformal or collinear).*

Proof. (1) We need to show only the statement about the centres of symmetry.

The points of the base line are centres of symmetry of the base line, hence also of the parallel domain of the base line.

On the other hand, through any point k of K , not on the base line, we can draw a straight line l orthogonal to the base line. Then k divides the chord of the parallel domain of the base line, lying on l , into two segments, one shorter than the distance $\lambda > 0$ for which the hypercycle is a distance line, and one longer than this distance λ . Therefore k is not a centre of symmetry of the parallel domain of the base line.

(2) Suppose that K_1 and K_2 have one common infinite point, but their other infinite points are different. Then any symmetry of K preserves $K_1 \cup K_2 = \text{bd } K$, hence also the set of all different infinite points of K_1 and K_2 . Then for K centrally symmetric the total number of different infinite points of K_1 and K_2 has to be even, a contradiction.

(3) We have that K_1 and K_2 , as well as their base lines, are interchanged by the central symmetry with respect to the mid-point m of the segment realizing the distance of the base lines (cf. the proof of Lemma 3.2). This segment is unique, cf. [AVS], Ch. 1, Theorem 4.2, and Ch. 4, 1.7. Hence this segment, as well as its mid-point m are invariant under any symmetry of K . Hence a central symmetry of K has symmetry centre O , say, which is the midpoint of the segment with end-points m and the image of m under this central symmetry, which is m (by the last sentence). That is, O is the midpoint of the degenerate segment $[m, m]$, i.e., $O = m$.

Then the straight line through m , orthogonal to the segment realizing the distance of the base lines of K_1 and K_2 , strictly separates these base lines, and also their infinite points. Therefore the infinite points of K_1 and of K_2 cannot separate each other on the boundary S^1 of the model circle. ■

Lemma 3.4. *Let $P = (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)$ be a compact convex hypercycle-arc polygon with the hypercycles containing its arc-sides being congruent (and P has non-empty interior, has finitely many arc-sides, and has angles in $(0, \pi)$). Let the arc-sides of P lie alternately on $\text{bd}(\varphi K)$ and on $\text{bd}(\psi L)$. Suppose that $\text{bd} P$ does not consist of two finite hypercycle arcs. Let s_1 and s_2 be two neighbouring arc-sides of P , following each other in the positive sense. Then the total number of the infinite points of the hypercycles H_1 and H_2 containing the hypercycle-arc-sides s_1 and s_2 is 4, and the infinite points of H_1 and H_2 separate each other on the boundary S^1 of the model circle (conformal, or collinear).*

More exactly, let us orient $\text{bd} P$ in the positive sense, and let us orient H_1 and H_2 coherently with the orientations of s_1 and s_2 . Let us denote by $h_{11}, h_{12} \in S^1$ (or $h_{21}, h_{22} \in S^1$) the first and last infinite points of H_1 (or H_2) on S^1 . Then these points have the following cyclic order on the positively oriented S^1 : $h_{11}, h_{21}, h_{12}, h_{22}$.

Proof. Let, e.g., s_1 lie on $\text{bd}(\varphi K)$ and s_2 lie on $\text{bd}(\psi L)$. Let us suppose that the common vertex of the arc-sides s_1 and s_2 is the centre of the model circle, and that $H_1 \setminus \{0\}$ lies in the open upper half of the model circle (thus has as tangent at 0 the horizontal axis). (Observe that the statement of the Lemma is invariant under the choice of the centre of the model.) Then H_2 is obtained from H_1 by a rotation about 0, through some angle $\beta \in (0, \pi)$, in the positive sense. This rotation has centre 0, therefore it is a rotation in the Euclidean sense as well. In particular, H_1 and H_2 are congruent in the Euclidean sense as well. We orient the base lines of H_1 (and of H_2) from h_{11} to h_{12} (and from h_{21} to h_{22}).

Let the central angle at 0 of the base lines of both hypercycles be $\alpha \in (0, \pi)$ (for this observe that $H_1 \setminus \{0\}$ lies in the open upper half of the model circle).

Then for $\beta \in (0, \alpha)$ we have that h_{11}, h_{12} and h_{21}, h_{22} are all different and separate each other on S^1 , and follow each other in the positive cyclic order on S^1 , as asserted by the lemma.

For $\beta = \alpha$ and for $\beta \in (\alpha, \pi)$ we obtain by Lemma 1.2 (applied with H_1 and H_2 as φK_1 and ψL_1 in Lemma 1.2) that $P = (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)$ equals the intersection of two closed convex sets, bounded by H_1 and H_2 , respectively. Therefore $\text{bd} P$ consists of two hypercycle-arcs, one on H_1 and the other on H_2 .

Therefore, for $\beta = \alpha$ we have that P is bounded by two semi-infinite arcs on H_1 and H_2 , hence is not compact, contrary to the hypothesis of the lemma.

For $\beta \in (\alpha, \pi)$ we have that P is bounded by two finite arcs on H_1 and H_2 , again contrary to the hypothesis of the lemma. This proves the lemma. ■

Lemma 3.5. *Let $P_0 = (\varphi_0 K) \cap (\psi_0 L)$ satisfy all hypotheses of Lemma 3.4 (written there for $P = (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)$), with each vertex lying only on the boundary component hypercycles of $\text{bd}(\varphi_0 K)$ and of $\text{bd}(\psi_0 L)$ which contain the arc-sides incident to the vertex. Moreover, let P_0 have a centre of symmetry O_0 . Then O_0 is uniquely determined.*

Moreover, for all sufficiently small perturbations φ of φ_0 and ψ of ψ_0 , satisfying that $P = (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)$ has a centre of symmetry O , we have the following. Any pair of opposite arc-sides of P_0 (i.e., images of each other by the central symmetry with respect to O_0) remains by the small perturbation a pair of opposite arc-sides of P (i.e., are the images of each other by the central symmetry with respect to O), the arc-sides of P_0 and P being identified via the small perturbation.

Proof. 1. First we prove the first statement. Even, we prove that any compact set $\emptyset \neq C \subset H^d$ has at most one centre of symmetry. In fact, we can copy the proof for \mathbb{R}^d . We may suppose that C has at least two points, else the statement is immediate (observe that now $X = H^d$, and we can have two centres of symmetry only for $X = S^d$). Then consider a ball $B \subset H^d$ of minimal (positive) radius, containing C (existing by a compactness argument). Then B is uniquely determined. In fact, if there existed two such balls B_1 and B_2 , then their intersection also would contain C , and this intersection would be contained in the Thales ball with equator $(\text{bd } B_1) \cap (\text{bd } B_2)$, which has a smaller radius than those of B_1 and B_2 .

