

## Exercise Sheet 6

**Exercise 1: Hyperbolic distance.** (4 pts)

Let  $O = (0, 0)$  and  $P = (x, 0)$ , for some  $0 < x < 1$  be points in the unit disc  $D$ . If we interpret  $D$  as the Beltrami-Klein model of  $\mathbb{H}^2$ , show that the hyperbolic distance  $d = d(O, P)$  satisfies  $x = \tanh(d)$ . Interpreting  $D$  instead as the Poincaré disc model, show that  $x = \tanh(\frac{d}{2})$ .

**Exercise 2: Hyperbolic circles.** (3 pts)

Show that there are circles in the hyperbolic plane which cannot be inscribed in a triangle. More precisely, show that circles with diameter greater than  $\ln(3)$  cannot be inscribed in a triangle.

**Exercise 3: Regular polygons.** (4 pts)

A polygon is *regular* if all its sidelengths and internal angles are equal. For which  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  do there exist right-angled regular  $n$ -gons in the hyperbolic plane? What is their sidelength (as a function of  $n$ )?

*Hint:* You may assume that for each  $n$  all regular polygons are congruent.

**Exercise 4: Lorentz cross product.** (5 pts)

For  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^{2,1}$  the Lorentz cross product  $x \times y \in \mathbb{R}^{2,1}$  is defined such that

$$\det[x, y, z] = \langle x \times y, z \rangle \quad \text{for all } \mathbb{R}^{2,1},$$

where  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$  is the Lorentz scalar product of  $\mathbb{R}^{2,1}$ .

- (a) Show that  $\langle x \times y, z \rangle = \langle y \times z, x \rangle$ .
- (b) Find an expression for  $x \times y$  in coordinates.
- (c) Show that the Lorentz cross product satisfies the equation

$$a \times (b \times c) = c\langle a, b \rangle - b\langle a, c \rangle.$$

- (d) Use (a) and (c) to show that

$$\langle x \times y, u \times v \rangle = -\det \begin{pmatrix} \langle x, u \rangle & \langle x, v \rangle \\ \langle y, u \rangle & \langle y, v \rangle \end{pmatrix}.$$

- (e) Use (d) to show that for space-like linearly independent  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^{2,1}$ ,  $n \in \text{span}\{x, y\}^\perp$ ,

$$\left| \frac{\langle x, y \rangle}{\sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle \langle y, y \rangle}} \right| \leq 1 \quad \text{if and only if} \quad \langle n, n \rangle \leq 0.$$