

## Math 542: Homework 1

1. (a) Let  $\rho$  be defined on  $\mathbf{H}^2$  as in class. Prove that it is a metric.
- (b) Prove that the topology induced on  $\mathbf{H}^2$  by  $\rho$  is the same as the Euclidean topology.
2. (a) Prove that the hyperbolic metric  $\rho$  can be expressed as follows: Let  $z, w \in \mathbf{H}^2$ , then:

$$\cosh(\rho(z, w)) = 1 + \frac{|z - w|^2}{2\operatorname{Im}(z)\operatorname{Im}(w)}.$$

- (b) Use (a) to show that  $\|\gamma\|^2 = 2 \cosh(\rho(i, \gamma i))$ .
3. (a) Prove that  $\operatorname{PSL}(2, \mathbf{R})$  acts transitively on  $\mathbf{H}^2$ .
- (b) Prove that  $\operatorname{PSL}(2, \mathbf{C})$  acts triply transitively on  $\mathbf{C} \cup \infty$ .
4. Prove that the Möbius transformation action of  $\operatorname{PSL}(2, \mathbf{Z}[i])$  on  $\mathbf{C} \cup \infty$  is not a discontinuous action.
5. Let  $A, B \in \operatorname{PSL}(2, \mathbf{C})$ . Prove that:
  - (a)  $A$  and  $B$  have a common fixed-point in  $\mathbf{C} \cup \infty$  if and only if  $\operatorname{tr}[A, B] = 2$ .
  - (b) If  $A$  is a hyperbolic element and  $A$  and  $B$  have *exactly* one fixed point in common, then  $\langle A, B \rangle$  is not discrete.
6. Let  $\Gamma$  be a Kleinian group and  $P < \Gamma$  with  $P \cong \mathbf{Z} \oplus \mathbf{Z}$ . Show that all non-trivial elements of  $P$  are parabolic elements.
7. Let  $\Gamma$  be a Kleinian group and  $N(\Gamma) = \{g \in \operatorname{PSL}(2, \mathbf{C}) : g\Gamma g^{-1} = \Gamma\}$  denote the normalizer of  $\Gamma$  in  $\operatorname{PSL}(2, \mathbf{C})$ . Prove that  $N(\Gamma)$  is a Kleinian group (i.e. it is a discrete group).
8. (a) Prove that the homomorphism  $\phi_n : \operatorname{PSL}(2, \mathbf{Z}) \rightarrow \operatorname{PSL}(2, \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})$  from class is onto.
- (b) Prove that  $\Gamma(2)$  is torsion-free, and identify the quotient surface  $\mathbf{H}^2/\Gamma(2)$ .
9. Prove that  $T \in \operatorname{PSL}(2, \mathbf{R})$  preserves area; i.e. if  $E \subset \mathbf{H}^2$  then  $\operatorname{Area}(T(E)) = \operatorname{Area}(E)$ .