Then a centre of symmetry of C coincides with the centre of this unique ball B . That is, O_0 is uniquely determined, and hence the first statement of the Lemma is proved.

2. We may suppose that also P is compact. Then the topological type of P is the same as that of P_0 (identifying the arc-sides of P_0 and P via the small perturbations), including also which arc-side lies on $\text{bd}(\varphi K)$ (on $\text{bd}(\varphi_0 K)$) and which arc-side lies on $\text{bd}(\psi L)$ (on $\text{bd}(\psi_0 L)$).

We already know that O_0 and O are uniquely determined.

Let us suppose the contrary of the second statement of the Lemma. I.e., there are arbitrarily small perturbations φ of φ_0 and ψ of ψ_0 , such that the “oppositeness relation” for the arc-sides of P is not the same, as the oppositeness for the arc-sides of P_0 , when we identify the arc-sides of P_0 and of P via the small perturbations. Observe that the oppositeness relation is a cyclic perturbation of the arc-sides, and there are exactly n such cyclic perturbations, where n is the number of arc-sides of P_0 (and of P). Therefore we may suppose that among the arbitrarily small

perturbations we consider only such ones, for which these cyclic permutations are a fixed cyclic permutation, which is different from the cyclic permutation given by the oppositeness relation for P_0 (and for O_0).

Then choosing a suitable subsequence of these small perturbations, we obtain in its limit the same arc-polygon P_0 , but with another oppositeness relation, than that via O_0 . That is, for some arc-side s_0 of P_0 its opposite arc-side with respect to O_0 is s'_0 , and in this limit situation the opposite arc-side of s_0 is some other arc-side s''_0 ($\neq s'_0$) of P_0 . Then the centres of symmetry cannot be the same, and thus P_0 has two different centres of symmetry. This however contradicts the first statement of this lemma, and hence the second statement of the Lemma is proved. ■

Proof of Theorem 3. 1. Let X be S^d or \mathbb{R}^d . Then by the already proved Theorems 1 and 2, we have

$$(3.1) \quad \begin{cases} \text{Theorem 3, (1)} \implies \text{Theorem 1, (1)} \implies \text{Theorem 1, (2)} \\ \iff \text{Theorem 3, (2) (a)} (\iff \text{Theorem 3, (2)}) \iff \\ \text{Theorem 2, (2)} \implies \text{Theorem 2, (1)} \implies \text{Theorem 3, (1)}. \end{cases}$$

In particular,

$$(3.2) \quad \text{For } X = S^d, \mathbb{R}^d \text{ we have that } \text{Theorem 3, (1)} \iff \text{Theorem 3, (2)}.$$

2. *There remained the case $X = H^d$.*

First we prove Theorem 3, (2) \implies Theorem 3, (1).

By Theorem 2 we have

$$(3.3) \quad \begin{cases} \text{Theorem 3, (2) (a)} \iff \text{Theorem 2, (2)} \implies \\ \text{Theorem 2, (1)} \implies \text{Theorem 3, (1)}. \end{cases}$$

We have

$$(3.4) \quad \text{Theorem 3, (2) (b)} \implies \text{Theorem 3, (1)}$$

by the proof of the implication Theorem 1, (2) \implies Theorem 1, (1), in Lemma 1.3.

For the following recall that by Theorem 1 we have

$$(3.5) \quad \text{Theorem 3, (1)} \implies \text{Theorem 1, (1)} \implies \text{Theorem 1, (2)}.$$

Recall that the case of congruent balls, or of two paraballs already were settled above, at Theorem 3, (2), (a) or (b) \implies Theorem 3, (1).

There remained to prove

$$(3.6) \quad \text{Theorem 3, (2) (c)} \implies \text{Theorem 3, (1)}.$$

Observe that the connected components of $\text{bd } K$ and of $\text{bd } L$ are disjoint. Therefore at proving (3.6), by Theorem 3, (2), (c) we may suppose that

$$(3.7) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the connected components of the boundaries of} \\ \text{both } K \text{ and } L \text{ are disjoint congruent hyperspheres} \\ \text{(degeneration to hyperplanes being not admitted).} \end{array} \right.$$

We are going to prove (3.6) in each of the cases listed in Theorem 3, (2) (c).

2.1. First we prove that

$$(3.8) \quad \text{Theorem 3, (2) (c), and } d \geq 3 \implies \text{Theorem 3, (1)}$$

(i.e., case (2), (c) (α) in Theorem 3).

By (3.7), the infinite points of all connected components of $\text{bd } K$ or of $\text{bd } L$ are sub- $(d-2)$ -spheres of the boundary of the model (either conformal, or collinear). They bound *open spherical caps on the boundary of the model*, called *associated to K and L* , such that the convex hulls of these open spherical caps (meant in \mathbb{R}^d , containing the collinear model of H^d in the canonical way) *contain the respective connected component of $\text{bd } K$ or of $\text{bd } L$* .

We will show that these open spherical caps are disjoint (but may have common boundary points). We use the notation K_0 from Lemma 1.1 (and analogously we use the notation L_0). In the collinear model, K_0 or L_0 can be obtained from the model (open) unit ball by cutting off the interiors (in \mathbb{R}^d) of the convex hulls of these open spherical caps. (Thus we obtain a set “like a polytope”, with possibly infinitely many facets, and with other boundary points on the boundary of the model.) This implies that, for any of K and L , no such open spherical cap can contain another such open spherical cap (recall Lemma 3.1), and also that no two such open spherical caps can have a partial overlap (else $\text{bd } K_0$, meant in \mathbb{R}^d , would have points on both sides of an above “facet” of it — which is the convex hull of the infinite points of an above $(d-2)$ -sphere, in the collinear model).

Let us consider the infinite points of K_0 (or of L_0), denoted by $(\text{cl } K_0) \cap S^{d-1}$ (or by $(\text{cl } L_0) \cap S^{d-1}$), where we mean closure cl in \mathbb{R}^d and S^{d-1} is the boundary of the model. These can be obtained from S^{d-1} , by deleting all above disjoint open spherical caps, associated to K (or to L).

We use on the boundary S^{d-1} of the model (conformal or collinear) the geodesic metric inherited from its superset \mathbb{R}^d .

