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ON THE TEICHMÜLLER THEORY OF CIRCLE PATTERNS

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]) of the pair of intersecting circles

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.

Note the Teichmüller space of a 3-sided polygon consists of a single point. Hence we have the following corollary.

Corollary 1.4. *Let* $G = ($

On the other hand,

$\dim_{\mathbb{R}}$

Proof.

Let F^τ

Let A_j (resp. $\tilde{A}_j$), $1 \le j$

Obviously (G_n, Θ_n) satisfies conditions (i), (ii) and (iii) in Section.1. The result in the previous section implies that there is a circle pattern P_n in $\hat{\mathbb{C}}$ realizing (G_n, Θ_n). It is unique up to Mobiüs transformations. We partially normalize this circle pattern such that the disk associated with v_1 is $D(v_1) = \hat{\mathbb{C}} \setminus \{|z| < 1\}$

and hence by logarithmic di erentiation with respect to the parameter σ:

$$\frac{d^2w}{}$$