

## Exercise Sheet 4

**Exercise 1.** (6 pts)

Consider the orthogonal group  $O(1, 1)$  acting on the Lorentz space  $\mathbb{R}^{1,1}$  with its scalar product  $\langle x, y \rangle := x_1y_1 - x_2y_2$ .

- Show that any  $v$  with  $\langle v, v \rangle = 1$  can be written as  $v = (\pm \cosh t, \sinh t)$  for some  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ , while any  $v$  with  $\langle v, v \rangle = -1$  can be written as  $v = (\sinh t, \pm \cosh t)$ .
- Consider the family of matrices

$$R_t := \begin{pmatrix} \cosh(t) & \sinh(t) \\ \sinh(t) & \cosh(t) \end{pmatrix} \in O(1, 1).$$

Show that for any  $s, t \in \mathbb{R}$  we have  $R_s R_t = R_{s+t}$ .

- Show that every matrix in  $O(1, 1)$  can be written as  $DR_t$  where  $D$  is one of the four possible diagonal matrices with diagonal entries  $\pm 1$  and  $R_t$  is as above for some  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ .

**Exercise 2.** (4 pts)

Let  $V$  be the four-dimensional vector space of real  $2 \times 2$  matrices. The determinant defines a quadratic form  $Q(M) := \det M$  on  $V$ . Find the associated symmetric bilinear form  $B(M, N)$  on  $V$  (such that  $Q(M) = B(M, M)$ ). Find a basis for  $V$  so that the matrix of  $B$  is in *standard form*: it is diagonal and the diagonal entries are elements of the set  $\{1, -1, 0\}$ , in that order. What is the signature of  $B$ ?

**Exercise 3.** (4 pts)

Given a subset  $U \subset \mathbb{R}^{n,1}$  in Lorentz space, let  $U^\perp$  denote its orthogonal complement

$$U^\perp := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^{n,1} : \langle x, u \rangle = 0 \quad \forall u \in U\}.$$

- Show that  $U^\perp$  is a vector subspace.
- Let  $S_0 \subset \mathbb{R}^{n,1}$  denote the cone of light-like vectors. What is  $S_0^\perp$ ?
- Prove that,  $U \subset (U^\perp)^\perp$  for any  $U \subset \mathbb{R}^{n,1}$ .
- Does equality always hold in the above?

**Exercise 4.** (2 pts)

Prove that the columns of an orthogonal matrix in  $O(p, q)$  form an orthonormal basis with respect to the scalar product on  $\mathbb{R}^{p,q}$ .