We are going to show that

$$(3.9) \quad (\text{cl } K_0) \cap S^{d-1} \text{ (and also } (\text{cl } L_0) \cap S^{d-1}) \text{ is connected.}$$

In fact, any two of the points of the set(s) in (3.9) can be connected by a geodesic segment S on S^{d-1} . This segment S may have relatively open subsegments $S \cap C$ lying in some above open spherical caps C , associated to K (or to L), but

$$(3.10) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{then these subsegments } S \cap C \text{ will be replaced by the} \\ \text{shorter (or some equal) geodesic segments } S(C) \text{ on the} \\ \text{relative boundaries of these spherical caps } C, \text{ where} \\ \text{the endpoints of } S \cap C \text{ and those of } S(C) \text{ coincide.} \end{array} \right.$$

(Observe that now $d - 2 \geq 1$, therefore these sub- $(d - 2)$ -spheres are connected.) Doing this simultaneously for all these relatively open subsegments, we claim that

$$(3.11) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{we obtain a continuous path connecting the arbitrarily chosen} \\ \text{points of } (\text{cl } K_0) \cap S^{d-1} \text{ (and also of } (\text{cl } L_0) \cap S^{d-1}), \text{ in} \\ (\text{cl } K_0) \cap S^{d-1} \text{ (in } (\text{cl } L_0) \cap S^{d-1}), \text{ proving arcwise} \\ \text{connectedness of } (\text{cl } K_0) \cap S^{d-1} \text{ (and also of } (\text{cl } L_0) \cap S^{d-1}). \end{array} \right.$$

Now we are going to prove (3.11). Actually, this “perturbation” (via (3.10)) of the original geodesic segment S is a continuous image of S , which suffices to prove (3.11). We define the continuous function f from S to the path described in (3.10) as follows. The function f maps points of S in some above open spherical cap C (i.e., points of some $S \cap C$) to the smaller (or some equal) geodesic segment $S(C)$ on the boundary of the spherical cap C , connecting the two endpoints of $S \cap C$, in the following way. If a point in $S \cap C$ moves with constant velocity between the two endpoints of $S \cap C$, then its image in $S(C)$ moves with constant velocity between the same two endpoints of the geodesic segment $S(C)$ (i.e., between the two endpoints of $S \cap C$). All other points of S are mapped by f to themselves. Evidently this function f has a Lipschitz constant at most $\pi/2$, hence is in fact continuous. *This proves our claim (3.11).*

Now let $(\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)$ be compact. Then

$$(3.12) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varphi K \text{ and } \psi L \text{ cannot have any common infinite point —} \\ \text{equivalently, } \varphi K_0 \text{ and } \psi L_0 \text{ cannot have any common} \\ \text{infinite point. (In fact, this holds for } d \geq 2.) \end{array} \right.$$

In fact, else, using the collinear model, and $\text{int}((\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)) \neq \emptyset$, we obtain a contradiction to compactness of $(\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)$.

Therefore $(\text{cl } (\varphi K_0)) \cap S^{d-1}$ and $(\text{cl } (\psi L_0)) \cap S^{d-1}$ are disjoint. Then $(\text{cl } (\varphi K_0)) \cap S^{d-1}$ is, by (3.11), a connected subset of $S^{d-1} \setminus (\text{cl } (\psi L_0))$, therefore

$$(3.13) \quad \begin{cases} (\text{cl}(\varphi K_0)) \cap S^{d-1} \text{ is contained in a connected component} \\ \text{of } S^{d-1} \setminus (\text{cl}(\psi L_0)), \text{ which component is the image by} \\ \psi \text{ of some of the open spherical caps associated to } L. \end{cases}$$

Now we change the roles of φK and ψL . Therefore also

$$(3.14) \quad \begin{cases} (\text{cl}(\psi L_0)) \cap S^{d-1} \text{ is contained in a connected component} \\ \text{of } S^{d-1} \setminus (\text{cl}(\varphi K_0)), \text{ which component is the image by} \\ \varphi \text{ of some of the open spherical caps associated to } K. \end{cases}$$

By (3.13) and (3.14) we are in the situation of Lemma 1.2. Therefore we have, with the notations of Lemma 1.2, that

$$(3.15) \quad (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L) = (\varphi K_1^*) \cap (\psi L_1^*).$$

Then φK_1^* and ψL_1^* have no common infinite points, by (3.13) and (3.14). Then by Lemma 3.2 the set in (3.15) has a centre of symmetry, *and thus (3.8) is proved.*

2.2. Second we prove that

$$(3.16) \quad \begin{cases} \text{Theorem 3, (2) (c), and } d = 2 \text{ and one of } K \text{ and } L \\ \text{is bounded by one hypercycle} \implies \text{Theorem 3, (1)} \end{cases}$$

(i.e., case (2) (c) (β) (β') in Theorem 3).

Suppose, e.g., that $\text{bd } K$ has only one connected component K_1 . Then, with the notations of Lemma 1.2, we have $K_1^* = K$. Then $(\text{cl}(\varphi K_1^*)) \cap S^1 = (\text{cl}(\varphi K)) \cap S^1$ is a closed subarc of the boundary S^1 of the model, of length in $(0, 2\pi)$. Therefore, by (3.12), $(\text{cl}(\psi L)) \cap S_1$ is contained in the complementary open subarc, of length in $(0, 2\pi)$, which is the complement of the above closed subarc in S^1 . Then again we are in the situation of Lemma 1.2, with K_1 from above, and with a suitable connected component ψL_1 of $\text{bd}(\psi L)$. Then by Lemma 1.2 and using its notations we have that (3.15) holds once more. Then, as in the end of **2.1**, by Lemma 3.2 the set in (3.15) has a centre of symmetry, *and thus (3.16) is proved.*

2.3. Third we prove that

$$(3.17) \quad \begin{cases} \text{Theorem 3, (2) (c), and } d = 2 \text{ and } K \text{ and } L \text{ are} \\ \text{congruent parallel domains of straight lines } K_0 \\ \text{and } L_0, \text{ respectively} \implies \text{Theorem 3, (1)} \end{cases}$$

(i.e., case (2) (c) (β) (β'') in Theorem 3).

Suppose that φK_0 and ψL_0 have a common finite point. Any of these finite points is a centre of symmetry both of φK and ψL (cf. Lemma 3.3, Proof, (1)), hence also of $(\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)$.

If φK_0 and ψL_0 have no common finite point, but have a common infinite point, then we obtain a contradiction to (3.12).

Let φK_0 and ψL_0 have no common finite or infinite point. Then

$$(3.18) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L) \text{ is the intersection of four closed convex sets} \\ \varphi K_1^*, \varphi K_2^* \text{ and } \psi L_1^*, \psi L_2^*, \text{ bounded by the hypercycles} \\ \varphi K_1, \varphi K_2 \text{ and } \psi L_1, \psi L_2, \text{ which are the connected} \\ \text{components of } \text{bd}(\varphi K) \text{ and of } \text{bd}(\psi L), \text{ respectively.} \end{array} \right.$$

Let φK_1 (and ψL_1) lie on that side of φK_0 (and ψL_0) where ψL_0 (and φK_0) lies, and then φK_2 (and ψL_2) lies on the other side of φK_0 (and ψL_0). Then Lemma 3.1 implies

$$(3.19) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L) = ((\varphi K_1^*) \cap (\varphi K_2^*)) \cap ((\psi L_1^*) \cap (\psi L_2^*)) = \\ ((\varphi K_1^*) \cap (\psi L_2^*)) \cap ((\psi L_1^*) \cap (\varphi K_2^*)) = (\varphi K_1^*) \cap (\psi L_1^*). \end{array} \right.$$

The (last) set in (3.19) has by Lemma 3.2 a centre of symmetry, *and thus (3.17) is proved.*

2.4. Fourth we prove that

$$(3.20) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Theorem 3, (2) (c), and } d = 2 \text{ and there are no more} \\ \text{compact intersections } (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L) \text{ than those bounded} \\ \text{by two finite hypercycle arcs} \implies \text{Theorem 3, (1).} \end{array} \right.$$

(i.e., case (2) (c) (β) (β''') in Theorem 3).

If $(\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)$ is bounded by two finite hypercycle arcs, then it has a centre of symmetry by Lemma 3.2. Else we have Theorem 3, (1) vacuously. *Thus (3.20) is proved.*

3. Summing up: we have shown Theorem 3, (1) \iff Theorem 3, (2) for $X = S^d, \mathbb{R}^d$ (cf. (3.2)). Further, we have shown Theorem 3, (2) \implies Theorem 3, (1), in all cases: for $X = H^d$: for case (a) (cf. ((3.3)); for case (b) (cf. (3.4)); for case (c) (α) (cf. (3.8), and last sentence of **2.1**); for case (c) (β) (β') (cf. (3.16), and last sentence of **2.2**); for case (c) (β) (β'') (cf. (3.17), and last sentence of **2.3**); for case (c) (β) (β''') (cf. (3.20), and last sentence of **2.4**).

There remained the case $X = H^d$, and still we have to prove $(1) \implies (2)$. We will show the equivalent implication $\neg(2) \implies \neg(1)$. In other words, if neither of Theorem 3, (2), (a), (b), (c) (α) , (β) holds, then we have the negation of Theorem 3 (1). In formula (taking in account the last sentence of Theorem 1, (2) and (3.7)):

$$(3.21) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{we have } X = H^d, \ d = 2, \text{ and the connected components of} \\ \text{the boundaries of both } K \text{ and } L \text{ are congruent hypercycles} \\ \text{(degeneration to straight lines being not admitted), both } \text{bd } K \\ \text{and } \text{bd } L \text{ have at least two connected components, and at} \\ \text{least one of them is not a parallel domain of a straight line} \\ \text{(observe that at the negation of Theorem 3, (c), } (\beta), (\beta'') \text{ we} \\ \text{cannot have incongruent parallel domains of straight lines, by} \\ \text{congruence of the boundary components of } K \text{ and } L), \text{ and} \\ \text{there exists a compact intersection } (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L) \text{ not bounded} \\ \text{by two finite hypercycle arcs } \implies \neg \text{Theorem 3, (1).} \end{array} \right.$$

That is, under the hypotheses of (3.21) we have to give φ, ψ so that

$$(3.22) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L) \text{ is compact, but is not centrally symmetric (in particular,} \\ \text{is not bounded by two finite hypercycle arcs, cf. Lemma 3.2).} \end{array} \right.$$

We begin with choosing a compact intersection $P_0 := (\varphi_0 K) \cap (\psi_0 L)$ not bounded by two finite hypercycle arcs. We may suppose that

$$(3.23) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_0 = (\varphi_0 K) \cap (\psi_0 L) \text{ (which is compact and is not bounded} \\ \text{by two finite hypercycle arcs) is centrally symmetric,} \end{array} \right.$$

else we are done.

First we observe that

$$(3.24) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for } (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L) \text{ compact, only finitely many connected} \\ \text{components of } \varphi K \text{ and of } \psi L \text{ can contribute to } \text{bd}((\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)) \\ \text{(even, } \text{bd}((\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)) \text{ has an empty intersection with all other} \\ \text{connected components of } \text{bd}(\varphi K) \text{ and of } \text{bd}(\psi L)). \end{array} \right.$$

In fact, using the collinear model, suppose that $(\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)$ lies in a closed circle of radius $1 - \varepsilon$ about the centre 0 of the model, where ε is small. Then the

base lines of those hypercycles, which are connected components of $\text{bd}(\varphi K)$ (and also of $\text{bd}(\psi L)$) whose some points are on $\text{bd}((\varphi K) \cap (\psi L))$, are disjoint, hence span disjoint open angular domains with vertex at the centre 0 of the model, with spanned angles at least $2 \arccos(1 - \varepsilon)$. (If 0 is strictly separated by one of the base lines of the hypercycle boundary components of φK (or of ψL) from the base lines of the remaining hypercycle boundary components of φK (or of ψL), then the corresponding angle is considered as greater than π .) Hence the total number of the hypercycle boundary components, taken together for φK and ψL , whose some points are on $\text{bd}((\varphi K) \cap (\psi L))$, is at most $2 \cdot 2\pi / (2 \arccos(1 - \varepsilon))$, hence is finite. *This proves (3.24).*

Therefore we may say that

$$(3.25) \quad (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L) \text{ is a hypercycle-arc-polygon (later arc-polygon).}$$

$$(3.26) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L) \text{ cannot have two neighbourly sides, belonging to} \\ \text{different connected components of either } \text{bd}(\varphi K) \text{ or } \text{bd} \psi L \\ \text{(these components being disjoint), neither belonging to the} \\ \text{same component of either } \text{bd}(\varphi K) \text{ or } \psi L \text{ (else the union of} \\ \text{these sides would form a single side of } (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)). \text{ By the} \\ \text{same reason, it is impossible that two different neighbourly} \\ \text{arc-sides would lie on the same hypercycle, which is a common} \\ \text{boundary component of } \varphi K \text{ and } \psi L. \text{ (This excludes angles } \pi.) \\ \text{Therefore } (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L) \text{ has alternately arc-sides on hypercycles} \\ \text{(only) in } \text{bd}(\varphi K) \text{ and (only) in } \text{bd}(\psi L) \text{ — in particular, it has} \\ \text{an even number of arc-sides. Also by the same reason, through} \\ \text{any vertex of our arc-polygon there cannot pass a third} \\ \text{boundary component either of } \varphi K \text{ or of } \psi L. \end{array} \right.$$

Therefore (cf. (3.23), and applying (3.25), (3.26) for φ_0 and ψ_0 rather than φ and ψ),

$$(3.27) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_0 = (\varphi_0 K) \cap (\psi_0 L) \text{ is a centrally symmetric hypercycle-arc-polygon,} \\ \text{whose arc-sides lie alternately (only) on } \text{bd}(\varphi_0 K) \text{ and (only) on} \\ \text{bd}(\psi_0 L), \text{ and whose centre of symmetry will be denoted by } O_0. \end{array} \right.$$

Since P_0 is not bounded by two finite hypercycle arcs (cf. (3.23)), by (3.26)

(3.28) the (even) number n of the arc-sides of P_0 is at least 4.

We are going to show that

(3.29) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for some small perturbations } \varphi \text{ and } \psi \text{ of the original } \varphi_0 \text{ and} \\ \psi_0, \text{ we have that } P := (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L) \text{ is not centrally symmetric.} \end{array} \right.$

Observe that since no vertex of P_0 lies on any boundary component either of $\varphi_0 K$ or $\psi_0 L$ other than the (only) boundary components containing the arc-sides at this vertex, therefore

(3.30) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{by small perturbations } \varphi \text{ of } \varphi_0 \text{ and } \psi \text{ of } \psi_0, \text{ the topological} \\ \text{type of } P \text{ remains the same as that of } P_0, \text{ including also that} \\ \text{which arc-sides lie only on } \text{bd}(\varphi K) \text{ (respectively only on} \\ \text{bd}(\varphi_0 K)) \text{ and only on } \text{bd}(\psi L) \text{ (respectively only on } \text{bd}(\psi_0 L)), \\ \text{the arc-sides of } P_0 \text{ and } P \text{ identified via the small perturbations.} \end{array} \right.$

So each arc-side of $(\varphi_0 K) \cap (\psi_0 L)$ has *an opposite arc-side, its centrally symmetric image with respect to O_0* . (This is not necessarily opposite according to the cyclic order of the arc-sides.)

(3.31) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Then also the entire hypercycles containing these two opposite arc-} \\ \text{sides are centrally symmetric images of each other with respect to } O_0 \end{array} \right.$

(by the conformal model, choosing $O_0 = 0$, and by elementary geometry, or by analytic continuation). Now we are going to show that

(3.32) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the hypercycles containing two opposite arc-sides} \\ \text{of } (\varphi_0 K) \cap (\psi_0 L) \text{ have no common finite points.} \end{array} \right.$

In fact, if both of these hypercycles are boundary components of $\varphi_0 K$ (or of $\psi_0 L$) then they are disjoint, i.e., have no common finite points.

Now let one of these hypercycles, $\varphi_0 K_1$, say, be a boundary component of $\varphi_0 K$, and the other hypercycle, $\psi_0 L_1$, say, be a boundary component of $\psi_0 L$. Let the respective base lines be $\varphi_0 K_{01}$ and $\psi_0 L_{01}$. Then also $\varphi_0 K_1$ and $\psi_0 L_1$ are symmetric images of each other with respect to O_0 (cf. (3.31)), and the same holds for their base lines $\varphi_0 K_{01}$ and $\psi_0 L_{01}$ as well. We may suppose provisionally that O_0 is the

centre 0 of the collinear model circle.

Then for $O_0 \in \varphi_0 K_{01}$ we have $\varphi_0 K_{01} = \psi_0 L_{01}$, and therefore $\varphi_0 K_1$ and $\psi_0 L_1$ have two common infinite points (those of their common base line), but have no common finite point, proving (3.32) in this case.

Now suppose $0 = O_0 \notin \varphi_0 K_{01}$. Then, by symmetry, $0 = O_0 \notin \psi_0 L_{01}$, and, in the collinear model, these base lines are two opposite sides of a rectangle inscribed to the model circle S^1 . Then $\varphi_0 K_1$, and by symmetry, also $\psi_0 L_1$, lie either on the same, or on the other side of their own base lines, as the other base line lies. In the second case $\varphi_0 K_1$ and $\psi_0 L_1$ have no common finite or infinite point, proving (3.32) in this case. In the first case, by Lemma 1.2 we have that $(\varphi_0 K) \cap (\psi_0 L)$ equals the intersection of two closed convex sets, bounded by $\varphi_0 K_1$ and by $\psi_0 L_1$, respectively. However, now this intersection is bounded by two finite hypercycle arcs, contradicting (3.23). *This ends the proof of (3.32).*

By (3.32), we may apply Lemma 3.3. This yields that the hypercycles in (3.32) either constitute the boundary of a parallel domain of a line, and then O_0 (not fixed at 0 any more!) can be any point of this base line, or these hypercycles have altogether four different infinite points, and then the closed convex set bounded by them has a unique centre of symmetry O_0 .

We continue with case distinctions.

3.1. Let us suppose that, e.g., K is the parallel domain of a straight line (then L cannot be such, by (3.21)). Then, by the alternance property of the arc-sides of P_0 , we have that P_0 is an arc-quadrangle, and that two opposite arc-sides of P_0 lie (only) on $\text{bd}(\varphi K)$, and the other two opposite arc-sides of P_0 lie (only) on $\text{bd}(\psi L)$.

Then by (3.31) the centre of symmetry O_0 of P_0 is the centre of symmetry of the union of the entire hypercycles containing any two opposite arc-sides of P_0 . Then by (3.32) and Lemma 3.3, on the one hand, O_0 lies on the base line of $\varphi_0 K$, and on the other hand, O_0 is a point O' uniquely determined by the hypercycles containing the other two opposite arc-sides of P_0 (which lie in $\text{bd}(\psi_0 L)$). By central symmetry of P_0 we have that the base line of $\varphi_0 K$ contains the above uniquely determined point O' . Then small generic motions of $\varphi_0 K$ and of $\psi_0 L$ (yielding φK and ψL) preserve the oppositeness relation for the perturbed arc-sides, by Lemma 3.5, but destroy this incidence property. Hence, $(\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)$ will be generically not centrally symmetric. *This ends the proof for case 3.1.*

3.2. Let us suppose that P_0 is an arc-quadrangle, such that no two opposite arc-sides of P_0 lie on hypercycles with identical infinite points. Then, by Lemma 3.3, for both pairs of opposite arc-sides of P_0 the union of the hypercycles containing them have altogether four infinite points. Moreover, O_0 coincides with a point O' uniquely determined by the union of the hypercycles containing some two opposite arc-sides of P_0 (contained in $\text{bd}(\varphi_0 K)$) and also with a point O'' uniquely determined by the

union of the hypercycles containing the other two opposite arc-sides of P_0 (contained in $\text{bd}(\psi_0 L)$). Once more, a small generic motion of $\varphi_0 K$ and of $\psi_0 L$ (yielding φK and ψL) preserves the oppositeness relation for the perturbed arc-sides, by Lemma 3.5, but destroys this coincidence property. Hence, $(\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)$ will be generically not centrally symmetric. *This ends the proof for case 3.2.*

3.3. By (3.23) we know that $(\varphi_0 K) \cap (\psi_0 L)$ is not bounded by two finite hypercycle arcs. Moreover, in **3.1** and **3.2** we have settled the case when $(\varphi_0 K) \cap (\psi_0 L)$ was an arc-quadrangle. Therefore, in what follows, by (3.28) we may suppose that

(3.33) the arc-polygon P_0 has $n \geq 6$ arc-sides.

Let s'_1 and s''_1 be two opposite arc-sides of P_0 (i.e., corresponding to each other by the central symmetry of P_0 , with respect to O_0). Then, by (3.32) and Lemma 3.3, the hypercycles containing s'_1 and s''_1 have altogether two, or four infinite points. Accordingly, in the first case, O_0 lies on the common base line of these two hypercycles, and in the second case, O_0 is a point uniquely determined by the union of these hypercycles.

3.4. We are going to show that

(3.34) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{it is impossible that for any two opposite arc-sides } s'_1 \text{ and } s''_1 \text{ of} \\ P_0 \text{ the first case would hold, i.e., that the hypercycles containing} \\ s'_1 \text{ and } s''_1 \text{ would have altogether two infinite points.} \end{array} \right.$

(3.35) Suppose the contrary, i.e., that always the first case holds.

Then the central angles, at the centre 0 of the collinear model, of the base lines of the hypercycles containing any two opposite arc-sides of P_0 sum to 2π . We mean the central angle as π if the base line passes through the centre 0 of the model, and as less than π or greater than π according to whether 0 lies on the side of this base line, not containing, or containing the respective hypercycle. Hence

(3.36) the arithmetic mean of these central angles, for all arc-sides of P_0 , is π .

On the other hand, we are going to show that

(3.37) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the sum of these angles for those arc-sides of } P_0, \text{ which} \\ \text{belong to } \text{bd}(\varphi_0 K) \text{ (or to } \text{bd}(\psi_0 L)) \text{ is at most } 2\pi. \end{array} \right.$

This will follow if we will have shown that the corresponding open angular domains are disjoint. Since different such open angular domains are disjoint, this means that

$$(3.38) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{we have to show only that it is impossible that} \\ \text{two different arc-sides of } P_0 \text{ would lie on the} \\ \text{same boundary component of } \varphi_0 K \text{ (or of } \psi_0 L). \end{array} \right.$$

Let s_1, \dots, s_n be the arc-sides of P_0 , following each other in the positive orientation. Then we have n oriented chords c_i of the collinear model circle, which are the base lines of the boundary components either of $\text{bd}(\varphi_0 K)$ or of $\text{bd}(\psi_0 L)$, containing the arc-sides s_i of P_0 , respectively, and the orientation is as follows. The first (last) infinite point of c_i is the first (last) infinite point of the respective hypercycle boundary component, according to the positive orientation of $\text{bd}(\varphi_0 K)$ or of $\text{bd}(\psi_0 L)$.

We investigate the arc-sides s_n, s_1, s_2 . Let, e.g., $s_n \cup s_2 \subset \text{bd}(\varphi_0 K)$, and $s_1 \subset \text{bd}(\psi_0 L)$. We measure all angles in \mathbb{R}^2 , containing the collinear model of H^2 in the canonical way. We may suppose that c_1 is of horizontal right direction. Then by Lemma 3.4 we have that c_n goes from upward to downward, and c_2 from downward to upward. This means that the direction of c_n lies in the angular interval $(-\pi, 0)$, while the direction of c_2 lies in the angular interval $(0, \pi)$. Therefore the sum of the angles of the positive rotations which take the direction of c_n to the direction of c_1 , and the direction of c_1 to the direction of c_2 , lies in $(0, 2\pi)$. In other words,

$$(3.39) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the angle of the positive rotation, lying in the interval} \\ (0, 2\pi), \text{ which takes the direction of } c_n \text{ to the direction} \\ \text{of } c_2, \text{ is the sum of the angles of the positive rotations,} \\ \text{lying in the interval } (0, 2\pi), \text{ which take the direction} \\ \text{of } c_n \text{ to the direction of } c_1, \text{ and the direction of } c_1 \text{ to} \\ \text{the direction of } c_2. \end{array} \right.$$

(Observe that without using Lemma 3.4, the sums of the angles of the positive rotations, lying in the interval $(0, 2\pi)$, taking the direction of c_n to the direction of c_1 , and the direction of c_1 to the direction of c_2 , could be any angle in $(0, 4\pi)$. Then the angle of positive rotation, lying in the interval $(0, 2\pi)$, taking the direction of c_n to the direction of c_2 , can be just 2π less, than the sum of the above two angles.)

Applying (3.39) to any three consecutive arc-sides of P_0 , we obtain that

$$(3.40) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the total rotation of the directions of the base lines } c_i \text{ (for} \\ 1 \leq i \leq n+1, \text{ where } c_{n+1} := c_1), \text{ measured in } \mathbb{R}^2, \text{ containing} \\ \text{the collinear model of } H^2 \text{ in the canonical way, is equal to} \\ \text{the total rotation of the directions of the base lines } c_i \text{ for} \\ 1 \leq i \leq n+1, \text{ with } i \text{ being even, which is by (3.26) the} \\ \text{total rotation of the directions of the base lines } c_i \text{ for} \\ 1 \leq i \leq n+1, \text{ with } s_i \subset \text{bd}(\varphi_0 K), \text{ which is the total} \\ \text{rotation of } \text{bd}(\varphi_0 K), \text{ which is } 2\pi. \end{array} \right.$$

(Observe that $\text{bd}(\varphi_0 K)$ may have other boundary components, not contributing to $\text{bd} P_0$. However, then we may delete them, and this does not change the total rotation of the directions of the above investigated base lines c_i . Also observe that these base lines c_i can be supposed to be distinct, since we already have settled the case when K was a parallel domain of a straight line, cf. **3.1.**) Then (3.39) and (3.40) imply that if we suppose, like above, that the direction of c_1 is horizontal to the right, then the directions of c_2, \dots, c_n form a strictly increasing sequence in $(0, 2\pi)$. In particular, no two sides s_i of P_0 can lie on the same boundary component either of φK_0 or of ψL_0 . *Thus (3.38) is proved.*

Hence, by (3.33), (3.37) and (3.40),

$$(3.41) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the arithmetic mean of the central angles from (3.36),} \\ \text{for all arc-sides of } P_0, \text{ is at most } 4\pi/n \leq 2\pi/3. \end{array} \right.$$

Then (3.36) and (3.41) lead to a contradiction, *and thus (3.34) is proved.*

3.5. By (3.32), Lemma 3.3 and (3.34),

$$(3.42) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{there exist opposite arc-sides } s'_1 \text{ and } s''_1 \text{ of } P_0, \text{ such} \\ \text{that the hypercycles containing them have altogether} \\ \text{four infinite points, and the infinite points of the} \\ \text{hypercycles containing } s'_1 \text{ and } s''_1 \text{ do not separate} \\ \text{each other on the boundary } S^1 \text{ of the model circle.} \end{array} \right.$$

In this case, by Lemma 3.3, the centre of symmetry O_0 of P_0 , being also the centre of symmetry of the union of the hypercycles containing s'_1 and s''_1 (cf. (3.31)), is a point uniquely determined by this union.

3.6. Again we make a case distinction. Either s'_1 and s''_1 from (3.42) belongs to the same boundary from among the boundaries $\text{bd}(\varphi_0 K)$ and $\text{bd}(\psi_0 L)$, or they

belong to different boundaries. By the alternance property of the arc-sides of P_0 , if any of these cases holds for some opposite pair of arc-sides of P_0 , then the same case holds also for all opposite pairs of arc-sides of P_0 .

3.6.1. We begin with the case when both s'_1 and s''_1 from (3.42) belong, e.g., to $\text{bd}(\varphi_0 K)$.

Let s'_2 and s''_2 be the arc-sides of P_0 , following the arc-sides s'_1 and s''_1 in the positive sense. Then they are also centrally symmetric images of each other, with respect to the central symmetry with centre O_0 . Then O_0 coincides with O_1 , which is the unique centre of symmetry of the union of the hypercycles containing s'_1 and s''_1 . Depending on the fact whether the union of the hypercycles containing s'_2 and s''_2 has altogether two or four infinite points, O_0 lies on a unique line l_2 , or coincides with a unique point O_2 (cf. Lemma 3.3).

Then take some fixed small generic perturbations φ and ψ of φ_0 and ψ_0 . We may suppose that they preserve the oppositeness relation for the arc-sides, by Lemma 3.5.

Then the perturbed arc-sides s'_1 and s''_1 are opposite in $P = (\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)$ as well. Then the perturbed point O_1 is uniquely determined. The centre of symmetry of the union of the hypercycles containing the perturbed arc-sides s'_2 and s''_2 (these arc-sides being opposite also in P , by Lemma 3.5), either lies on the unique perturbed line l_2 , or is the unique perturbed point O_2 (cf. Lemma 3.3). Then generically the perturbed point O_1 will not lie on the perturbed line l_2 , or will not coincide with the perturbed point O_2 . Therefore, $(\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)$ is generically not centrally symmetric. *This ends the proof for case 3.6.1.*

3.6.2. We turn to the other case when, e.g., s'_1 belongs to $\text{bd}(\varphi_0 K)$, while s''_1 belongs to $\text{bd}(\psi_0 L)$.

We choose s'_2 and s''_2 like in **3.6.1**. Then, by the alternance property, s'_2 belongs to $\text{bd}(\psi L)$, and s''_2 belongs to $\text{bd}(\varphi K)$. Then s'_1 and s''_1 , as well as s'_2 and s''_2 are opposite pairs of arc-sides for $(\varphi_0 K) \cap (\psi_0 L)$, and their perturbations are opposite pairs of arc-sides for $(\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)$, by Lemma 3.5.

Then

$$(3.43) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{we take } \varphi := \varphi_0, \text{ while } \psi \text{ is obtained from } \psi_0 \text{ by applying after } \psi_0 \\ \text{a small translation along the base line of the hypercycle containing} \\ s'_1, \text{ so that the topological type of } P \text{ remains the same as that of} \\ P_0, \text{ including also that which arc-sides lie on } \text{bd}(\varphi K) \text{ (respectively} \\ \text{on } \text{bd}(\varphi_0 K)) \text{ and on } \text{bd}(\psi L) \text{ (respectively on } \text{bd}(\psi_0 L)) \text{ — the} \\ \text{sides of } P_0 \text{ and of } P \text{ identified via the small perturbations.} \end{array} \right.$$

Then the base line from (3.43) is invariant under all (not only small) such translations, and in general, the orbits of the points of H^2 for all (not only small) such translations are the hypercycles, i.e., (signed) distance curves, for this base line.

Now consider the base lines l'_1 and l'_2 of the hypercycles containing s'_1 and s'_2 . These have the same infinite points as the respective hypercycles. Hence, by Lemma 3.4, the (altogether four) infinite points of these base lines separate each other on the boundary S^1 of the model circle (conformal, or collinear). Therefore

$$(3.44) \quad \text{the base lines } l'_1 \text{ and } l'_2 \text{ intersect each other.}$$

For simplicity, let us assume that l'_1 contains 0 and is horizontal, and the small translation is to the left hand side. Let l''_1 and l''_2 denote the base lines of the hypercycles containing the arc-sides s''_1 and s''_2 . Then, by (3.42), and using the collinear model, the straight lines l'_1 and l''_1 have no common finite or infinite point. We may suppose that l''_1 lies above l'_1 .

$$(3.45) \quad \text{Let } d > 0 \text{ denote the distance of } l'_1 \text{ and } l''_1.$$

The translation along l'_1 preserves the segment s realizing this distance d , i.e., takes this original segment to the segment realizing the distance of l'_1 and the translated line l''_1 . Now observe that s is orthogonal to both l'_1 and l''_1 , and both of l'_1 and the hypercycle at distance d from l'_1 are symmetrical and orthogonal to the line spanned by s . Hence this hypercycle is orthogonal to s as well. In other words,

$$(3.46) \quad \begin{cases} l''_1 \text{ moves so that it always touches the (signed)} \\ \text{distance line at distance } d \text{ for the base line } l'_1. \end{cases}$$

Let the intersecting straight lines l'_1 and l'_2 (cf. (3.44)) enclose an angle of size α' . We mean the angle of the open angular domain, disjoint to the convex hulls of the hypercycles containing the arc-sides s'_1 and s'_2 (“inner angle”).

Recall that the arc-sides s'_1 and s'_2 belong to $\text{bd}(\varphi K)$, and the arc-sides s'_2 and s''_1 belong to $\text{bd}(\psi L)$. Therefore the hypercycles containing the arc-sides s'_1 and s'_2 , as well as their base lines l'_1 and l'_2 are not moved by our translation, but the hypercycles containing the arc-sides s'_2 and s''_1 , as well as their base lines l'_2 and l''_1 are moved by our translation. However, this translation is a congruence, hence preserves the above described “inner” angle α' of the fixed l'_1 and the moving l'_2 . Now let us investigate the “opposite” angle α'' of l'_1 and l''_2 , again meant as the angle of the open angular domain, disjoint to the convex hulls of the hypercycles containing the arc-sides s''_1 and s''_2 (“inner angle”).

Recall (3.46). Let $(l''_1)_{\text{new}}$ denote the translated position of the straight line l''_1 .

For a sufficiently small translation we have that l_1'' and $(l_1'')_{\text{new}}$ intersect each other (even their directions “to the left” are close to each other, in the collinear model, in the Euclidean sense), and both intersect the fixed l_2'' . Thus

$$(3.47) \quad l_1'', (l_1'')_{\text{new}} \text{ and } l_2'' \text{ bound a triangle } T, \text{ and}$$

$$(3.48) \quad \begin{cases} \text{the “inner” angle } \alpha'' \text{ gets moved to the analogously defined} \\ \text{“inner angle” of } (l_1'')_{\text{new}} \text{ and } l_2'', \text{ denoted by } \alpha''_{\text{new}}. \end{cases}$$

Then

$$(3.49) \quad \begin{cases} \alpha'' \text{ is an inner angle of } T, \text{ at its vertex } l_1'' \cap l_2'', \text{ and} \\ \pi - \alpha''_{\text{new}} \text{ is the inner angle of } T, \text{ at its vertex } (l_1'')_{\text{new}} \cap l_2''. \end{cases}$$

Let the angle of T at its vertex $l_1'' \cap (l_1'')_{\text{new}}$ be β'' . Then

$$(3.50) \quad \alpha'' + (\pi - \alpha''_{\text{new}}) < \alpha'' + (\pi - \alpha''_{\text{new}}) + \beta'' < \pi, \text{ thus } \alpha'' < \alpha''_{\text{new}}.$$

However, by an eventual central symmetry of $(\varphi K) \cap (\psi L)$, the moved arc-sides s_1' and s_2' should be taken over to the moved arc-sides s_1'' and s_2'' (cf. Lemma 3.5), therefore the angle α' ($= \alpha''$) of the base lines of the hypercycles containing the moved arc-sides s_1' and s_2' should be taken over by this central symmetry to the angle α''_{new} , and then

$$(3.51) \quad \alpha'' = \alpha' = \alpha''_{\text{new}}.$$

Then (3.50) and (3.51) yield a contradiction. *This ends the proof of case 3.6.2, and thus the proof of (3.21), and thus the proof of Theorem 3. ■*

Proof of Theorem 4, continuation. Recall that we already have to prove only the implication (1) \Rightarrow (2) of this Theorem, cf. 1 of the proof of this Theorem.

By Lemma 4.3 both conclusions (1) and (2) of Lemma 1.5 hold, and moreover,

$$(4.7) \quad \begin{cases} \text{the constant sectional curvatures in Lemma 1.5 (1) are} \\ \text{positive for } S^d \text{ and } \mathbb{R}^d, \text{ and are greater than 1 for } H^d. \end{cases}$$

By Lemma 1.8, (1) of Theorem 4 and conclusions (1) and (2) of Lemma 1.5 imply the conclusions of Lemma 1.8. By Lemma 1.9, (1) of Theorem 4 and the conclusions of Lemma 1.8 imply the conclusions of Lemma 1.9, namely (2) of Theorem 1. In

particular, (1) of Theorem 4 implies (2) of Theorem 1.

Then (4.7) ensures that, under the hypotheses of Theorem 4 and (1) of Theorem 4, in (2) of Theorem 1 parasphere or (congruent) hypersphere connected components of the boundaries of K and L cannot occur. (Also recall that (2) of Theorem 1 excluded hyperplane connected components for \mathbb{R}^d and H^d , which is now a consequence of (4.7).) That is, by (2) of Theorem 1, K and L are congruent balls, and, by (4.7), for the case of S^d they have radius less than $\pi/2$.

This proves that (1) of Theorem 4, without the statement in brackets, implies (2) of Theorem 4. Since in the beginning of the proof we could assume (4.2), and we have (4.6), we have that (1) of Theorem 4, even when only taken with the statement in brackets, also implies (2) of Theorem 4.

This ends the proof of Theorem 4. ■

Acknowledgements. The authors express their gratitude to I. Bárány for carrying the problem and bringing the two authors together. We also thank the anonymous referee, whose suggestions have greatly improved the presentation of the material.

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